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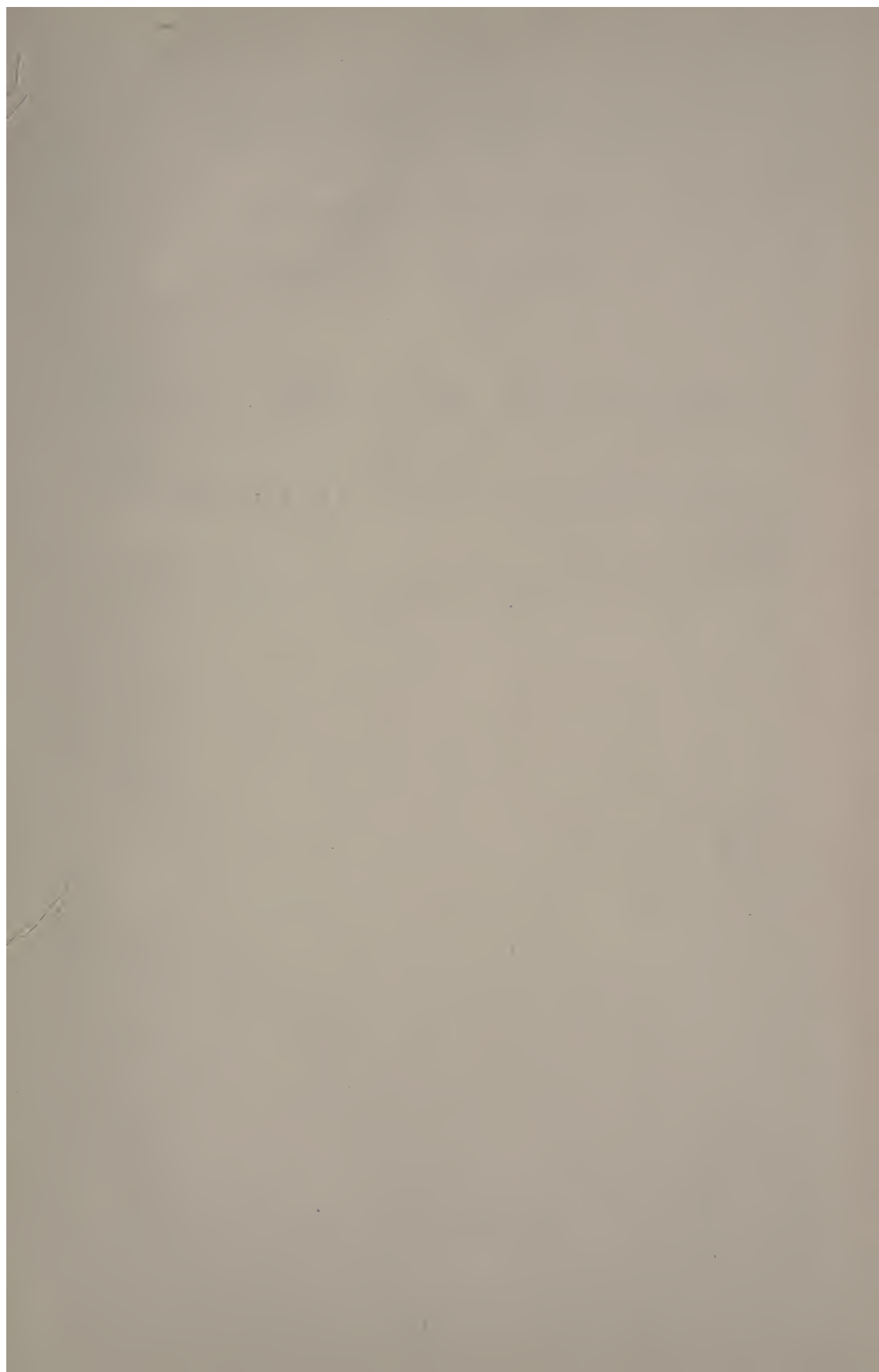
Book W65

1927

THE EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE
COLLECTION OF BOOKS ON
TEMPERANCE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS
(PRESENTED BY MRS. DINWIDDIE)









PROCEEDINGS
of the
INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS

The World League
Against Alcoholism.

2d Congress,

WINONA LAKE, INDIANA

(AUGUST 17-23)

1927

THE AMERICAN ISSUE PRESS
WESTERVILLE, OHIO
U. S. A.

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Members of the Executive Committee are members ex officio of the General Council

Constitution of the World League Against Alcoholism

ARTICLE I. Name.

The name of this league is the World League Against Alcoholism.

ARTICLE II. Object

The object of this League is to attain, by the means of education and legislation, the total suppression throughout the world of alcoholism, which is the poisoning of body, germ-plasm, mind, conduct and society, produced by the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy, not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

ARTICLE III. Membership

The membership of this League is open to organizations which are in harmony with the objects, which are national in the scope of their operation and which, in their international activities, shall work through this League or in cooperation with this League. Such organizations whose officers or accredited representatives are signatories to this constitution shall be considered as active members of this League when the action of their officers or accredited representatives in signing this document has been officially ratified by the proper authorities of such organizations. Other similar organizations may be added to the membership of the League from time to time by a three-fourths vote of the General Council of the League. The Council shall have power to extend an invitation to membership of the League, to such organizations eligible under the provisions of this constitution.

The Council shall have the right to admit individuals as associate members of the League, but such associate members shall not be represented in the Council.

ARTICLE IV. Officers

The officers of this League shall be: Five Joint Presidents, a Vice-President for each country represented in the membership of this League, a Treasurer, and a General Secretary, each of whom shall be chosen for a term of three years and shall be elected by the General Council upon the nomination of the Executive.

ARTICLE V. General Council

There shall be a General Council composed of one or more members as specified by the Council, from each organization holding membership in the League, chosen by such method as may be determined by said organization, and additional members elected by the Council, but the number of additional members thus chosen or the members from any one organization shall not at any time exceed one-third of the total membership of the Council.

ARTICLE VI. Executive Committee

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the Presidents, Treasurer, and General Secretary, and not fewer than 12 nor more than 50 members elected by the Council.

Authority is vested in the Executive to act on behalf of the Council in the interim between the meetings of the Council.

ARTICLE VII. International Advisors

International Advisors shall be appointed by the Council, each national organization in the League being empowered to nominate one.

ARTICLE VIII. Finance

The League shall be supported by assessments to be fixed by mutual agreement between the Executive and each member of the League. The Executive Committee shall devise ways and means for the securing of additional financial support to meet special demands.

ARTICLE IX. Conventions

Conventions of this League shall be held once in every three years, the time and place to be fixed at least twelve months beforehand by the Executive Committee. By a two-thirds vote, special conventions may be called at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X. By-Laws

The Executive Committee may adopt such by-laws as it may find necessary and desirable for the conduct of the business of the League.

ARTICLE XI. Amendments.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any regular meeting of the General Council by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, providing the amendment has been recommended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee; or in the absence of such recommendation, by a three-fourths vote of the members present and voting. The final vote upon any proposed amendment shall not be taken within six hours after the amendment shall have been presented to the Council.

The Convention Story

The Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism, in session at Winona Lake, Indiana, August 17-23, was the second international gathering of the World League since its organization at Washington in June, 1919. The International Convention which the World League Against Alcoholism held in Toronto in November, 1922, was a noteworthy gathering and reached a high-water mark of interest and inspiration, but the Winona Congress exceeded even that gathering in many respects.

It has been counted a weakness of the average human that he has the township mind. His interests are localized, his horizon is limited, his vision is shortened. To such an one life is a simple story, usually of the humdrum type.

But through the ages men have been learning from experience the truth of St. Paul's utterance, that "none of us liveth to himself." Life is a complex organism, and neighborhoods have broadened to the ends of the earth. Just as in community life no family can live apart from its neighbors, and just as in national life every community is debtor to every other community, so in the whole realm of the human order, races and peoples are learning the lessons of inescapable national interdependence.

There are no occupational or professional interests in any land that do not have in large measure their counterpart in every other land. Religion, business, medicine, the arts, commerce, industry, morals, ethics, are no longer sectional or even national, but each finds its outreach in a cross section that cuts across seas and continents and mountains and every international boundary line. A thousand and one societies have their international organizations, which establish unmistakably the kinship of the race.

The wireless, the radio, the airship, the railroad, the steamship, the church, the school, the missionary have narrowed the world boundaries, until what happens in the Orient is of vital concern to America and Europe, and that which affects human welfare anywhere is of moment to mankind everywhere.

Social Reformation Universal

The problem of social reformation cannot be localized except to its own hurt. Evil knows no national boundaries and righteousness

cannot afford to condemn itself to the life of the cloister. The drink evil is universal, no less an evil in France, or Italy, or Spain, or Germany than in the United States. Sobriety is both a personal and a social virtue in every land.

It was inevitable that the unity of the movement against alcohol should be recognized, as has been done in the creation of the World League Against Alcoholism, with an officary reaching into every continent and into almost every nationality. Flexible in its operations, adapting itself to the diversity of needs as found in all lands, and using methods which have proved their value in the realm of experience, this World League is pushing its fight against beverage alcohol on a battle line flung literally around the world.

International Cooperation and Good Will

The spirit of international friendship and cooperation was the dominant spirit of the Winona Congress. It was strikingly evidenced by the flags of more than fifty nations which hung from the gallery and draped their brilliant colors above the stage and platform. It was manifest in the messages brought to the Congress from every section of the world, and the discussions of the liquor problem with all its far-reaching international implications. It rose to a magnificent climax in the closing days of the Congress, when representatives from Great Britain and Germany clasped hands, in presenting and seconding the resolutions of the Congress, and pledged cooperation in the world fight against the common foe of humanity.

Every session brought new evidence as to the international character of the beverage liquor traffic and the alcohol problem. Temperance workers, official representatives, missionaries and interested individuals, from fifty-eight countries, for seven days considered the beverage liquor problem, heard addresses on its national and international aspects, and joined in discussions and conferences. One thousand one hundred and fifty-two delegates were registered, while thousands of other visitors and friends attended the sessions but did not register.

Each day brought a deeper consciousness of the truth that this assemblage of representatives of many races and nations, which only a few years since had been divided by a great and terrible World War, was contending for more than world freedom from the curse of alcoholism. In this conference the nations stood on common ground, welding new bonds of international understanding, friendship and love, in a common cause, for the betterment of humanity; and in this fact was

to be seen a bright promise of international cooperation—a hopeful indication and a pledge of World Peace. Here was to be seen an assembly of nations earnestly addressing itself to one end—the welfare of the race.

The Resolutions

It was a dramatic moment when the Rev. Henry Carter, Secretary of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Doctor F. H. Otto Melle of Germany, vice-chairman of that committee, presented their report to the congress. After reading the resolutions, Mr. Carter turned and addressed his colleague as follows:

“Dr. Melle, there is that which resolutions cannot express. It is the spirit of international goodwill and friendship. I, from England, offer to you, from Germany, the right hand of friendship. I do so in token that the bad days lie behind us, and the good days are to come. Let us bury the memory of the war of blood, and unite in the war against alcoholism. In that holy war the temperance forces of England and of Germany will serve in the name of Christ, the Prince of Peace, as comrades and as brothers.”

Dr. Melle, with profound emotion, made this reply:

“I am deeply moved by these kind words of brotherhood and love. I, from Germany, take the hand of my friend and brother from England. I take it not only as a sign that the battle-axe shall be buried between our nations, but more than that, as the symbol of the beginning of a new age, where people have learned to forget, to forgive, to love each other and to serve each other. And I see in your action an expression of the spirit of the World League, whose highest motives have been love and service of our brethren.”

The great audience rose to their feet spontaneously and broke into song, “Blest be the tie that binds,” being carried away by the vision of a world from which war had passed at the call and challenge of Christ.

Winona Lake

The spot chosen for the Congress was the beautiful summer assembly grounds at Winona Lake, Indiana. Here for nearly half a century, men and women have gathered for rest and recreation, to enjoy the best in religious teaching, music and art. Winona is a place for study, but no less a beauty spot for enjoyment. It contains a religious assembly whose influence has spread far and wide. Its groves, its lake,

its extended hillsides sheltered by magnificent trees, its auditoriums and its great gatherings of people, have made it a playground, a religious forum, and a Chautauqua contributing to the physical and spiritual uplift of its visitors.

It was here that 1,152 delegates, from fifty-seven countries in addition to the United States, came together during the week of August 17th to 23rd, 1927, to consider carefully and earnestly the problem of alcoholism throughout the world. The attendance was larger than had been anticipated, and hotels, boarding houses and private homes were taxed to their utmost capacity to care for the visitors. Auto camping grounds and the hotels of neighboring cities were pressed into service to accommodate the visitors. The average daily attendance at the sessions ranged from 600 to 1,000, while the Sunday sessions, held in the Sunday tabernacle, were attended by 3,000 to 4,000.

Other Conventions

Preceding the World League Congress, the International Order of Good Templars held the session of the International Supreme Lodge at Philadelphia. Many of the Good Templars, who attended that convention, especially from abroad, travelled on to Winona Lake. Immediately following the Winona Congress, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States held its national convention in the city of Minneapolis. This gave opportunity for a large number of officers and workers of that body to stop over at the World League Congress on their way to the Minneapolis convention.

The Anti-Saloon League of America, moreover, held a meeting of its Executive Committee and Board of Directors at Winona Lake, immediately preceding the International Congress. This, together with the Superintendents' and Workers' Conference of the Anti-Saloon League brought to Winona Lake an unusually large number of the Anti-Saloon League workers, and gave the delegates and visitors an opportunity to learn something of the practical methods of the Anti-Saloon League organization.

Wayne B. Wheeler

A deep shadow was cast over the opening days of the Congress because of a tragic accident which had occurred on the afternoon of August 13th, in the Michigan summer home of Doctor Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel and Legislative Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. On account of an explosion of gasoline, Mrs. Wheeler was so badly burned that she died within a few hours, and

Mrs. Wheeler's aged father, Mr. Robert Candy, who witnessed the tragedy, died of shock. The sympathy of all was extended to Mr. Wheeler, who braved his grief with heroic and Christian fortitude, to take his place on the convention program at the Sunday evening session of the Congress. He spoke for a brief period and distributed copies of his address which had been printed. It may be mentioned here that this was destined to be the last public address of Doctor Wheeler. Twenty-two days thereafter, he himself passed away in the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan. The nation mourned his loss, and the press universally paid high tribute to his striking qualities of leadership.

Supt. E. S. Shumaker

An interesting feature of the Congress was the reception given to Rev. E. S. Shumaker, D.D., State Superintendent of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, when he rose to give the address of welcome. As the climax of a long and bitter fight over the prohibition enforcement question in the state of Indiana, Doctor Shumaker had been sentenced by the State Supreme Court, by a vote of three to two, to sixty days' imprisonment at the State Penal Farm and to a fine of \$250 for alleged indirect contempt of court, based on certain statements made by Superintendent Shumaker in a yearly report of the work of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League to his Board of Trustees, in regard to the conduct of liquor cases in the state, which were considered by the court as a criticism. On the day when Doctor Shumaker appeared on the Winona program, his attorney had won the right to prepare an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. When Doctor Shumaker appeared on the platform he was given hearty applause by the great audience, and when, later, he rose to speak, he was given an ovation.

The Program

The program was elaborate. More than one hundred addresses were given by speakers from more than a score of countries, representing every continent. It is impossible to discuss these addresses separately in this Convention Story. Most of them appear in full on the succeeding pages of this report. Every available minute was crowded, and the sessions were lengthened till long past the closing hour. But the audiences were always eager, attentive, and responsive.

Conferences and Discussions

One of the most valuable features of the convention was the number of conferences which had been arranged, and which were led by

experts in the particular subject under discussion. These proved to be one of the most popular and helpful features of the Congress. Some aroused so much interest that a number of extra meetings had to be arranged. Full opportunity for discussion was given, and the leaders and workers were eager to take part. Among the themes covered by these conferences were: Education, Publicity, Law Enforcement, Business, Scientific Temperance, Missions and Alcoholism, and the Youth Problem, as related to alcoholism.

The Sunday Services

An innovation in a program of this kind was the series of meetings which had been arranged for Sunday morning. They began with an early morning prayer meeting on the hillside in the open air. At the Sunday School hour, a number of special discussion conferences had been arranged, which were led by experts, discussing the general theme of the Sunday School in its relation to the movement against alcoholism. These groups then came together, in the auditorium and listened to addresses by two experts in religious work, Rev. J. B. Hawk, D.D., Associate Editor of Sunday School Publications, Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, and Doctor Robert W. Gammon, Associate Secretary of the Congregational Education Society, of Chicago.

At eleven o'clock, the morning session of the Congress was held in the immense Sunday Tabernacle. This tabernacle was built to seat 8,000, and on this occasion it was well filled. Bishop Thomas Nicholson, President of the Anti-Saloon League of America, preached a rousing sermon.

The Sunday afternoon session was addressed by Rev. A. J. Finch, Superintendent of the Colorado Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the W. C. T. U of the United States; Rev. Sylvester Jones, a missionary of the Friends' Society from Cuba; Rev. F. Scott McBride, D.D., General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America; Rev. E. I. Hart, D.D., Secretary of the Quebec League Against Alcoholism; and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma.

On Sunday evening a Young People's Rally was held in the open air on the hillside, under the direction of Rev. E. H. Dailey, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Short talks were given by college students from Java, India, Albania, Persia and Chili; and by Miss Houlder of Australia.

The speakers at the evening session of the Congress included Major F. B. Ebbert of San Francisco; Lars O. Jensen, International Chief Templar, I. O. G. T.; Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the

Anti-Saloon League of America; and Hon. Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Greetings and Messages

Greetings and messages were received from all parts of the world, by telegrams, cablegrams, letters and resolutions. They evinced a deep and world-wide interest in the prohibition cause. National temperance organizations had been invited to send in reports of their work, and these reports, together with the messages of greeting, are printed elsewhere in this volume.

National Flags

One of the most attractive features of the Congress was the display of flags of more than fifty nationalities. These were hung from the gallery and from the pillars of the auditorium, as well as on the stage and platform. These large banners, with their unfamiliar designs and their brilliant coloring, were a constant reminder of the international aspect of the abstinence movement. On request, Mr. H. B. Sowers of Westerville pointed out each flag and gave the name of the country.

Music

Good music in abundance enlivened the sessions and added to the enjoyment of the Congress. Song services were led by Mr. Homer Rodeheaver, the well-known song leader and associate of Rev. Billy Sunday, and by Mr. Homer Jenkins, his energetic and enthusiastic co-worker. Solos, duets, quartets and choruses, added to the pleasure of the meetings, and many beautiful instrumental numbers were rendered, including trombone solos by Mr. Rodeheaver and Mr. Jenkins. On request, some of the old-time prohibition campaign songs were sung, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience.

Declamation Contest

On Saturday afternoon, a Diamond Medal Declamation Contest was held, on behalf of the Indiana State W. C. T. U., under the direction of Mrs. Julia Overman. Miss Adeline Mart, Miss Jeanette Buzzard, Mr. Murel Wilson, Mr. Carl Lyman and Mr. Ralph Lawson, the winners of the contest in their respective counties, competed for a diamond medal. The prize was awarded to Mr. Ralph Lawson.

Youth and the Alcohol Problem

The first three sessions of the Congress were under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association and were given over largely to discussions of the young people's part in the prohibition movement.

the activities of college students, and young people's work in general. A special rally for young people was also held on Sunday evening, immediately preceding the evening session of the Congress, under the leadership of Rev. E. H. Dailey, pastor of the First United Brethren church Portsmouth, Ohio. The college students and young people attending the Congress were also keen to take part in the various conferences and contributed to the discussions, from the students' point of view.

International Essay Contest

An International Essay Contest, for cash prizes offered by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, just prior to the Congress, excited much interest among college and university students. Several hundred essays were submitted. The announcement of the winning essays was made at the Congress, the first prize of \$100 being awarded to J. A. H. Donnay, attending Stanford University; subject, "A Brief History of the Anti-Alcoholic War in Belgium." Home, Liege, Belgium.

The second prize, \$50, was awarded to Hsiaochung Hsiao, of Columbia University; subject, "A Study of the Psychological Effects of Alcohol." Home, Hyengyang, China.

Other prize winners were:

Jeremiah W. Moore, Fisk U., "The Movement Against Alcoholism in the United States," Berbice, British Guiana, S. A.

George E. Gooderham, Mt. Union College, "Prohibition by Local Option," Ipswich, England.

Geo. E. Zachariades, Emory U., "The Results of Prohibition as Seen by a Greek Youth," Icaria, Greece.

George P. Poopoff, Flint Jr. College, "What the Modern Social Order Has to Gain by Emancipation from the Drink Problem," Dosramirca, Sevlievsko, Bulgaria.

Lea B. Moore, San Jose State Teachers' College, "The World Challenge to the United States," Binbrook, Ontario.

Vasil Furnadjieff, Union Theological Seminary, "Prohibition and Habit," Sofia, Bulgaria.

Paul P. Chefranoff, Kansas State U., "What Prohibition Means to the Russian People," Koorsk, Russia.

Louise Y. Yim, U. of South Calif., "The Wine Cup in Korea," Kim Sah, Korea.

Wilmer John Hansen, U. of Minnesota, "The Challenge to Youth," Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Harry T. Tokita, Oregon Agricultural College, "Should We Con-

tinue Prohibition?" Shizokaken, Fujigum, Kashimamura, Motoichiba, Shinden.

Herbert C. Lee, Northwestern U., "China Movement Against Alcoholism," Shanghai, China.

Nasim Soosa, North Texas Agricultural College, "Prohibition and Its Three Remedies," Hilla, Bagdad, Mesopotamia.

Gust Bill Vizas, Morningside College, "Hospitals as a Weapon Against Alcoholism," Corinth, Greece.

John C. B. Kwei, Columbia U., "Liquor Prohibition in U. S. A." Wuchang, China.

C. C. Hahn, U. of Calif., "Prohibition Un-American," Long Kang, Peking Nam, Korea.

Wm. I. Shreiber, U. of Dubuque, "Alcohol and the Family," Bonn a/Rh., Germany.

Thomas G. Hutton, Harvard U., "Prohibition in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada," Ottawa, Ont.

Puzant H. Jerahian, Drexel Institute, "Alcoholism and Young Men of the World," Sankhoum, Russia.

Promila Peters, Cotner College, "Observations of Alcoholism in India," Bina C. P., India.

Victor Loosanoff, U. of Washington, "The Only Way," Kieff, Russia.

Hessameddin Shafa, Wooster College, "Shall America Look Back?" Teheran, Persia.

Yoshizo Takahashi, Kalamazoo College, "The Question of Prohibition in Japan," Aikawamura, Naga-gum, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Moving Pictures

A number of moving pictures were shown at the Congress. "Alcohol and the Human Body" by Doctor J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan, was shown on Friday evening, and a statement prepared by Doctor Kellogg was read at the time by Superintendent Holsaple of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League. "Lest We Forget" by Rev. James K. Shields was also shown on Friday evening, and both films were greeted appreciatively by the audience. On Monday Japanese pictures were shown and explained by Mark R. Shaw, representing the National Temperance League of Japan. These were followed by another James K. Shields picture, "The Transgressor."

Exhibits of Literature and Periodicals

The American Issue Publishing Company, the Scientific Temperance Federation, and the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, had elaborate displays of periodicals, books, charts, maps, posters and leaflets. A large quantity of this literature was distributed to those attending the congress. The Temperance Reference Library and the Standard Encyclopedia of the Alcohol Problem were attractively displayed. A collection of temperance periodicals of the world, containing 214 periodicals, was sent from the World League headquarters at Westerville.

A very fine exhibit from the office of R. E. Corradini, Secretary of the Research Department of the World League, in New York City, included charts, tabulations and statistical data, blue prints and posters, and not only showed the results obtained but the methods used by the department in arriving at these results. These exhibits were a veritable mine of information.

Reception and Soiree

On Monday evening a reception and soiree in honor of all delegates and visitors was held on the spacious lawns in the Circle, one of the beauty spots of Winona Lake.

The grounds were decorated with flags and bunting and light refreshments were served. Doctor Ernest H. Cherrington, and general officers of national organizations, were in the receiving line, which was marked by the flags of the countries represented. A most enjoyable social hour was spent before the time of the evening session.

Roll Call of Nations

The final session of the Congress on Tuesday evening closed with the Roll Call of Nations. No one who heard the long roll call and the earnest words uttered by the representatives of foreign nations as they pleaded for assistance in combatting the liquor evil, could fail to be impressed with the vast international outreach of the alcohol problem.

The representatives of Scotland, seconded by all the representatives from Great Britain, invited the World League to hold its next convention in Scotland. Representatives of European, Australian and South American countries invited Doctor Cherrington to visit them and promised a warm welcome to the World League Movement. Doctor Cherrington, as general secretary of the World League, responded on behalf of the United States, and the Congress closed with the singing of

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

Special Introductions

At the session on Saturday morning Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the National W. C. T. U. who was presiding, called to the platform all officers of the W. C. T. U. who were in the audience, each of which was given a personal introduction and greeted with cheers by the audience. She then invited all the members of the W. C. T. U. present to stand, and fully half the audience responded.

At the session on Saturday afternoon, with Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the Anti-Saloon League presiding, officials and State Superintendents of the Anti-Saloon League who were present were called to the platform and each was given an introduction. The audience responded with cheers as each name was announced.

At the session on Saturday evening all citizens of the British Empire were asked to come to the platform. Between thirty and forty persons responded.

Numerous other introductions of visitors to the Congress from various countries were made from time to time.

Presiding Officers

Each of the following persons presided at one or more sessions of the Congress: Dr. H. B. Carre, Mr. Harry S. Warner, Mr. Boyd P. Doty; Dr. Howard H. Russell; Bishop Thomas Nicholson; Dr. Robert Hercod; Mrs. Ella A. Boole; Mr. Tom Honeyman; Judge Charles A. Pollock; Dr. A. J. Barton; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith; Rev. E. H. Dailey; Rev. F. Scott McBride; Rev. George B. Safford; Judge Richard J. Hopkins; Rev. E. S. Shumaker; Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie and Mr. Duncan MacLennan.

Prayers and Benedictions

Each of the following persons offered prayer at one or more sessions: Rev. M. H. Appleby; Rev. A. J. Irwin; Rev. John Coburn; Rev. Homer W. Tope; Rev. Charles O. Jones; Rev. Atticus Webb; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns; Mrs. Florence D. Richards; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge; Mrs. Ella A. George; Dr. Benjamin Cox; Rev. C. A. Upchurch; Rev. Thomas Gales; Rev. George B. Safford; Rev. George W. Morrow and Rev. William E. Biederwolf.

Each of the following persons pronounced the benediction at one or more sessions of the Congress:

Rev. A. J. Barton, D.D.; Rev. E. J. Richardson; Rev. Henry Carter.

D.D.; Rev. F. Sott McBride, D.D.; Rev W. L. Wade; Rev. W. Sanders, D.D.; Rev. O. N. Pullen; Rev A. C. Miller, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, D.D.; Rev. E. F. Jones; Rev. David Ostlund and Rev. Howard H. Russell, D.D.

One session was closed by the repetition of the Mizpah Benediction, while on Tuesday afternoon following the Memorial addresses, the session was closed by silent prayer.

Business and Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee and the General Council of the World League held numerous sessions, during the course of the Congress, at which the business of the League was transacted. It was necessary to hold these committee meetings at the breakfast table, at luncheon and sometimes at the dinner hour, or after the evening sessions of the Congress, extending the deliberations well into the night.

The entire seven days' period spent at Winona Lake left the impression not only of renewed inspiration and enthusiasm, but of increasingly manifest determination upon the part of the temperance forces and workers to push the battle against alcoholism in every land and nation, until the victory shall be won.

S. E. Nicholson, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

(Moved by REV. HENRY CARTER, *England*
Seconded by DR. OTTO MELLE, *Germany*)

I.

SUBJECT:—Re-affirmation of the Object and Policy of the World League.

RESOLUTION:—The Council of the World League Against Alcoholism met in session at Winona Lake, Indiana, U. S. A., re-affirms the Object and Policy of the League as set out in the Constitution adopted at the First Congress held in 1919 at Washington, D. C.:—

“The object of this League is to attain, by the means of education and legislation, the total suppression throughout the world of alcoholism, which is the poisoning of body, germ-plasm, mind, conduct and society, produced by the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This League pledges itself to avoid affiliation with any political party as such, and to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality on all questions of public policy not directly and immediately concerned with the traffic in alcoholic beverages.”

II.

SUBJECT:—The Scientific and Educational Basis of Temperance Work.

RESOLUTION:—The hope for ending the world liquor problem lies in education, especially of youth, in the truth about alcohol and the waste entailed by the liquor traffic. To this end, the Council of the World League Against Alcoholism re-emphasizes the necessity that the work of temperance organizations in all countries be based on modern scientific knowledge concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic beverages.

The Council calls upon educators not only to teach youth these ascertained facts, but to train those who will be the citizens of the future to recognize and to accept responsibility for world emancipation from alcoholic customs. Gratefully recognizing what has already been done, the Council asks public educational officials to increase provision for this definite instruction in the public schools. It earnestly requests the International Council of Religious Education, and other bodies, arranging Sunday School courses of study, to give even more attention than heretofore to the provision of adequate plans and helps for systematic graded Sunday School temperance lessons.

III.

SUBJECT:—Responsibility of the Religious and Moral Forces.

RESOLUTION:—The Council of the World League Against Alcoholism meeting during the World League Congress of the League held at Winona Lake, Ind., U. S. A., in August, 1927, and attended by delegates from over fifty nations, having received and considered reports regarding the movement against alcoholism in the different countries represented, is deeply impressed with the dangers caused by alcoholism to the physical, economic, moral and social welfare of the nations.

It rejoices in the manifest advance of movements against alcoholism in nearly all countries, particularly within the churches and other religious organizations, and among women and youth.

Recognizing that the scientific basis for temperance reform has been well and truly laid, the Council calls upon all religious and moral forces, irrespective of creed, party and race, to unite in unremitting endeavor to secure the complete eradication of the drink evil in all countries of the world.

IV.

SUBJECT:—The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

RESOLUTION:—The Council of the World League Against Alcoholism records its admiration of the statesmanship and courage of the peoples and the legislative bodies of the United States prohibiting the whole traffic in alcoholic beverages, and gratification at the manifest tokens of the advantages to human welfare, particularly to the child life of the nation, which have resulted from the extinction of the legalized liquor traffic.

Recognizing that the enforcement of this constitutional provision is challenged within and without the United States, by organizations and individuals who set at defiance the expressed will of the nation, the Council declares that the issue involved in the struggle to secure effective enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment is none other than the sanctity of law itself, which is the foundation of social freedom and public well-being. The Council, therefore, calls upon the citizens of the United States to uphold vigorously and continuously the law of their country, and upon the citizens of all other countries to respect and sustain the Prohibition laws against the intrigues of those whose defiance tends to bring all law into disregard.

V.

SUBJECT:—Misrepresentation of the American Prohibition Situation.

RESOLUTION:—This council deprecates the systematic dissemination, by the various news and other agencies, of misleading reports as to the observance and enforcement of National Prohibition in the United States, and the ignoring and belittling of the beneficial results which have followed the enactment of that salutary measure.

Such misrepresentations, fabricated and circulated by designing and mercenary interests, are calculated to place the United States and its prohibition policy in a false position before the world.

The Council is of the opinion that temperance people, in the discussion of this issue, while recognizing the remaining difficulties which are in process of being overcome, should accentuate the social, moral and economic achievements of prohibition.

VI.

SUBJECT:—Liquor Smuggling.

RESOLUTION:—This Council regards the smuggling of intoxicating liquors as not only violation of law, but also an inexcusable breach of international courtesy.

This problem affects not only Prohibition nations, but is acute in all countries attempting to regulate the liquor traffic. The Council commends the efforts of the Baltic, Scandinavian, and other Governments to eliminate this evil by treaties, and also the action of the twelve nations which have signed treaties with the United States to prevent this illegal traffic. The Council urges the temperance forces in countries which have not signed such treaties to use their influence to forward this action by their Governments.

The Council also requests delegates at this Congress to urge the strengthening, where necessary, and the enforcement, of the laws and regulations of their respective countries against outlaws and enemies of international good will.

VII.

SUBJECT:—National Self-Determination.

RESOLUTION:—The Council, having regard to recent specific instances of the inability of nations, which by action of their legislatures have prohibited, in part or in whole, the traffic in intoxicating liquors, to maintain their policy of prohibition against hostile pressure exerted by or on behalf of the liquor interests in other countries, records its in-

dignation at all such attempts to interfere with the inherent right of national self-determination.

VIII.

SUBJECT:—The Protection of Native Peoples.

RESOLUTION:—The Council, having considered reports from various countries under the administration of Great Powers, indicating that the importation of alcoholic liquors has led to a wide-spread debasement of native races, calls upon the Governments concerned to regard themselves as trustees for the well-being of the peoples under their administration, and, accordingly, to prohibit effectively the introduction into these territories of all forms of alcoholic beverages. The Council, with these objects in view, would impress upon the Governments the urgency and importance of full effect being given to the provisions of the Agreement reached at the Brussels conference and also to the provisions in the Covenant of the League of Nations permitting the prohibition of the liquor traffic in mandated territories.

IX.

SUBJECT:—The League of Nations and the Alcohol Question.

RESOLUTION:—The Council of the World League Against Alcoholism, assembled during the third Congress of the League held at Winona Lake, Indiana, U. S. A., and attended by nationals from more than fifty countries, notes with pleasure the proposal shortly to be considered at the Assembly of the League of Nations for the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry into the alcohol question, and expresses the earnest hope that the Assembly will determine forthwith to appoint such a Commission.

Further, the Council, having regard to the especial interest of the United States in this social question, respectfully requests the Government of the United States to assure the Assembly of the League of Nations of willingness to cooperate in the work of such a Commission.

Group Discussion Conferences

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

At the Winona Lake Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism four conferences attended by over 200 persons, discussed the Scientific facts of the alcohol question and scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. Among the topics discussed were: Scientific facts of present day important application; the historical and logical place of the Scientific facts about alcohol in the movement against alcoholism (e.g. youth's right to knowledge of them as an aid in intelligent habit formation; an electorate informed as to these facts necessary to legislation against the liquor traffic; personal abstinence an aid to observance and enforcement of anti-liquor legislation); the present legal and actual status of temperance instruction in the public schools; its needs, such as graded courses of study, adequate modern text-books; recent gains in these points; illustrative helps as slides, films, posters and experiments; the place and necessary qualifications of the outside temperance lecturer in schools; essay, poster and oratorical contests, literature to aid pupils, teachers, and for school libraries.

The Conference on Sunday School work among younger pupils held Sunday morning, August 21, was attended by about 75 delegates. Topics discussed were the temperance facts suitable to children, points of contact through stories, nature work, interests, and activities of childhood, hero admiration for positive qualities of body, mind, and character; the spiritualizing in Sunday school temperance instruction; of subject matter of day school temperance instruction; use of the worship element; special Sunday school programs and contributions by classes to such programs; uses of posters and temperance literature.

Summary of Scientific Temperance Instruction Conferences

All temperance work should be based on the modern ascertained scientific facts concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic beverages. Especial attention should be given to instructing youth in these facts in public and private schools. The instruction should be graded both as to facts and methods of approach. Modern pedagogical methods should be employed. Training in health, thrift, character building, history, social studies and civics—all afford avenues for giving youth an all-round understanding of the issues in the world problem of alcoholism,

Teachers should be trained in their professional training schools to deal with this subject competently. The courses of study and text books provided should be adequate and up-to-date in facts and suggestions for treating the subject.

The citizen who shares responsibility for the schools which train the children of the nation should see to it that the management of schools is placed in the hands of school boards and superintendents who are not only competent as to education in general, but interested in having youth trained to intelligent sobriety. Thus the teacher who must do the actual work of instruction will be stimulated and guided to effective results. Parent-Teachers' Associations can do helpful work at this point.

The regular school instruction may sometimes be helpfully supplemented by talks by outside lecturers who are competent to deal intelligently with modern facts about alcohol in its relation to the present and future interests of youth. Only really well-informed persons knowing how to approach youth should attempt this work. Well-chosen up-to-date temperance literature, books and periodicals can be furnished to supplement the teachers' information resources. Suitable films and stereopticon slides are useful. Prize essay and work book contests afford practical means of self-expression and of deepening interest on the alcohol question on the part of parents as well as of children.

The general impression expressed by members of the conference was that less attention had been given in the past decade to temperance instruction in the schools of the United States than formerly, that the responsibility of schools in this matter should be pressed. On the contrary, attention was called to action of some states and other educational officials in making out new and better outlines of study on this subject in which great assistance had been derived from the outline included in the report on health program of the Joint Committee of the National Education Association and American Medical Association. Most of the present "health" text books contain accurate and up-to-date material on the subject of alcohol and other narcotics, and this information thus reaches pupils without much special publicity being given the matter.

The two largest national educational organizations of the United States: the National Educational Association and the Department of Superintendence, have adopted resolutions calling upon the teaching profession to give especial attention to instruction of youth in modern facts as to the effects of alcohol.

CORA FRANCES STODDARD, Conference Leader.

MISSIONS AND ALCOHOLISM

The Conference on Missions and Alcoholism held four sessions, during which more than twenty missionaries and Nationals representing fully a score of countries on four continents, gave their viewpoints and made suggestions.

It was brought out that in every country represented, the native peoples had known and practiced the art of making intoxicating liquors from grain, fruits, the sap of the palm tree, etc., before the advent of European governments and large trade.

It seems that everywhere in every land, man had learned to take the good gifts of God in the shape of fruits, grains and other things that are nutritious and refreshing and turn them into beverages which produce intoxication, varying in the amount of alcohol and the effects produced. No one was able to mention an instance of alcohol produced by nature unaided by man except in cases of rotten fruit.

One African tribe, in describing the process of beer making, states that at a certain stage of fermentation, the **mashawe**, or evil spirits enter into the liquid. Is it not possible that this same idea has been handed down from antiquity whereby we also refer to alcoholic liquors as "spirits"? Since the effect of alcoholism is identical with the conduct of one possessed by evil spirits, it is a natural explanation of the term so commonly in use.

But there was an unanimous agreement that the liquors so made by the native peoples were used far more moderately and with less harmful effects than those of imported liquors which had been introduced by Europeans.

The results of using alcoholic liquor among the native peoples in every land has been decreased physical health, inability to resist disease, inefficiency as workers, neglect of homes and children, quarreling, fighting, murder and immoral life.

Three non-Christian religions were cited as prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors—Buddism, Hinduism and Mohammedanism—and the percentage who observed the restriction was very creditable before the incoming of the foreign trade and liquors.

Total abstinence principles have been slow in developing in the occident and it is to be regretted that even yet there are some good Christian people, especially in Europe, including even the church leaders, who indulge in the use and sometimes the manufacture of strong drink.

The effect of non-sobriety among certain orders which bear the name of Christian upon the native orders of other lands has been very harmful. It was stated that in violation of their own long established alcoholism, a drunken man is chosen as leader of some of the Buddhist religious processions in Burmah to add to the hilarity of the occasion.

Wherever the white man goes throughout the world, he is always classified as "Christian," and the European governments likewise. This misnomer is one of the greatest handicaps to real Christian missionary work. The example of men of our own race who are in positions of high responsibility in foreign lands, men who frequently lived dissolute private lives, has had a very baneful effect. Worse yet is the influence of so-called Christian countries who have forced alcohol and opium upon the unfortunate natives of other lands who were helplessly bound by iniquitous treaties.

A National of India made the statement that the funds for education in his country under the governing influence of Great Britain were designated to come from the revenue derived from the importation of liquor. As he put it, "In order to have sufficient public funds for the education of my children, I must learn to drink." And this in a country where three of the largest religious orders, had total abstinence as one of their firmest tenets.

Not only are colonial governments interested in the customs revenue from imported alcoholic liquors into Asia and Africa, but European and American traders in these countries engage in the retail sale in **immense quantities to the natives**. While it was once the ambition in England to be "drunk as a lord," in many other countries the desire is to be **"drunk as a white man."**

So far as Africa is concerned, there was an agreement among European nations having colonies there, to protect the natives from imported liquors. In some colonies that has been fairly well observed, but for fifty or more years, there has been a steady off-loading of immense quantities of the worst kind of strong drink that the natives can buy easily. Moreover, it was stated that there had been cases of white men initiating natives into the process of distilling liquors and there is said to be some process at Johannesburg and elsewhere in South Africa whereby very intoxicating stuff can be prepared in so

short a time as two hours, so much so that the government is regulating and curtailing greatly the sale of yeast.

Thus over and again there was given point and instance to the statements frequently made in the general sessions of the Conference, of the baleful influence and extension of the liquor traffic of Europe to the ends of the earth.

The importance of educating the home countries to produce a conscience that will enact legislation to stop the iniquitous flow of our death-dealing liquors to the continents of Asia and Africa, was brought out again and again. Most of the colonies are totally unable to act for themselves and are completely under the domination of their ruling powers.

It was also reiterated that men who were chosen to be consuls and the representatives of this United States of America should, while residing in foreign countries, obey the laws of our country, especially adhering to the keeping of the Eighteenth Amendment and not become a discredit to the very country they represent.

It was also noted that there is a very determined and general propaganda in all foreign countries by all manner of publicity with deliberate lies to discredit the effect of prohibition in the U. S. A. and to spread the opinion that there is more drunkenness in America now than before prohibition.

But it was a satisfaction to learn that there is a growing sentiment in every land in favor of total abstinence for the individual, particularly church members, and a growing desire for a dry, law-abiding country.

"The fundamental reform is the reformation of the individual; the ultimate prohibition is the prohibition of desire."

From South America, there was reported one way in which advance had been made among those in whose homes wine is more common than water as a beverage. Children and young people are asked to pledge themselves not to drink for a month. Then the pledge is made for six months and so in this way many of the pupils of schools are learning that they can do without alcoholic liquors and are being convinced of the **benefits of abstinence**.

In Uruguay, government officials became so convinced of the beneficial teachings of temperance and hygiene that there is now an appropriation of \$3,000 a year to provide a lecturer and to promote scientific instruction on this subject in the public schools. It was thought that if other government officials in other countries were properly approached, similar action and education could be secured also.

The Rev. W. C. Taylor, of Brazil, reported that of the 32 millions in that country, fully half a million are now total abstainers from principle. These include practically all evangelical Christians as well as many Roman Catholics and others. The medical profession there is almost a unit for abstinence. **But this sentiment is unorganized and to become effective as a national movement needs to be crystallized and organized.** One missionary especially was cited as having been particularly prominent in promoting temperance sentiment.

In conclusion, the principal ways in which the World League Against Alcoholism might promote the prohibition movement in various countries are:

I. Securing and dispensing scientific instruction in the schools as to the

effects of alcohol on the body, mind and morals of individuals and the effect on a country at large.

II. Organization of forces everywhere,—

(a) among leaders of religious orders, government officials, medical men and all leading citizens.

(b) among the women.

(c) Among the youth, especially in the colleges.

III. Extension of the Active Service Order as advocated by the Rev. Henry Carter, of England.

IV. Where representatives of governments, especially of the U. S. A., live discreditable lives, the placing of the facts before their governments with petitions that they be replaced by worthy men.

Also the requesting and urging of commercial and industrial concerns to select and send men who are sober and temperate in all their habits.

For the Findings Committee.

JOHN M. SPRINGER

Other members,

Rev. W. C. Taylor, of Brazil,

Mrs. M. L. Hutchins, of Los Angeles

LIST OF MISSIONARIES PARTAKING IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF MISSIONS AND ALCOHOLISM

Africa—Miss Reed, of Portuguese East Africa; Miss Ewing of Abyssinia; Mrs. Libberd of the Cameroons; Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Springer of Belgian Congo of Rhodesia.

Latin America—Robert Cox of South Mexico; Miss Hewitt of Montevideo; Reverend A. W. Greenman of Peru, and of several other countries; Reverend W. C. Taylor, of Brazil.

Europe—Rev. Menschig of Germany, who has also been in India.

Asia—Dr. J. J. Cornelius, a National from India; Reverend Julius Smith of Burma; Miss Barber, of Siam; Miss Lyman, of China; B. S. Moore, of Japan; Mr. Masters, a National, and Mrs. Widoes, of Philippines.

America—Dr. Hutchins of Los Angeles; Mrs. McGregor of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. David, of Oklahoma City.

CONFERENCE ON "THE PROBLEM AMONG STUDENTS AND OTHER YOUTH"

The Group expressed its opinion in these ways: .

First: By an unanimous token of consent it was agreed that the situation in Preparatory Schools and Colleges is better than it was a few years ago. -

Second: It was unanimously agreed that there is a distinct need for more education in our schools that we now have. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington very well expressed the opinion of the group on the importance of Student Work when, in a conversation with one of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association secretaries, he made the statement that he was almost at the point

where he was willing to make Student Work the major emphasis of the program of the World League Against Alcoholism.

In regard to the technique of Student Work the consensus of opinion was:

First: That the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is in a position to do an important piece of work among college students at a very strategic time.

Second: That the work on every local campus must be done largely through existing organizations such as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Churches, Teachers' Organizations, Literary Societies etc.

Third: That the educational program should be carried on in younger groups of students as far as possible.

Fourth: That work among students should be strictly educational, with the purpose of creating a distinct open-mindedness on the whole problem.

Fifth: That an attempt should be made to introduce the subject into the curriculum of colleges as a regular course. This project was brought before the Conference by Lofton S. Wesley and was very enthusiastically received.

It was quite noticeable throughout the whole group of conferences that the attitude of the students was distinctly different from that of those who had been engaged a long time in the prohibition fight. It was noted that the "Old Timers" were pointing to what had been done while the students were placing the emphasis on what is yet to be done. It may be said that the students portrayed greater vision and a more certain critical optimism which pointed to further difficulties. If the youth of today can be interested vitally in the movement, then there is no cause to fear for the future.

The secretaries of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association received many practical suggestions, and the outlook for student work is brighter than it has been since the adoption of the program. It was the opinion of the group that the I. P. A. has methods and organization for greater work and should be supported by all temperance workers in every way possible.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Wilbur Simmons,
Chairman of Finding Committee.

Messages of Greeting to the Congress

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

"Please extend to the delegates and visitors attending the great gathering of the World League Against Alcoholism, my heartiest greeting. It is a sore trial that I cannot enjoy the fellowship and inspiration of this epoch-making conference. It grieves me not to meet our valiant leaders from many lands and personally congratulate them on their magnificent activities for sobriety and for the outlawing of the liquor traffic.

"Each year the imperative need for the united activities of dry forces is being more widely recognized. We rejoice that so large a number of national temperance organizations are cooperating with the far-reaching program of the World League. As an organization, there is much to cheer us on the way to our gleaming goal.

"A world redeemed from the drink habit and the legalized liquor traffic demands the devotion of every lover of the home and of those who would bring true liberty and the blessings of prosperity and happiness to all peoples. More than that, our ultimate victory can come only when all dry organizations cooperate in friendly fashion, and present a solid fighting front to the strongly united wet forces. The World League Against Alcoholism affords an ideal meeting place for those blessed with a world vision—a place where the individual national groups can be drawn together and, with dynamic power can strike to its death the dread destroyer of home, happiness, health and prosperity.

"In the beautiful, historic city of Lausanne, Switzerland, in the closing days of July, 1928, will be held the thirteenth convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. To this notable meeting we shall hope to welcome many friends from kindred organizations and from many lands. Scientific temperance education is to be one of the outstanding topics for discussion and teachers are especially urged to make this convention an objective point in the summer of next year.

"It is our privilege—sacred and sublime—to speak and sing, to preach and pray in highways, byways and skyways. Some glad day they will all be dry ways. The yearning heart of humanity will be satisfied only when international goodwill prevails the world around. We can hasten the coming of the day of universal brotherhood if, true to our glorious challenge, we educate the world to the standard of sobriety and speed prohibition in every corner of the globe.

(Signed) "Anna A. Gordon."

• (Translation from the Polish)

METROPOLITAN OF THE AUTOCEPHALOUS ORTHODOX CHURCH OF POLAND

"Warsaw, 13 Zygmuntowska St.

"Mr. Secretary:

"I am grateful to you for the kind invitation to participate in the Congress of Winona Lake to take place in the month of August next.

"I take a lively interest in the aim and problems of the League, but, to my great regret, I am debarred from the possibility of taking part in this Congress, inasmuch as at the same time there will be held at Lausanne the International Congress of Order and Faith (or Fidelity), of which I am a member and to the work of which I attach great importance. Owing to this fact I find it impossible to refuse to participate therein (that is, the Lausanne Congress). I must, therefore, confine myself to expressing hereby to the International League for the Conflict with Alcoholism my sincere wishes for complete success in its useful activity for the good of suffering humanity.

"I beg you to accept, Mr. Secretary, and to convey to the members of the Congress, my wishes and sincere desires together with my benediction for the success of the labors of this Congress acceptable to God.

(Signed) "Denys."

On back of letter:

"Metropolitan of Warsaw and of all Poland"

"A true translation

"Seal of the Chancellory of

the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church Metropolitan in Poland."

(Signed) "G. Roszcrylki,

"Secretary of the Holy Synod

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, AND CABLEGRAMS OF
GREETING TO THE CONGRESS

"The liquor traffic in Australia at present has a strangle hold on politics. . . . America is an unfailing inspiration to us. It is not possible for you to realize how utterly dependent we are on you and your effective administration of the Prohibition law.

"We had 58,971 convictions for drunkenness last year, and we are complacently tolerant to drunks. Your city of New York had less than 9,000 such convictions. New York has an average of 170 drunks a week, and this week, the drunks in one court in Sydney only, with only one-sixth the population of New York, numbered 197. I wonder if you know how well off you are.

"R. B. S. Hammond,
"Australian Prohibition Council,
"Sydney, New South Wales"

Cable: "Australian congratulations, greetings. Deeply thankful your magnificent example. You are our greatest inspiration.

"Hammond."

"The Australian Woman's Christian Temperance Union is with you in heart and spirit at this great Congress. . . . Anything the W. C. T. U. in Australia can do to further the work of the World League Against Alcoholism will be done.

"(Mrs.) Annie Carvosso,
"Corresponding Secretary, Australian W. C. T. U."

"Greetings—Argentina coworkers pledge allegiance.

"Marie Oldham, Emma Pietranera, Araoz Alfaro, Ernesto Nelson, Har-
dynia Norville."

"Cordial greetings from Egyptian Temperance Association, with best wishes for entire success.

"Ahmed Galwash, Alexandria."

"God bless convention.

"Awoki Mutual Foundation, Tokyo, Japan."

"Occasion International Congress World League send my hearty greetings, best wishes for success League splendid work against alcoholism in world.

"Oskar Kallas, Estonian Minister at London."

"North Calcutta Temperance Union sends greetings, regrets inability to attend. Wishes success and God's blessings.

"North Calcutta Temperance Union."

"Uruguay League Against Alcoholism sends greetings and unites with you in work for world prohibition.

"Uruguay League Against Alcoholism."

"Cordial greetings and good wishes.

"Australian Band of Hope and Young People's Temperance Union
"W. H. Rose, National Secretary"

"Greetings to all the temperance movement brethren in United States of America, which is the great laboratory of the world for the cause of prohibition. . . . The young people of this country are wide awake to the problem of alcohol, and are endeavoring to make the future Japan the land of 'no alcohol.' It is the earnest prayer of us here, to unite our hands with the friends in all the world in this great fight with alcohol.

"(Mme.) A. Noriya, W. C. T. U. of Japan."

"Greetings and best wishes to the members and delegates to the Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism.

"Dona Maria Guimaraes, Executive Secretary
"Uniao Brasileira Pro Temperancia"

"Cordial greetings and good wishes.

"Bulgarian Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. N.

"Dr. Kh. Neytcheff, G. C. T."

"Ohio Annual Conference Methodist Protestant Church sends greetings and pledges its loyal support to the cause of world-wide sobriety. May the blessing of God be upon your great Congress.

"Frank Lawrence Brown, President"

"Law enforcement and the permanence of prohibition are of such profound social and economic value and such a tremendous contribution to decency and

morality that we who learn this from daily experience are heartened by your efforts. God bless them and cause them to prosper.

"Mina C. VanWinkle, President,
"International Association of Policewomen."

"I sincerely hope and trust that the deliberations of the Congress will lead in a great step towards the attainment of our final goal which America has so nobly set forth before the world.

"Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal Bose, Calcutta."

"I should like to take this opportunity of conveying to the Conference how very much the future of the world depends on the success of the prohibition law in the U. S. A. Any setback there will mean the retrogression of moral and material progress throughout the world for perhaps a generation.

"K. Natarajan, Indian Social Reformer, Fort Bombay."

"My heart is with you and with this great work. I remember with a thrill the old days of active service in the field. I have abiding faith that our forces will win a complete victory.

"(Bishop) Horace M. DuBose,
"Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn."

"When men high in literary and official life openly declare their opposition to the restriction of alcoholic beverages, they carry an influence by their example more potent than the principle of opposition itself. This is particularly true in those engaged in higher instruction, and particularly in college and university fields of activity. Young men and young women are peculiarly impressionable.... There is for this reason a peculiar obligation resting on college and university presidents and professors to be careful of the influences they exert. It is not a wholesome example of publicly to profess opposition to existing law and to any portion of the constitution of our country.... I would not go to the extent of violating academic freedom by preventing such teachers from their customary activities. I would urge them to look within their own consciences and as a result of this introspection, decide no longer to be regarded as advocates of law-breaking.

"Harvey W. Wiley, M.D.
"Director Good Housekeeping."

"Wet propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding, the facts bear out the statement that the army and navy of the United States of America show such a remarkable improvement under Prohibition that their leading generals and others highest in command comment upon it with gratitude, appreciation, and absolute confirmation.

"Rebecca N. Rhoads, National Director U. S.
"W. C. T. U. Soldiers' and Sailors' Department."

"His Highness The Thakore Saheb has commanded me to thank you cordially for your kind invitation to attend the forthcoming Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism.... Nothing would please him better than to signify by the presence of himself or of one of his sons the great interest and sympathy he cherishes for your movement.

"Private Secretary to H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi."

"Your kind greetings to the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America were conveyed to the delegates and greatly appreciated by them. In their name as well as in my own, I reciprocate your kind wishes and hope that the Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism at Winona Lake will be an impressive demonstration of the world-wide condemnation of alcoholism. I hope that it also will be an inspiration for the further development of the World League Against Alcoholism."

"Peter J. O'Callaghan,
"The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America."

"We heartily thank God for the great example of America and also very heartily pray that Prohibition may continue to win battles all along the way.

"We in our land are not yet ready for prohibition, but your American example helps us in our constant effort for Local Option as an education preliminary to Prohibition. Wales is steadily working for local option. It is also working for its own Welsh Temperance Bill which includes local option and the better regulation of Clubs. Lord Clwyd moved its second reading in the House of Lords on May 11, but his many efforts and those of members in the

House of Commons have been frustrated and we are still longing, working and praying for our Bill.

"A. C. Prichard, North Wales Women's Temperance Union."

"It was my pleasure to welcome the International Temperance Congress when it met in Washington, D. C., some years ago. The age old fight against alcohol has not yet been won, though many of the outposts have been taken. Instead of discouragement because there are yet many hurdles in the way, those who have enlisted for the war have much cause for encouragement. No reform ever goes backward and, even if there are recessions in the tide, there will be no return to the licensed saloon and the still in America.

"A short time before his death, America's First Citizen, the late President Eliot, writing to me in a personal letter, speaking of the after-war debacle and discouragement, said:

"'You and I seem to be up against a stone wall of indifference and indecision. Nevertheless, we can console ourselves that one public policy in which we are interested, namely, prohibition, is rapidly coming to prevail in the United States and is making fair progress in Europe.'

"Sharing his faith, my message to the foes of alcohol is that they should make as their motto what Moses said to the Children of Israel 'That they go forward'.

"Josephus Daniels."

"There is perhaps no country in the world where popular sentiment is so united in opposition to the liquor traffic as India. Every non-Christian religion of the land condemns it, and the representatives of these religions have joined heartily with Christians and missionaries in a union movement looking to national prohibition. The Government itself, owing to the large amount of revenue from liquor licenses, is the chief objector to passing a national prohibition law. The success of the effort for national prohibition in America is essential to the success of the cause in India.

"H. C. Chambers, Board of Foreign Missions,
"United Presbyterian Church of North America."

"The President, General Secretary, and officers of the Alberta Prohibition Association send fraternal greetings to all delegates from the different states of the Union and from other countries, and pray that your deliberations at this World's Congress will again result in a renewed determination to continue the battle against the use of alcohol for beverage purposes.

"We also pray that the Congress will find some way of more definitely attacking the commercializing of all intoxicating liquors. National and International laws should be aimed at that would positively control if not altogether stop the exportation of intoxicating liquors into any prohibited territory.

"A. L. Marks, President,

"A. H. Hull, Gen. Sec.

"Alberta Prohibition Association."

Kindly convey to the Congress the heartiest greetings and prayerful wishes of our thirty-seven preachers, 119 local preachers, and five deaconesses in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Baltic States. We are cooperating with the Temperance Forces in these young Republics and are happy to have as a loyal friend and ally Professor Villem Ernits, of Dorpat University, who is frequently speaking in our Methodist pulpits.

"Geo. A. Simons, Supt. & Treas.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church in Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania."

"I deeply regret the impossibility of my attending the International Congress, but I desire to send greetings from the Pioneer prohibition state of Kansas and to express my warmest sympathy with the purpose of the Congress to rid the world of the curse of Alcoholism. If Alcoholism is the menace to mankind that we believe it to be it is a world-wide problem. Individual states and the highest tribunal of the United States government have established the principle of Prohibition as sound both economically and politically. While we have no right to attempt to force our views upon other nations, we can and must cooperate with sober minded people the world over, first to educate and second to secure legal prohibition throughout the world. The open defiance of the law in certain quarters was only to be expected. Instead of discouraging the advocates of sobriety, it should move us to renewed and more efficient efforts at enforcement. My best wishes for success of Congress.

"Arthur Capper."

"Am deeply interested in maintaining our advanced ground in the United States and assisting in every way possible to aid other countries to cure the bitter rot that blights and destroys. I believe that the people of our country and throughout the world will soon realize that the adoption of the Federal and State Prohibition Amendments and Enforcement Statutes in the United States of America was the most important governmental action for the moral, physical and economic welfare of the nation that has been undertaken or accomplished since the Declaration of Independence. Ours is a political government operated and maintained through political parties. The moral and religious forces of the country through education did their work well and achieved their goal by placing prohibition in the Federal Constitution and they should not permit it to be destroyed or nullified by sharp political practices. From now on Prohibition is a political proposition and an official who fails to enforce and execute the law violates his oath of office, nullifies the constitution, betrays the people and destroys his own standing as an official and as a citizen.

"We have shown that we could establish prohibition in the United States. We have demonstrated not only to our own citizens, but to the people of the world that Prohibition in the United States has proven of incalculable value morally, economically and socially. It is now up to us to prove that we are intelligent enough, nonpartisan enough and morally courageous enough to prevent Prohibition from being taken away from us or hamstrung so as to nullify it.

Charles W. Bryan."

Other telegrams of greeting and good wishes were received from Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Colonel L. B. Musgrove, Charles G. Dawes, Governor Dan Moody, and Senator Carter Glass.

"I regret exceedingly that home calls prevent me from being with the prohibition forces during the rally now under way at Winona. I trust that your Convention shall be of so outstanding a character that it shall make the charming summer resort of Indiana a name which generations yet unborn shall bless as marking one of the decisive stages of their deliverance from the worst of the world's tyrants—Alcohol. To those who think that this tyrant can be cajoled or civilized or controlled, that any other treatment than the guillotine will be effective, I commend the following items, one of which appeared, one on the editorial and the other on the first page of the Toronto Daily Star of today. The former records that three young men in Toronto were fined for taking liquor to a dance hall, and adds: 'More of that kind of conduct is being seen now than during the days of Prohibition.' The other item tells how 'roomers in the Central Y. M. C. A., to the number of about a score, have been notified to leave their rooms there, because they are alleged to have brought liquor into the building.'

"During a continuous residence of over thirty years in Toronto I have never heard or read of such a thing in connection with the Y. M. C. A. Nor have I, during those years, come across a record of the flask and the dance hall appearing arm in arm in the Police Court. And now when we have the 'finest' Government Control measure in the world—legislation which, we were assured, embodies all the good points of similar enactments elsewhere, and at the same time guarded against loopholes—legislation enforced by a 'strong man' Commission wholeheartedly backed up by the Government which did all it safely could to discredit such Provincial Prohibition as we had—we are treated to such exhibitions as those staring us from today's issue of Toronto's most widely-read daily paper. When the Government went into the liquor-dispensing business we were assured that Booze in braid and buttons and the insignia of Government responsibility would become a model of decorum. He will, when dead and cremated, but not till then, as our latest experiment is demonstrating to those who are not impervious to all the lessons of the past and present.

"May the day be not far distant when the world shall see its children hailing Prohibition as their great Emancipator of soul and body and wondering at the blindness which kept them so long under the thrall of their deadliest foe.

"L. Minehan,

"St. Vincent de Paul Church, Toronto."

"As a fully persuaded and active prohibitionist, I would like to join with you and aid in every way possible in support of the enforcement of the Prohibition law—by writing and public speaking and doing all I can to sustain it. and the Diocese of Harrisburg has twice in past years voted unanimously.

both clergy and laity, for the strict enforcement of the Prohibition Law. You may use my name, if it is desired, on any appeal you may issue for law enforcement, and urging all United States and state officers to do their full duty in carrying out the provisions of the law.

"James H. Darlington,
"(Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg)"

"I wonder if we have stressed enough what always has been and is still the actual public policy with regard to traffics and practices which have come to be regarded as intolerable. While society would, of course, be glad to extirpate or entirely suppress these evils, it has had to rest content, in all cases, with merely going as far as it can to **minimize** them; and, so far as I can see, society cannot hope to do more than that. So long as individuals wish to steal, it is probably not within the power of government, such is the inconspicuous nature of the act of stealing, to suppress larceny entirely. Few, if any, of the offenses and vices that have ever been practiced have even yet been wholly eliminated despite the most sincere and strenuous opposition of organized society. One obvious preliminary, however, in the effort for utterly minimizing such evils, is to deny them legal sanction.

"Prohibition, in the case of the liquor business, or traffic say in cocaine, is to be viewed and judged as but such a preliminary in the work of minimization, as an indispensable step towards complete extirpation, to be backed up by such enforcement steps as the case may require, by no means omitting education as to the danger to society in alcohol and cocaine, to abstainers as well as to partakers of such drugs.

"But we obviously cannot expect complete minimization of traffic in such things, so long as such traffics can invoke the law for their protection.

"The point behind this suggestion is the gross unreasonableness in anyone's decrying the one step known as prohibition, just because it is not automatically followed, despite the wets' own lawless obstruction, by the prompt and complete extirpation of the evil at which it is aimed,—a result which has never been demanded or even expected from the prohibition of any other act or practice which society has ever outlawed. . . .

"When a thing has been forbidden, subsequent events determine the degree of its extirpation. Even if extirpation does not at once follow the prohibition, the fault is not in the forbidding, in the case of the liquor business, any more than in the case of the many other interferences with individual conduct which we impose in the interest of general safety and welfare.

"Fault may, and undoubtedly does, lie in unskillful enforcement legislation, in inadequate support for enforcement officers and in insufficient education as to the delusion under which the acquirement of the appetite for alcohol is risked. We are, I think, particularly at fault in not upholding the right of the non-drinking individual—father, mother, wife, child, neighbor, fellow-employee, employer, taxpayer or citizen—to be free from the costs and dangers imposed on him by the drinking of others; and the no less obvious right and duty of the state to use as much of its power as necessary to free itself from the corruption of politics and turmoil imposed by the historically and chronically insubordinate and unruly liquor interest.

"These faults undoubtedly call for correction, but let critics be clear enough thinkers not to condemn prohibition, a mere preliminary, for not of and by itself alone constituting the annihilation of the evil which it outlaws.

"And let us never let it be forgotten that the only 'rights' and 'liberties' are not those of persons with a frivolous, casual or even pathological desire for alcohol.

Lewis Jerome Johnson,
"Harvard Engineering School."

Cordial greetings and good wishes were also received from the New Zealand Alliance; the Alberta Prohibition Association; J. R. Dougall, editor of The Witness, Montreal; Kreuzbund Reichsverband Abstinenter Katoliken E. V., Heidhausen-Ruhr; Arbeiter Abstinentenbund in Osterreich, Vienna; The North of Scotland Branches of the W. C. T. U., through Mrs. Georgina D. Sinclair, Wick; Societe Antialcoolique des Agents des Chemins de Fer Francais, Paris; Magnus Karlson, Stavanger, Norway; Deutscher Abstinenz Orden E. V., Germany; H. Stephens Richardson, Moyallon, Portadown, North Ireland; Akademsko Apstinentno Drustvo 'Istina,' of Belgrade, by Ljubomir Mirzovich, Stud. Jur., Secretary; Emil Zimmerli, M.D., Montana, Switzerland; Queensland Prohibition League, by Arthur Toombes, State Superintendent; Danish Men's Medical Temperance Association, Copenhagen, by K. A. Heiberg, President; Jugoslavia Gaves Tresvenosti, by L. Radosavljeitch; The Church

Army, London, by Mary Burr, Editor the Church Army Gazette; D. Diamond, Editor of The Catholic Herald, London; T. N. Carver, Dept. of Economics, Harvard University; M. S. Rice, Metropolitan M. E. Church, Detroit; J. E. White, Attorney, San Francisco; Rev. Hugh D. Bell, M.D., San Francisco; Rev. George E. Heath, D.D., College Ave. M. E. Church, West Somerville Mass.; W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland, by Mrs. J. S. Johnston, St. John's; Edmond Boucli, Saint Quentin, Aisne, France; C. V. Bowman, President Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, Chicago; Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abraham, Washington Representative Non-Partisan League of Nations Association. Vice Chairman Legislative Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Finnish National Brothers Temperance Association, Duluth, Minn.; Rev. John G. Scott, D.D., Richmond, Va.; William H. DeLacy, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Edward L. Watson, Waverly M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Papanek, Commercial Attache, Czechoslovak Legation, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., LL.D., Winnipeg, Canada; Abbe Simons, Editor "Sobrietas," Belgium; A. de Meuron, Vice President de la Croix-Bleue Suisse, Spiez (Berne), Switzerland; Rev. E. A. Davidson, Edinburgh, Scotland; I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge of Western Australia, by William Acreadie, G. Sec.; W. C. T. U. of Tasmania, by Jessie Breden, State Cor. Sec.; Rev. T. F. Dornblaser, Nowawes bei Potsdam, Germany; Doctor C. W. Saleeby, London; Robert A. Munro, Scottish Temperance Alliance; A. J. Cook, South African Temperance Alliance; Geo. H. Lees, Hamilton, Ontario; Chas. R. Edmond, New Zealand Alliance; Alberta Prohibition Association; Willis J. Abbot, Christian Science Monitor, Boston; Popular League Against Alcoholism, France; Ligue Nationale contre l'Alcoolisme, France; Bishop Herbert Welch, Seoul, Korea; Geo. B. Wilson, United Kingdom Alliance; Charles Stelzle, New York City; Prince Mohamed Ali of Egypt; William H. Prass, Attorney, Pittsburgh; Louis J. Taber, National Master the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. August Ley, Brussels; E. B. Vargas, Chihuahua, Mexico; Verein des Blauen Kreuzes, Switzerland; Dr. Jur. Robert Joos, Grand Secretary, I. O. G. T., Grand Lodge of Switzerland; Dr. T. N. Kelynack, Society for the Study of Inebriety, England; Fru Inga Zapfke, Norwegian W. C. T. U.; Mrs. L. A. Macauley, Cor. Sec. Sydney W. C. T. U., Nova Scotia; Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., M. E. Church in Southern Asia. Jubbulpore, India; Dr. Otto Bauer, Munich; Mrs. Emily Moffat Clow, W. C. T. U., Belfast, Ireland.

The following ladies acted as Patronesses of the Winona Congress:

Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, Washington Representative Nonpartisan League of Nations Association; Florence Allen, Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Mrs. Mary Anderson, Chief Women's Bureau United States Department of Labor; Mrs. Henry Fennimore Baker, President Service Star Legion; Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Dean The Graduate School of Social Service Administration, Chicago University; Mrs. Louis C. Cramton; Mrs. Richmond P. Hobson; Louise Taylor-Jones, M.D., President American Women's Medical Association; Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, Chairman Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement; Mary Ross Potter, Counsellor for Women Northwestern University; Mrs. Raymond Robins; Mrs. Mary Sherman, President General Federation Women's Clubs; Harriet Taylor Upton, Former Vice Chairman National Republican Committee; Lt. Mina C. VanWinkle, Chief Women's Police Bureau, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Clerk, Supreme Court of Indiana; Miss Charl Williams, National Educational Association; Mrs. Fielding H. Yost.

ADDRESSES

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION

YOUNG PEOPLE'S RALLY, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF INTER-COLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION

ADDRESS

REV. IRA LANDRITH, D.D., LL.D.

*President Intercollegiate Prohibition Association
Citizenship Supt., International Society of Christian Endeavor*

The thirty-three-year-old Master of all said that He came not to bring peace but a sword, and the same book that records his mission to the world said: "They shall know the truth and the truth shall make them free." We are here tonight to plan the completion of a triumphant war. The liquor traffic in America is as dead as Julius Caesar and is going to stay dead as long. There has been reached in the fighting, a stage where we have to stop and consider a few things in view of the enemy that is just now before us, the same old bunch but this time arrayed in an air of staid respectability; but when you divide it up and analyze it, it is the same alliance of thirst, stupidity and cupidity, with cupidity leading and stupidity following, and thirst in the middle because of its ingrowing character. We have to face the fact that we can do something with thirst, and we can do something with stupidity, but cupidity, like the poor, will be with us always.

We have fought the liquor traffic in this country to its present legal, and to a degree, political, defeat. It presents itself now in a pleasing guise as an anarchist that has had a shave and a hair cut, but nevertheless an anarchist, and vastly more dangerous because it doesn't have hair and whiskers enough to start a mattress factory. There is no question but that the growing tendency to anarchy in America is the direct result of the attitude of our present enemy. I do not mean to say that we who are on this platform tonight are in sympathy with everything that has been done for the legislative destruction of the liquor traffic, but we understand that if the enforcement of law in America and the extension of prohibition to all parts of the world are to be accomplished, it will have to be done now after a prolonged and too long process of popular education. We educated America by fighting the liquor traffic, in every community in this country from the smallest to the largest, in local option, county option and state-wide prohibition, and ultimately when we got tired of taking so many bites at a cherry, we swallowed the cherry tree and made America dry, because we had had these fights in every crossroads in America. I said to the president of the W. C. T. U. of Ohio tonight that Ohio is, in matters of temperance and prohibition, the best educated state in the United States; and that is true, not because they are any brighter than the rest of us, but because they went to school so long. Year after year a state-wide prohibition fight was started in Ohio until every schoolchild in Ohio knew everything about the liquor traffic. But that was ten years ago, and a new generation has arisen, and we are today facing the

fact that America is about to fall into the hands of a generation of young people who never saw their father come home drunk and kick their mother in the face. They don't know anything about it.

These young people in our day don't understand our fight because they weren't in it. We have a new generation to train, and that is what the Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association is trying to do; train a generation of young people to think right and speak right and do right. That is the next absolutely necessary step if we are not to fail in this entire enterprise. We are not going to fail. I represent tonight two organizations. One of them has four million members, three millions of them in America—and three million young people will hold the balance of power in any campaign for political preferment in this country. They must think right on this question and we must spend a little time in the process of giving them the right attitude on this question. We propose so far as we can to train the young college men and college women of America—I think our hope is there.

Three of the greatest events in human history are less than ten years old. We got rid of the liquor traffic; we are done with it. That was the biggest enterprise of all time. The last drop of liquor made in America according to law, has been made. The next great achievement was the ending of the world war. The third great achievement was giving the women the right to the ballot. The other day a woman said to me, "I didn't want the ballot; I'm not going to use it." You women must use it. When a bad woman can use the ballot you good women must use it. America needs these three things put into practice—world peace, the end of the liquor traffic, the right of the women to vote. The young people of the land are going to run America, and they'll admit it. I told some high school students the other day: "You know more than we learned in college." They applauded. Then I said: "You know more than any other generation in the world." They applauded that more loudly. I added: "You know more and think less than any generation in the world ever has." We must go at this thing again just as if it had never been done; do it all again. You have been hearing that prohibition is a great failure in America. The churches in America stand for prohibition, and the wets are doing their best to propagandize you into believing that prohibition is a failure. Will you believe the churches of America or will you believe these men of cupidity who are trying to make you think Prohibition is a failure? Any kind of prohibition is better than any kind of license, and everybody in America knows that, who is old enough to think, but a lot of college students are not thinking. They have taken the second-hand statement that prohibition is a failure.

Train a generation to think right and speak right and be right on this subject and it is all over. And we have just four years in which to save the world. There are just about four years before these youngsters will be out in the world, repeating the errors that have been taught them by men whose interest it was to misrepresent conditions, and we aren't doing much about it. Don't get the idea the American people are not right on this question. We are not yet getting enough of these youngsters into the leadership of this movement. I believe in the wisdom of experience and years, but I don't think that you can count on the warfare that needs to be carried on in this country at

this time, even if you put on the whole armor of God, if you put it on over dressing gown and slippers. Men are dropping out of this fight. You have to get leaders from somewhere. Where can you get them? Amongst the youth in their preparation for life. I represent the Christian Endeavor movement—and I think the Epworth League and the Baptist Young People's Union and others are just as worthy and just as important. The other day in Cleveland the young people declared for the absolute overthrow of the liquor traffic and the end of violation of the laws of America. We Christian Endeavorers didn't have any more sense than to say a bootlegger ought to be sent to the penitentiary, and because his patron is his father he ought to go with him; and if you are going to send both, don't send the officer of law who won't enforce the law, because you ought not to let him contaminate the morals of a bootlegger. You must train a generation to think that way. What is prohibition? I am not a prohibitionist; I am a constitutionalist. You haven't any more right to be a wet than you have to be a horse thief, with apologies to both criminals. I see young people in our colleges, the young men and women in America, facing this fight, that will give us the victory if we can train them to be fit to live, and fit to live with. How will we do it? Where are we to do it? If we are to train a generation that is fit to live, and to live with, we must train them in college primarily. I still believe that a college education gives an individual a chance that nothing else does. I think if you have a boy you ought to send him to college and keep him there—and every girl ought to go to college too. The twentieth century is going to make such a demand upon them that they cannot afford to miss a college education. I want an unanimous college graduating class to come down from the hilltop and lead us in fine and high directions to a better generation.

I spent a summer in Europe. Away up on the hill one day, I left the crowd and went into the midst of what used to be Belleau Woods. They aren't woods any longer. Every tree has been torn to shreds by shot and shell. I went out with a guide in the midst of the unexploded shells, until he stopped and uncovered his head reverently at a hole in the ground. He said—he was a young soldier of France—"We took an American soldier out of there yesterday." He had been lying there for eight years, unburied, uncoffined. He died like a dog on the battlefield and had been lying there for eight years. I complained that they hadn't found him sooner. "We are doing our best, sir. It is dangerous digging in this ground. There are sixty more we haven't found yet. We are getting them at the rate of twelve a month." I looked out over that war-torn field, and saw the dead men, America's contribution to the world war, dead over there and dead here—dead there because of the shell that shot them to shreds; dead over here because of the gas that gave them rotten lungs. That is so, ladies and gentlemen. There is no occasion for trying to defend it. I am just telling you about it. If you are standing for it, stand for what it stands for. Send your boys over there to die like dogs and be covered up over there. For eight years we have been fiddling with cheap politics about whether we'll have an association of nations or a league of nations. If the Republicans had suggested the league of nations we would have been against it—you know that is politics. I am

not proposing that you go into politics and demand that the Democrats stand for prohibition and the Republicans stand for it, but I am insisting that we quit fiddling with law enforcement in America, and quit fiddling with any candidate for office who won't stand for the Constitution and for law enforcement in America. The political party in America that dares to be silent about the enforcement of law and to nominate a candidate for office in America not pledged to enforcement is as doomed to die as it is certain that Julius Caesar is dead. The only difference between the parties, most of the years lately, is slight enough. I am tired of seeing prohibition made a political handball for the promotion of weaklings. I want a generation of young people ready to stand by the law because it is the law—somebody says because it is a good law; but I want them to stand for it because it is the law, whether they think it is a good law or not. Roosevelt may not have been as dry as he might have been, but he said: "The worst evil in any community is an unenforced law. Let reverence for law become the political religion of the nation." The powers that be are ordained of God. Then you talk about settling this question of law enforcement sometime. Of course we didn't expect to see prohibition enforced immediately. There are three classes of people opposed to it. One of them is the person who has an ingrowing thirst. He drinks wood alcohol and is disappearing. Another class of Americans we have to fight is the stupidity class. I believe that the Church of Christ ought to be not only good but it ought to be militantly good. Whenever the churches unite and say there will be no more war, there will be no more war. I am calling upon the young people of the churches of tomorrow to study this question until their minds are fully made up as to what is the truth, and the truth will make them free. This is not merely a Prohibition Party, a World League, nor the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. and all the rest. We are here to do missionary service. I am a foreign missionary. I believe we ought to go abroad and help give the nations peace. My Master said, "Go ye into all the world." He never said "Don't go unless they send for you." Let me put it this way. God is back of this movement, and no man need fear for ultimate triumph. We got prohibition under conditions more terrible than those under which world peace was secured. The world peace came on the 11th of November, 1918. On the 21st of November we enacted the war prohibition measure, ten days after the armistice was signed. On the 16th of January, 1919, we wrote prohibition into the Constitution. On the 17th of January Woodrow Wilson's peace conference met for the first time in Europe to seek the path of peace and pursue it. In June, 1919, Germany signed the peace agreement, and June was the month when the liquor traffic went out of America forever. On the 16th day of January, 1920, prohibition went into force in this land and became effective under the Volstead law. And that day the League of Nations held its first meeting for world peace. This is God's doing. And God, if we will do our duty, will give us enforcement of the prohibition law as completely as there is enforcement in any other direction. The splendid fellows on this platform can take up the subject after I am through. I'm not going into details on the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. It is the only organization on the ground that is doing that job. If we don't do it,

it won't be done. We can't do it unless you furnish the sinews of war. You will discover that the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is God's own foreordained agency that will give us a generation of leaders to carry on the fight for the enforcement of the prohibition law and the right of the American people to carry prohibition to the ends of the earth. We can't take prohibition to Europe until we have prohibition in America, and we have to convince the people in Europe that prohibition at its worst is better than liquor at its best in Europe. The best way to Europe is by way of Washington, D. C., of Indianapolis, Ind., and the other state capitals of this country. Failure of prohibition in America would be the greatest failure in the history of democratic government. That it will fail I do not believe, for I believe in the omnipotence of the right. I believe that the Church of God is God's organized omnipotence on earth, and the Church could do what it would if it would do what it could. I believe that the liquor traffic is dead at the altar place of the American Church. I believe that the United Church of Jesus Christ is bigger than all organized devils in hell or out of it. The unterrified American pulpit is responsible for the triumph of this cause up to this time. I have more creed than I know what to do with; I am a Presbyterian preacher. But if you leave this consecrated place before you have subscribed adequately for the support of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association you will have committed the blunder of the ages. If you do not go out under the auspices of this movement, and train a generation to be fit to live and fit to live with in America, you are going to have to fight again the entire battle for the legislation that is necessary for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in America. Give us one trained generation and all the rest shall be added unto you.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE WORLD ALCOHOL PROBLEM TO UNIVERSITY MEN

The Japanese Student Movement

MARK REVELL SHAW

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Tokyo, Japan*

Last summer, about the middle of June, I took the train in Tokyo to go up into the hills in central Japan. For about sixty miles we traversed a nearly level plain, one of the widest plains in the empire. On either side of us was the intensive cultivation of the Island Kingdom, rice paddy fields and truck gardens, coming very close to the tracks. We passed thru several towns, some industrial and some agricultural. At Kawaguchimachi, standing close to the railroad, is the gigantic new reinforced concrete building of the Dai Nippon Brewing Company, for the manufacture of Union Beer. There were many villages, clusters of drab thatched roof houses, usually in a grove of trees. Then as we approached the foothills the valley narrowed, we crossed and re-crossed the mountain stream, and the paddy fields, each terraced and banked up to hold the standing water needed for the rice, became smaller as the slope became greater.

At the head of the valley the railroad enters a narrow gorge, and after

changing from the steam engine to electric motor, our train wound its way up thru twenty-six tunnels to the plateau near Mt. Asama, the most active volcano in the country. Passing by Asama, we soon came to a small town where I alighted from the train. I was met by Mr. Yoshio Suge, a student of the Tokyo Imperial University. We climbed into a Ford bus and were taken out to a smaller town about four miles distant. From there we walked, winding along a narrow country road between the fields for about seven miles more, gradually getting up into the hills. As we came over the crest of a divide and started down into a beautiful valley I saw a sight quite unusual in Japan, but so familiar to an American, about a hundred or more cattle grazing on the hillside, and a number of horses. We followed a little stream, and I soon caught sight of the thatched roofs of a mountain village gathered around one of the many hot springs so numerous in Japan. Then on the opposite slope I saw what appeared to be several American Army khaki tents. Indeed, that is what they were! Sent over for relief work at the time of the great earthquake and fire, and having served their purpose, they were now being used to shelter a number of university students in a summer camp!

The students gave us a welcoming cheer as we approached, and then, after cordial greetings, Mr. Suge and I, very hot and dusty from our tramp during mid-day, went over to the hot spring. The secret of a Japanese hot spring is to enjoy getting into water just a little hotter than you can possibly stand. I confess that I have not fully learned to appreciate this pleasure, but I did enjoy it that time.

Upon our return, scalded, cleaned and refreshed, the students gathered in a group on the ground for the class lecture and discussion hour. Then after a Japanese supper, which they prepared themselves, we all gathered around inside one of the big tents on a straw matting floor. Japanese lanterns were used, not for artistic purposes only, but for utilitarian. The evening was spent in serious, earnest discussion by these men from the different universities, facing frankly some of the great problems of their country. Then, amidst the solitude of the hills, we retired for the night, I, as special honored guest, having the luxury of an American army cot in an adjoining tent. Before closing my eyes in sleep, I could not but reflect upon the significance of this occasion, this group of splendid university men, facing courageously the gigantic liquor problem in their country—for this was the second summer camp of the Nippon Gakusei Haishu Remmei, the Japan Intercollegiate Prohibition League, with which it has been my joy and privilege to serve as friend and advisor during the past four years. The next morning for two hours I discussed with them the methods and results of the prohibition movement in America, and answered their questions regarding the present situation here during our critical transition period.

The Liquor Problem in Japan

The problem these students are facing is really tremendous. Perhaps no one word expresses Japan's need today better than the word Conservation—conservation of her material, human and moral resources. Yet in each of these aspects of the individual and social and national life the liquor traffic is tragically sapping the nation's vitality, and doing so at an increasing rate, for the

liquor traffic is growing much faster than the population. The drinking custom is deep-rooted, and generally speaking, nearly universal.

Though facing a food shortage for her sixty millions of people, the liquor traffic in Japan is allowed to take enough rice for the manufacture of saké to feed five million people for the whole year! Though facing serious financial difficulties and being compelled to borrow money abroad, doubling her national debt during the last five years, in times of peace, Japan continues to spend over 1,500,000,000 yen or \$750,000,000 annually for drink, almost as much as the total annual budget of the Imperial Government! In spite of a critical shortage of schools, necessitating turning away nearly three out of every four that apply for admission to the schools above the primary grades, the people of Japan spend annually for drink, over four times as much as for all public and private schools combined!

Likewise, the liquor traffic must accept a large share of the guilt for a high death rate of 22 per 1,000 population, or twice as high as our rate in America since prohibition; for an infant mortality of 156 per 1,000 births, and for a death rate from tuberculosis of over 200 per 100,000 population.

And in Japan, as in every other country where it exists, the liquor traffic is closely bound up with the social evil, debauching the manhood, degrading the womanhood and cursing the childhood of the nation. This cancer in society enslaves—including the three groups of licensed prostitutes, geisha, and unlicensed prostitutes—more than 180,000 girls, or more than all the girls in schools above the six primary grades.

As America could not afford, as Europe cannot afford, so Japan can not afford this tremendous drain upon the economic, physical and spiritual life of the nation, if the nation is to endure. It is the vision of their beautiful country, freed from this deadly curse that inspires the students of the Japan Intercollegiate Prohibition League to noble endeavor in the dry cause. The League now in its fourth year, has branches in forty-one different colleges and universities and is already becoming a force to be reckoned with in the building of a new and awakened public sentiment on this vital problem.

Liquor a Social Problem

Some people, still asleep, are talking and writing of drink as a personal question only. Much is being said, in some otherwise educated circles, about the right of "personal liberty" in this matter.

This is in a peculiar way a **social** age. More than ever before, perhaps, we are placing the emphasis today upon social welfare, the welfare of **society**, of the people as a whole, in contrast to the extreme emphasis which has sometimes been placed upon **individual** welfare or the strength or welfare of the government, or the **state**, as such. We are coming to realize, indeed, that the highest welfare of the individual and of the state is not only in harmony with but dependent upon the highest welfare of the **social group**.

This is also a **scientific** age. During the span of your life and mine, science has revealed to the world thousands of facts unknown heretofore thruout all the ages of history. It is deeply affecting every phase of our daily life; it is altering to a marked degree our whole outlook upon life.

This combination of the **social emphasis** and the **scientific approach** to every problem is causing the modern world to scrutinize as never before many

of our time-honored customs. We are looking at them thru the lens of the microscope and weighing them in terms of their social value. Do they, or do they not, contribute to human welfare, individual, social and national? Literally, as well as figuratively, the lens of the microscope is causing the modern world to turn many of its historical notions on customs like the drink habit, upside down. In the earnest search for truth we are throwing overboard many of the traditions of a former, unscientific age. To be unmindful of this is to be asleep in this epoch-making twentieth century.

~ Alcohol a Vital Problem

Some, indeed, admitting the social nature of the drink question, still are prone to regard it as a minor, very secondary issue. Considering its wide ramifications into every aspect of our individual and social life, can anyone name a more important problem? Whether in the realms of physical health, or economic progress or mental, moral and spiritual welfare, it is in many ways the supreme question before mankind today.

I have suggested a little of the heavy burden which Japan staggers under because of drink. I think that some of us here might better appreciate the real significance of American prohibition if we could look at it from the other side of the Pacific, if we could see it in sharp contrast to those countries where drink still has almost full sway. Some of us here are too close, we lose a true perspective. The other day I stood close to a picture in the art gallery. It was all daubs! I could not tell rocks from water, it was really a mess! Then I stood across the room; it was a magnificent painting of a rugged shore, one of those beautiful spots on our New England coast! Some of us keep our nose so close to law violations, the rum running, the bootlegging, the hip pocket flask, that we see only daubs. But look at American prohibition from a perspective of five thousand miles. See it in the light of conditions still existing in other countries and in the light of conditions as they were here even a decade ago.

Take only the material side. What has happened since we stopped spending about \$2,500,000,000 annually for drink and began spending it for food, clothes, autos, radios, insurance and homes? Professor Irving Fisher and Roger Babson estimate that it has meant an annual saving of about \$7,000,000,000 to the American people, counting the indirect saving thru increased efficiency and productivity. What does this mean? It means that in only eight dry years, since July 1, 1919, we in America have gained thru prohibition alone, more than the **total wealth** of the Japanese Empire! Is it any wonder that Professor Carver of Harvard says: "They who refuse to take this step forward in the economy of human resources, whether they understand it or not, are definitely choosing to occupy a secondary position in the civilized world."

But America's greater relative wealth creates some critical problems. It is not for the best interest of the world at large for one nation to be so much richer than her neighbors. It does not help to increase international friendship and sympathetic understanding. What can be done? Shall America return to her vomit and spend again that \$2,500,000,000 for drink, or shall the other nations come as quickly as possible into a similar conservation? To ask the question is to answer it. Of course prohibition is not the only reason for America's wealth, and lack of it is not the only reason for others' relative

poverty. But while oil and coal can not be put where they do not exist, liquor is within the realm of social control. It is within the power of all nations, by the education of public sentiment, to stop this gigantic waste. And when the waste for drink and for war is stopped, the nations of the world will enter into a period of prosperity of which they have never dreamed.

But there are other values more important far than the economic, though some mental and moral values are greatly dependent upon the economic. The spirit of wine not only robs a man's pocketbook, but it "steals away his brains." It has been well said that "alcohol is out of date in the age of machinery." It is tragically true that while an auto may have **horse-power**, it does not have **horse-sense!** Most men will admit today that sobriety is essential in the mill, in the factory, at the throttle and at the steering wheel. But other things besides autos have gone into the ditch because of drink-beclouded brains. Clear minds are needed in the laboratory as well as at the lathe, in the executive chair as well as in the engine cab, in the cabinet of state as well as in the car. It may be easier to trace the wreck of a car to a **drinking driver** than the wreck of a corporation to a drinking director; easier to detect the errors of a drinking plumber than the crucial mistakes of a drinking president, but they are no less real because not quite so vivid and immediate. The tragedy is that far too often the drinker sends not only his car but his character into the ditch. A tippling pilot may run his ship on the reef; a **tippling president** may run the state on the rocks. When we refuse to let a drinking chauffeur steer our coupe, shall we be stupid enough still to let a **drinking counsellor** steer our courts; shall we protest while a drinking mover mars our parlor mantle, and then sit supinely quiet while a drinking movie magnate mars our parlor morals?

The liquor problem, indeed, tends to demoralize every aspect of our life. As we discovered in America, so these students in Japan have discovered, that if we are interested in the financial and economic life of the nation we can not afford to ignore the tremendous waste of drink. Are we interested in the vital social problems of poverty, and crime, disease? We are confronted, whether we will or no, by the devastation of drink. Are we especially concerned about the moral and spiritual life of our fellow men? We dare not overlook the poisonous blight of alcohol that weakens the will power and puts to sleep the pilot of our spiritual life, the "still, small voice."

Significance of the Student Movement

One of the greatest contributions, I believe, which the student movement in America has made towards the solution of this problem, and one which the students thruout the world must continue to make, is to help promote the scientific attitude towards the whole question, emphasizing the necessity of studying it in the test tube of the modern scientific laboratory rather than in the traditions of a former unscientific age. Another contribution which we have made, and must constantly continue to make, is to shift the emphasis from temporary personal pleasure, of a kind, to the greatest, permanent welfare of society. With the wider vision, the larger perspective, victory is assured.

Thruout the world today, every nation is face to face with this problem. Here in America, our task is to complete the victory already so nobly carried

forward. We have, by years of struggle, placed the principle of prohibition in the Constitution of the United States; we must not rest content until we have placed the principle in the **constitution** of the American citizen. In many countries of Europe partial prohibition has been attained; the cause must carry on. In Japan the pioneer work has been done; one step—the Juvenile law—has been taken in the field of legislation; but the great task of education and the building of public sentiment lies still ahead. To this great work the students of the Japan Intercollegiate Prohibition League, with their branches in forty-one universities and colleges, have earnestly dedicated themselves.

As one looks out over this world-wide conflict, this struggle for the liberation of humanity, nothing gives more encouragement than the fact that the young men and women, the students of today, the leaders of tomorrow, are coming more and more to face this problem frankly and seriously and with a rugged determination. Already the influence of the students is being felt. It gives promise of a new day.

In England, in France, in Germany, in Denmark, in Sweden, in Holland, in the other countries of Europe, in Japan and China, as well as here in America, the students are organizing for aggressive service in this movement to conserve the material, physical and moral resources of the nations, the spiritual values of mankind. These student anti-alcohol organizations in twenty-one different countries, working unitedly with the World Student Federation Against Alcohol, will be an ever increasing force not only hastening the day of world prohibition, but helping much to insure that when it comes it shall rest upon permanent and secure foundations.

And there will be, I believe, an **indirect** result of this cooperation between the students of the different countries for a world free from the devastation of alcohol perhaps equally as great as the direct result. One need of the world today is for more sympathetic cooperation between nations, a closer understanding and appreciation between religions, more mutual trust and respect between classes, more brotherhood and fellowship between races, more friendship and confidence between governments. Tremendous as are the material needs of the world today, these spiritual needs are even more urgent.

But sympathy and understanding, confidence and respect, fellowship and brotherhood are intangible, subjective factors. They can not be had for the asking. They can not be purchased nor manufactured to order. Especially they can not be demanded under compulsion. They are to a large degree, indeed, a by-product. They come as a result of certain influences and circumstances and attitudes. And I believe that there are few circumstances which bind people together, few influences which produce mutual respect and confidence, few attitudes which encourage mutual appreciation, like working together, struggling together, side by side, towards a common goal, striving for a common cause, sacrificing together for a common ideal!

The students of the Japan Intercollegiate Prohibition League, the students of the various organizations in Europe, the students of our own Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, working shoulder to shoulder, in the World Student Federation Against Alcoholism, will be not only a powerful factor in the world-wide struggle to free mankind from the age-long blight of alcoholic poisons and to conserve the material, physical and spiritual resources

of the nations, but they—but we—shall also have the high privilege of helping to unite men of all colors and creeds and conditions and countries and binding them—binding us—in closer bonds of cooperation, friendship and good will.

“YOUTH AND TRUTH”

By LOFTON S. WESLEY

Young people never enjoyed so conspicuous a position in any age as in the present one. Everyone is talking of youth, trying to talk like youth, and to look like youth. Old men wear knickers and grandmothers paint and powder and wear short skirts and broad-brim hats and go on excursions with their granddaughters hoping that someone will take them for sisters. Someone has written a book called “This Plastic Age;” another “The Revolt of Youth,” and “What Ails Our Youth?” and so on almost without end.

This to me is not only a hopeful thing, but a necessary thing in this age when a pedestrian applies for travelers’ insurance before he ventures across the street, and city governments talk of stationing traffic cops in the clouds. Youth suggests this possibility of growth and adjustment necessary to live in this present world with any satisfaction and safety. When the quality of youth goes out, life looks toward darkness. Youth is forever living; old age is forever dying. Youth is forever forward-looking; age is reminiscent. Youth is cartilaginous, plastic, and age is fossiliferous. Ninety years does not keep a man from being young, nor does twenty-one years mean that a boy cannot be old. All those who live like youth are young; others are dying or dead. Youth is forever seeking truth; a flying goal, by whatever name we may call it; age is stultifying truth, rendering it useless.

Based on contacts with tens of thousands of college men and women this year, I believe they are as young as any former generation. They promise to assimilate truth discovered and revealed by their fathers and to add something from their own experience. This present generation has entered into a new world of experience. This entree has confused and dazed us—the women, I think, more than the men, although the women have probably profited more. Along with the values acquired in this new world—they are legion and predominant—abuses have come. Many suggest the woman has become at times licentious in her dash for freedom, that in instances she has lost in poise and dignity. An authority on sociology, a resident of New York City for the past year, one who has been working with young people for many years, made the statement to me a few days ago that from his personal observation he is convinced that there is much more drinking among young women today than ten years ago, but also that there is much less among young men. I believe there is truth in this. While this may seem to suggest that woman is having her day off now, I believe rather that she is just coming into her own—a bit perplexed, probably, but honest and courageous, and as ready as ever to respond to life’s urges for necessary sacrifice and suffering, and as capable of entering into life’s highest joys. I do not claim to be an absolute optimist about the response of our youth to the demands of our age. But I do have a hope that they will respond. I have more cause for hope than for despair.

Of this, however, I am confident. If our young people do not keep the youthful qualities of venture and love of truth, the pillars of our civilization

will rot and the superstructure will crush even the semblance of life from society by the weight of its fall. We have a cumbersome superstructure now. Old supports of authority in morals and in religion will not suffice. The power and appeal of a new world must be added to the old and in some cases replace the old. Either our civilization remains young and plastic, or it will die of dry-rot.

Both the individual and the nation that is unwilling to face truth in any realm and unable to assimilate that truth will deteriorate and ruin. This is why I believe that not only will individual men and individual nations become free from the use of alcohol as a beverage, but that posterity shall ultimately live in a world as intolerant of intoxicating beverages as of the white slave traffic. Men will cease to call what is inherently evil and injurious a legalized traffic anywhere on earth because it is impossible to justify its permanent continuance. I am as confident that this traffic will go in its entirety as that our civilization will stand, even more so, because if the liquor traffic does not pass from existence at the behest of our own civilization, when another and a higher civilization shall arise that civilization shall execute its death warrant.

If society refuses to face and assimilate the truth that alcoholic beverages are poisonous and ruinous, then society will be blind to other truths. If when the blind lead the blind they both fall into the ditch, then if the blind guide themselves will not destruction come as surely? The liquor traffic must go because discovery and demonstration in recent centuries has been continuously in the direction of the truth that alcohol is a protoplasmic and a germ poison, ruinous to the individual and to the race, a contradiction to mental and moral development and freedom, and anathema to our modern motorized and industrialized urban society.

In the words of Huxley, "Time whose teeth gnarls and gnaws away everything else is powerless against truth." Just as beliefs contradictory to truth become only a part of the recorded history of past ages, so will customs based on error and human degradation become a thing relegated to the past. I believe tremendously not only in the ideal of the abolition of the liquor beverage traffic, but that its destruction is a practical necessity. Because we live in a young world, that abolition will come and with it the abolition of many slaves, the freedom of spiritual personality from a destructive material chemical. In this daring and chivalrous world, the truth shall and must prevail, and with it, freedom.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION
UNDER AUSPICES OF INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION
ASSOCIATION

"THE OBLIGATION OF THE STUDENT TO KNOW"

GEORGE A. DOUGLAS

College Student Secretary, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association

A certain Arabian proverb quite discreetly classifies all men into four groups. The first class consists of men who know and know that they know. These men, the proverb tells us, are wise and should be followed. Second are men who know and know not that they know. These men are asleep and need

awakening. Third are the men who know not and know not that they know not. These men are fools and are to be shunned. Fourth are the men who know not and know that they know not. These are children and should be taught.

With this classification as a basis, I submit the obligation of the student to know, is to graduate from the last class into the first. The student should grow from childhood, not into foolishness and be shunned, nor into lethargy and need awakening, but into the class of the wise. It becomes a question of how best to develop oneself, and I submit the way to wisdom is in the footsteps of the child. The student, therefore, to become wise, must become as a little child. We remember an admonition similar to this was given some two thousand years ago by the virile, loving Nazarene, "Ye must become as a child."

Let us think of some of the suggestions this may imply. The first thing that comes to our mind concerning the characteristics of a child, is that he is growing. Probably there is not another time in the development of a human being when a person has as nearly a completely rounded growth, as in childhood. Physically, he is most noticeably growing. Mentally, he is learning the way of numberless things. Serviceably, he is learning to help father and mother by doing numerous errands, and this is the period when his greatest spiritual development can take root.

Therefore, let us take heed of our bodies, minds, spirits and intellects. Physically we have any number of ways to take care of ourselves if we but will. Mentally, how about getting a little intellectual curiosity on a few subjects other than our one important vocation?

Last winter, in Chicago, I heard Dr. Lynn Harold Hough of Detroit, speak in chapel to the sophomores of the University of Chicago. He said one of the requirements of an educated person is to be so well versed that he might take a flight on the Little Lame Prince's magic carpet and in two minutes from the time he landed, find something in common with the person he found there. Until then, a person is not completely educated. How rigidly dare we let this test be applied to us?

Serviceably. Our development has a bad dent in it until we get at the application of the Golden Rule in our continuous human dealings. No matter what our vocation or profession may be, I feel every one should have some avocation, some side interest which has as its purpose, the lifting of mankind to a higher plane. For instance, the person who was nearest to a college chum in my life was a fellow who had seen service during the war and is now in the ministry. His chosen vocation was one of complete service in itself. But he felt he had a duty to mankind, to have a particular side interest or hobby which would benefit our society. Consequently he is striving to do his bit to emancipate our civilization from the claws of the power-gloating, military war lords who have had their trial and found to be wanting in that their only achievement has been the fostering of an abominable national feeling which propagates destruction through war.

I met a young senior last spring who plans to take up law. He told me at that time that he was hoping to center his services in the advancement of the cause of prohibition. He would make this his hobby while practicing law.

These, I say, have a true spirit of service and are developing that side of their lives more as it should be.

Yet one of the greatest dangers to be encountered today, frequently noticed in the person who is trying to be of service, is that of intolerance. Rev. Howard Thurman of the Colored Baptist Church of Oberlin, Ohio, has put it very pertly saying, "Some of these open minds need to be closed for repairs."

Spiritually. One of the most awkward sights we can imagine is a fine, robust, handsomely developed, six foot, broad shouldered man walking with a puny, sawed-off, hammered down, underslung little runt. Our eyes gleam with admiration for the former, but pity for the latter. So our life is apt to be awkward if this important part, our spiritual side, is not developed. It will surely be stunted unless we take time to look after its needs. We would think pretty poorly of an athlete who did not exercise and practice regularly. A business man could not last long if he went to his office only once or twice a week. Likewise our spiritual side demands regular attention and unless we give it such, we shall not be developing as a child develops. There is little beauty in an object that is irregular and unsymmetrical. Personalities also suffer from the lack of beauty if they are developed lopsidedly. Let us become as a little child and grow in stature, in knowledge and in favor with God.

Closely connected with the child's growth is his imagination and his willingness to try something new. A friend of mine once told me of a child who was playing with his kiddie car. The child was pretending he was driving a machine. For some reason he could not get the motor started. He finally concluded there was no gasoline in the tank. Thereupon he went into the kitchen, obtained a glass of water and returned, seated himself upon his car and drank the water. Then the motor went readily.

In the rear of our house is the body of an old Saxon automobile without engine, wheels or any other equipment. I have a small brother who gets the greatest delight out of sitting in the driver's seat, and purring as though the engine were running at top speed and he was dodging down through the crowded street. In his imagination he is carried out of his real surroundings into some pleasant realm far away. His imagination pictures for him a society of the finest type. His happiness abounds while in the unreal more than in the real.

I have no doubt the idea of emancipation from the liquor traffic came to someone who had learned that the way of the wise was to let his imagination run in childlike fashion. While doing so, he saw society bettered in numberless ways and imagining it prospering in a manner that he could not even dream of.

Thus child-like imagination used by the wise men, works to the uplifting of all civilization. But in the use of imagination and the desire and willingness to try something new, are also cloaked possibilities which need guarding, and right here occurs what seems to me to be one of the big criticisms of the students of today. Students use their imagination in an admirable fashion when it is used. But they often overlook the most important things on which to let their imagination run.

There are very few student bodies today who have not shown how they can display their imagination by picturing a more perfect political world than

the present, and in a most holy fashion, they indict present political methods while at the same time they neglect scrutinizing their own doorsteps.

My under-graduate days were spent in a denominational college and a large state university. This last year, I have visited more than eighty campuses. Through personal observance, before graduating and the hearing of confessions since then, I am wholly convinced that student bodies need to purge themselves of the political sins which they charge and indict their elders with. The way politics are carried on in many of our campuses, is not to be praised.

The trouble with this method of using the imagination is that it deals with institutions and organizations over which students can have very little or no influence.

Students are very apt to condemn prohibition because the officials in Federal, State and local governments are not doing their duty; while at the same time they are associating with friends who are thwarting the law and the spirit of the law. Yet they will not lift a finger to try to change the attitude of these friends.

Again, with very little effort, a group of students can be found who will discuss with great fervor, just what is wrong with our present marriage and divorce laws. But just try to shift the discussion to what the attitude of each one should be towards the other sex on their campus, and the superficiality displayed will be appalling. Their creative, imaginative dealings are in the realm which is difficult for them to affect, while within their own realm they are conservative without a doubt.

Imagination is fine and worth while if it takes into account the person's own personal needs. Young people criticize the older generation for their faults, and similarly the older generation criticise the youths. Each imagines a more perfect standard for the other, while refusing to apply those principles of conduct to their own lives.

The obligation of the student to know, includes the obligation to know how to criticize the conduct of himself as well as of others. The child-like imagination has a definite place for the first person, singular.

Finally, we find the child imbued with a characteristic which often diminishes with age, that of Trust in man and God. A mercenary business man recognized this when he set his little son on a high stool and told him to jump into his arms. As the child jumped, the father moved back, allowing his son to take a bad bump. The father then drew the moral by saying "Son, let this teach you never to trust anyone, even your own father."

The trust a child has for one he loves is implicit and complete. My uncle has a little dog. A while ago it was run over and one leg crushed. A dog doctor was called, but the dog would not allow him to do anything to fix the maimed limb. Then my uncle laid his hand gently upon the dog's head and the dog looked into his master's eyes with complete understanding and confidence and allowed the doctor to fix up his leg. What a lesson in confidence! The simple touch of the master's hand ruled out all fear, and confidence took its place.

Last March I was in Chattanooga, Tenn., and had the pleasure of going up Lookout Mountain. I went up in a bus with a number of other people. The road was winding and steep, as most mountain roads are. One lady in the

machine was unable to enjoy any of the trip for lack of confidence in the driver. This absence of trust cast a shadow over the trip for the rest of us, to say nothing of the pleasure she was missing. Without such a trust, enjoyment was not present.

The character who is always suspicious is not pleasant to deal with nor to associate with, but the person who has confidence and trust, inspires more trust. The trust of a child is refreshingly unique and worthy of imitation.

During the first part of the summer, I was driving west to the Rocky Mountains. One evening we noticed a peculiar formation in the western sky as the sun was setting. Clouds seemed to be floating along very close to the horizon. Then there was a break, and then more clouds. Within this space the fading rays of the sun cast their last departing glance.

We thought little of it, thinking it was probably a western phenomenon. But in the morning we knew. We had been looking at the tops of the mountains and we thought they were the lower clouds. In the evening we were unable to recognize this. When the light dawned, all was clear.

With the light of child-likeness darkened, we often mistake our goal to be an elusive and everchanging cloud, but by allowing the light of a child to penetrate our minds and actions, we may be called people who know and know that we know.

I commend the light of the child as the formula by which the student may fulfill his obligation to know.

THE PART OF YOUNG WOMEN IN PROMOTING PROHIBITION

MRS. MARGARET SHUTZ

Special Secretary Interscholastic Prohibition Association

I believe a little incident that happened on Chauncey DePew's last birthday illustrates the point I would make as to the part women have in promoting prohibition. A newspaper reporter approached Mr. DePew and asked him what he thought of prohibition. Mr. DePew answered that he was in America, and that prohibition was the choice of the American people, therefore prohibition was all right with him. The reporter asked if he thought it was here to stay. Mr. DePew answered that he thought it was. Then he was asked to give his reason, and in reply used only one word, "Women."

Let us think of some of the famous women of history, women who stand out for their loyalty to one cause or another. The Bible gives us three beautiful characters in Ruth, Judith and Queen Esther. Ruth exemplifies the home loyalty, Judith the national, and Queen Esther saved her race.

Later days bring Joan of Arc, Barbara Fritchie, Evangeline Booth, Jane Addams, Frances Willard, and many others—leaders each in their own particular field.

Today we look around us and have only to reach out and grasp the hand of leaders no less great than those named. Today in our national life we have Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, the only woman who has ever been appointed to the position of Assistant United States Attorney. We have great women in the temperance work—Dr. Ella Boole, National President of the W. C. T. U.; Dr. Anna Gordon, President of the World League Against Alcoholism; Mrs. Lenna L. Yost, Legislative Representative of the National W. C. T. U.; and

Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Executive Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation.

These women are all an inspiration to those of us who are new in the field and are desirous of gaining wisdom and experience. We know these women have obtained their high ideals from the teachings of their crusade mothers and fathers.

With these leaders as examples the Youth of today must realize the heritage that is being given them.

Never in the history of the world have the young women had the educational advantages that they have today. In our own and foreign lands women are given the same educational advantages as men. Seventy-five per cent or more of the public school teachers are women; a very high percentage of the Christian teachers are women.

It is up to these women as leaders to teach the moral, economic, scientific and social benefits of prohibition. Even today a great many of the young women who are still in our colleges do not know the effects of the old saloon. These must be taught their responsibility.

A few years ago the very thing that we had last night and are having today, a special program for the young people, would not have been possible, but today youth is taking its place in the civic life.

Girls as leaders in their colleges have a very fine opportunity to exert their influence on the campus, in the classroom, the sorority house and at parties. If the girls as leaders will demand the same high ideals of the casual escort that they are looking for in the man they want for a husband, a great part of this battle will be won.

We have been given equality in school, a place in athletics and our citizenship. Now, are we prepared to accept the obligations which must come with every privilege?

The young woman of today must realize she is one of the actors on this stage of Life. No one can play her part, socially, worldly, or politically.

Once there was a certain rich man who called two young builders to him and told them that he would give each man a certain large sum of money with which to build a house. They were to draw up their own plans and, the work being completed, the rich man was to be notified. The first young man put in the finest foundation, the finest frame and roof money could buy, and spent the whole sum. The second young man immediately began to contrive some way of saving a part of the money. He put in a cheap basement, frame and roof; to all appearances it was perfect, but he knew he had cheapened it so it could not last. The day came when the rich man was to inspect the work of the builders. He said to the young men: "I'm going to give these houses to you." To the first he said, "Which do you want?" He wanted his own. He asked the second and received this reply, "I want his." So it is when we build our character; we must build a character we will be proud to live with; a character which will stand for years; one which can be handed on to our children; one which has been enriched by the memory of martyrs, the teachings and companionship of our leaders and friends, the use of the educational institutions we have access to, and the knowledge of our obligations and privileges.

It seems to me that the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association with its twenty-five years of experience in reaching the college young people, is best suited to carry the real truth of Prohibition to these young men and women, the potential voters and citizens of tomorrow.

The Intercollegiate Prohibition Association has for years sent young men secretaries out among the colleges, but never has a young woman secretary spent a full year working among the young women.

We need trained women workers, women who understand the college mind, women who are sympathetic with this present day desire to learn and know the truth, even though it may be different from the old established thought.

In order for this work to be done among the colleges, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association must have the financial, moral and spiritual support of all its friends, organized and individually.

If the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association can see its way clear to send trained workers, we will have better young women in our colleges, better young women citizens, more women in the offices of importance, and best of all, better wives and mothers shaping the lives and destinies that are to come.

THE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN GERMANY

DR. F. H. OTTO MELLE

German Central Federation Against Alcoholism

It is a great pleasure to me to meet this conference of Young Americans and to bring them a message from Germany. I feel only a little embarrassed this morning for two reasons—the first one is that I have to speak in a language which I learned only out of books and have had very little opportunity to practice. It is all made in Germany and not in America and, therefore I have to ask your patience, but I hope you will understand it. And the second reason for my embarrassment is that I no sooner or later knew that I was expected to speak about the youth movement in Germany than when I got the program of this convention into my hand yesterday.

I have seen something of the youth movement in your country. When I arrived in America, a friend of mine met me with the words—"Well, you look a little older than you used to be," and I answered him, "And you seem to be younger than you used to be." And that seems to me the difference between Europe and America—Europe is getting older and America is getting younger. Europe had a great past and it seems to me America has a great future. A few days ago I had a very interesting experience. I visited a sanitarium in the state of New York and I was invited to give a lecture in the evening about the religious situation in Europe, and after that lecture two ladies were introduced to me, and I was asked to tell how old I would think these two ladies were. Think what a strange proposition for a German coming over to America—asking him to tell how old these ladies were. I did not answer that question. I estimated one to be about 55 and the other about 60, but did not tell them; and they told me one of these ladies is 93 and the other is 94. Think of it! They were both interested in what I had to tell about Europe, especially about the temperance reform. One told me she was

a member of the first committee of the W. C. T. U. that was organized in this country, and the other was a daughter of one of the crusaders in the state of Ohio, and both seemed to be young and both interested in what was going on in the world. I asked one of my friends to bring me a picture of these two ladies, and I shall publish these pictures when I come home to Germany and shall tell the German people that you in the United States have not only the youth movement as seen in this country but have a movement to keep people young, and that this movement to keep people young is called Prohibition. I hope that you boys and girls and students who are here will help so that this statement will prove to be true.

Now, dealing with the youth movement, it seems to me difficult to state in which years the old age begins and the days of youth are past. There are old aged people among boys and girls, and there are youthful hearts and hands of youthful strength among the people of the seventy's and over, but there is no doubt that the greatest possibilities lie waiting for boys and girls; and I wonder if there is any great achievement in civilization, in culture, in religion, in the work for the welfare of our fellowmen, in all life and all nations that when thoroughly investigated will not show its roots in some youthful heart. Therefore, movements among young people are significant. Let us observe our boys and girls. Let us look into their eyes, let us look into their hearts to find out what they love, what they hope, what thoughts they foster in their dreams and we shall know what the future shall be, the future of America, of Germany, the future of Europe, the future of the vote. This trend of thinking makes me hope for my own country, for the youth movement of Germany indicates to me a new future—and there is a youth movement in Germany. This movement is not exclusively the result of the war—it started already before the war, and it was the reaction against a spirit of materialism. Then the war came, the most horrible war that ever was seen in history. If it is true, what your great Benjamin Franklin said, "there never was a good war," then it is also true that some wars may be worse, and this last war was worse than others, especially for our young people. Be not afraid, my dear friends, that I shall go into politics. I shall not speak about politics this morning because my friends tell me that I do not understand much about politics. I have some strong views—for example, I don't see any necessity of keeping so large armies now since the war is over. And then I do not see the necessity of having so many boundary and tax officials and so many currencies in Europe when I travel about. I even think it possible that we could have a United States of Europe. Therefore, they tell me I don't understand anything about politics, so I shall not deal with politics and the war question. I only may state I expect to see the time when there will be no more war.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the youth of Germany had to face one of the greatest catastrophes of history. It was a breakdown of everything they had lived and they had worked for—a breakdown of the old monarchies, a breakdown of the armies. It seemed as if all the foundations of life, morally, spiritually, had been shaken; there was political revolution and revolution of the minds and ideals as well, and the young people in Germany had to think it over, had to find a new attitude toward all these questions. They found that a victory in the battle may sometimes be a misfortune

to a nation; and that a defeat on a battlefield sometimes may become a blessing, and in the movement of youth in Germany, that moved very rapidly after the war, there I see at least some signs of a blessing that may come out of the last war. It is not easy to speak about the movement as a whole for there are really as many youth movements in Germany as we have political parties, creeds and denominations. There is a movement among the members of the Reichstag, among the nationalistic-feeling young people, among the Roman Catholic church, as well as the Evangelical, National and Free Churches, but though it is difficult, it is perhaps not impossible to find a ruling idea in all these movements—the movement partly was the reaction against some excrescences of our civilization, a return to nature, and then it grew out of a deep feeling of responsibility for building a new future. The youth in Germany realized that the future depends on the young people. In civilization and politics the older generation has made a mess of it. "Well," say the youth, "let us try now as young people to make it better, but in order to do it better, we must be better men and women. Not material goods are the most valuable. We have become very poor, but there are goods more valuable than wealth, power, and honor, and that is character with high ideals and inner strength to live for them."

More than a thousand young men and women have gathered upon a well known mountain in Germany one night and, after wandering through the woods and singing the old folklore songs beside the fire, vowed they would live their life in cleanliness, truth and love for humanity. And it was only a natural consequence of this vow that the movement got a new attitude toward intoxicating drinks. The beer glass and cigarette are considered symbols of a past age. They are considered not any more suitable for youth, which wants body and soul clean and strong. Those who could drink most were not any longer considered as heroes and examples and the old drink songs had to disappear in the social gatherings of the youth. I do not want to be misunderstood. It is by far not all the German youths who are now found in the ranks of total abstainers, but I wish it were the case. A reaction came as in some other respects, among the students with their deep-rooted drink customs, and I wish my dear friends in America could help us win the students of Germany for the cause of Prohibition. It is one of the most important works we have to do and a most necessary one, but, and that is the point I wish to bring out, the youth of Germany is receptive for the needs and tasks of the day.

In the contest for local option, the young people are always enthusiastic. We were able to present to the president of the Reichstag, in Berlin, a petition signed by 2,565,000 signatures of German voters, for local option in Germany. and this result has largely to be credited to the work of our youth movement in Germany. What wonderful meetings we had with the youth! What a splendid work was done by the young Good Templars, our Y. M. C. A.'s and the Christian Endeavorers, our Epworth Leaguers, the unions of the Baptist and Evangelical Associations and societies of the National Churches in Germany, and as some especially to be named, I must name the "Quickborn" of the Roman Catholic Church, and I am sure I should mention the 40 young total abstainers of Berlin who unloaded the 230 volumes from the car and

carried to the Reichstag, these volumes, each containing 10,000 names—the boys and girls whom I then had the honor to thank in the name of the National Committee for local option. They will never forget that day, and I think they are representatives of the youth of Germany who can be awakened and mobilized into the battle against the question of Alcoholism until the victory will be won.

One word more and I shall conclude. Standing before you this morning, I feel as if I would speak to the whole youth of America. I remember the occasion of my first visit to New York. I had an opportunity to hear the old, self-made, American Carnegie. There were to be twenty speakers that day, but I have forgotten them all, and what they said, but I never shall forget what Carnegie said. These were his words: "I have just arrived from Europe. With solemn eye I could say I have stood before kings and queens, but I tell you they are all men and women like us, and today I stand before 3,000 Kings and Queens of America." You should have heard the applause. Well, my young American friends, I believe Carnegie is right. You are the kings and queens of America. Yours is the task, yours is the honor, yours is the responsibility, and yours is the future and perhaps not only the future of America. May you give to the world that leadership humanity is longing for. When the war was over, a friend of mine in Italy wrote me a letter in which the following words appeared: "It is my conviction that the future will not belong to those who hate and to those who doubt, but to those who believe and to those who love." And in the great fight we are engaged in, we need faith and we need love—the love of Christ and the love of our neighbors to constrain us. Let us vow today that we all shall belong to those who believe and who love and who serve in spite of our difficulties, and let us say, we shall belong to those who overcome the world.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS AND SOBRIETY

REV. E. H. DAILEY

Pastor First United Brethren Church, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Sometime ago upon returning to my home after making some pastoral calls on a hot afternoon, I remarked to Mrs. Dailey, in the presence of my son, a lad of seven summers, that Mrs. P. an old German mother in my parish, had served me a most refreshing glass of root beer. Upon hearing the last word my son said, "Daddy, what did you say?" "A glass of root beer, son," I said. "Ah, Daddy," replied the boy, "that isn't a good word."

Amid the noise and din of a crooked and perverse generation clamoring for the return of the beer saloon, it is indeed refreshing to know that we are bringing forth a generation of boys and girls here in America who say that "beer isn't a good word." These boys and girls are the budding flower of the Prohibition movement in America; they are the hope and chief inspiration of the movement against alcoholism.

Their name is legion. They are numbered by the millions in our homes, in our schools and in our churches, where they are being trained in the way they should go, so that when they are old they will not depart therefrom. Educating the boys and girls against the use of alcoholics, teaching them that beer is not a good word, is the only means of completely exterminating the

liquor traffic. In educating the masses against Alcoholism, "which is the poisoning of body, germ plasm, mind, conduct and society, produced by the drinking of intoxicating beverages," the World League will find a powerful ally, and a most vigorous cooperating agency in the Young People's organizations of our Christian churches.

On next Sunday morning in the group conferences from 9 until 11, we shall consider together in detail the Educational Program of the World League as it relates itself to the Church School and to our modern church program of religious education. The groups have been planned so as to correspond to the three main divisions of the Sunday School to consider methods of instruction for children, young people and adults. While the Sunday school through the Quarterly Temperance Lesson has been a strong factor in creating and crystalizing temperance and prohibition sentiment, the children's and young people's divisions of the Sunday School comprise a field that is practically untouched and offers a splendid opportunity for graded scientific temperance instruction that will produce a most telling effect on the oncoming generations.

In addition to a thorough program of temperance instruction the organized departments and classes of these divisions can be used as practical working units for the distribution of temperance tracts, literature and posters, and in many local churches oratorical contests and debates can be made pleasing features of the departmental programs for the fellows and girls of the high school age.

The Christian Endeavor Society and the Epworth League have always been positive factors in educating the youth who have added a steady, irresistible pressure of moral voltage so ample and dynamic that its push never fails. The Christian Endeavor slogan, "A Saloonless Nation by 1920" gave a mighty impetus to the National Prohibition movement in America, and already these youthful enthusiasts for "Christ and the Church" under their peerless leader, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, are marshalling their forces four million strong for the new world war against alcoholism.

EFFICIENCY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS

J. W. HOPKINS

Of the Band of Hope Union, Lancaster, England

I listened with the greatest interest to the account which Dr. Melle from Germany gave of the work among the young people in that great country. I have visited Germany very many, many times during the last twenty-five years, especially in connection with temperance work among the young. For the last nineteen years I have occupied the position of International Superintendent of the Juvenile Work of the Good Templar order. Therefore, I have come into touch with the temperance movement among the young all around the world. In some countries which I have not been able to visit, my connection has been by correspondence. But in very many countries I have had the opportunity of coming into contact with the young people; not simply with the adolescents and the young men and women to whom special reference has been made this morning, but the boys and girls of much younger

age, and I can corroborate, if corroboration is necessary, what Doctor Melle has said with regard to the progress of the movement among these young people in Germany, especially in connection with the Good Templar Order. They are divided into two departments. The boys and girls are organized in their various localities, in local branches which we call Juvenile Lodges or Juvenile Temples, with superintendents of districts and then a grand superintendent for the whole country. In the same way the young men and the young women, are organized and they carry on the work among themselves, preside over their own meetings, manage their own affairs in the local and district lodge, and in the National or Grand lodge, I have been delighted to see the official manner in which they conduct their meetings, and also manage the affairs of the organization whether in the local, district or Grand lodge.

I had on one occasion two or three years ago, the opportunity to accept the invitation of the National Vir Templars Grand Lodge to attend its annual session for several days in the city of Danzig. At the meeting I attended when I arrived at Danzig there were about 3,000 present—young men and women from all parts of Germany. I sat with these young people, addressed them on two or three occasions, and from the platform watched the manner in which they conducted their meetings. You would have been intensely interested had you been there and seen the splendid way in which they came upon the platform to speak, and the efficient manner in which they carried on their business. They conduct a monthly magazine which I had received many years before the war began and which, by special permission I was permitted to receive even during the years of the war. This magazine is edited, and written articles are prepared by these Vir Templars, young men and women. It is a treat every month to get that magazine and to see the interest which they manifest in the temperance cause and its various phases. I was in Germany at the time that the great petition in favor of local option was being signed. I addressed meetings in many of the big cities in Germany during that time, and came into contact with the young people that were going from house to house and from street to street collecting signatures to that petition for local option. One of the canvassers in the city of Hamburg told me he had canvassed a whole street—a very long one—and he said every voter in that street signed the petition. That will indicate, I think, how our German friends are pressing forward for Prohibition.

So far I have only spoken with regard to Germany, prompted to do so by the excellent speech to which we have listened with such interest a little while ago. May I say in a few words now with regard to work in England among young people? I could tell about the work in many, many other countries, but being English and being in the thick of it nearly all my life, I may be able to tell you one or two things of interest with regard to the old country, as you call it over here. I was born just about three weeks after the formation of the first society for boys and girls to be called the Band of Hope. That society was formed in the city of Leeds, November, 1847. Born within a month of that time, at seven years of age I became a member of the Band of Hope, and I have been given reason to thank God for being brought into the Temperance movement at that early age. The Band of Hope can't get hold of children at too early an age. We have an infant roll similar to the Cradle

Roll of the British Women's Temperance Association and we are willing to place the names of children on that roll at the earliest possible age, as soon as the parents, whether they are Good Templars or not, whether they are abstainers or not, will promise that those boys and girls shall be brought up as total abstainers. I have known many liquor sellers who were glad to send their children to the Band of Hope or Juvenile Temple. My wife and I had a Juvenile Temple many years and in that were children of many liquor sellers who were glad to send their children to a Juvenile Temple. We had these children inscribed on a Cradle Roll before they have been an hour old. We are glad to take them when they are an hour old, and keep them until they are 99, and then I think they can be trusted to go alone.

We attach very great importance indeed, in England, to definite systematic Temperance teaching, and the same is true of Sweden, Norway and many other countries. We believe, of course, in the utility, and the advisability of making our meetings attractive by providing suitable entertainment, of a Temperance character as much as possible—songs and recitations, of a moral or spiritual nature. We believe in cultivating the bodily powers. We have our athletic sports and cricket and football, golf for the boys and tennis and other amusements for the girls. We believe in taking the boys and girls out for rambles in the country and encouraging them in the study of natural history and many other things, but above all we feel the necessity of giving them some instruction in the principles underlying the great Temperance movement and methods for carrying on Temperance work as they grow older so as they come into our adult Lodges and become members of other adult Temperance societies, they may know how to carry on the business. I have heard many members of Parliament declare they never should have been in public life but for the training they had in our Juvenile Temple, and we have had one Cabinet Minister, Arthur Henderson, who was a member of the Labor Government a few years ago, declare from the public platform that he believed he never should have been in public life but for the training in the Juvenile Temple, then in the District Lodge. He was elected Mayor of the city, became a member of the Town Council, and then member of the Cabinet, and he said he owed it all to the training he had as a boy. I may also give this personal fact with regard to Arthur Henderson as typical of others who have spoken on the subject. Talking with him one day across the table, he said: "I owe the power to get through what I consider to be the greatest crisis of my life to the pledge I took in Juvenile Temple." The pledge is four fold, although this is not necessarily so in all parts of the world. It fights strong drink, tobacco, gambling, bad and profane language. Arthur Henderson told me he was saved from falling away as a lad by remembering that he had taken that pledge. When he went to work at the end of the first week being called up with others to receive his week's wages, he found that everyone in the workshop, when they got their wages began betting, and he was tempted to do the same. He was the youngest among them, having been in the place only a week, and he was tempted to do as they did. He said it was hard to say "No" but he remembered his Good Templar pledge and he said he was a Good Templar, had taken the pledge, and that he could not break that pledge. But

for that, he said, he might have begun to gamble and then drink, and God only knows where he may have drifted but for that pledge.

We have a definite systematic scheme of Temperance education. We believe in concentrating for a whole year on one aspect of the question—not simply giving suggestive addresses on different subjects but a systematic system of study. For a year we concentrate upon the physiological side of the question over all England. Every Juvenile branch is studying the physiological side of this question at the same time. At the end of the year, in December, we have a written examination all over the country and several thousand of our members enter for that examination—not less than 2,000 a year who pass the strict test of a written examination. The next year we treat in the same way, the economic side of the question, the waste of money on strong drink, the cost to the country, poverty, crime, lunacy, etc. Then we have another examination on that phase of the question. The third year we confine ourselves to the scriptural side of the question and the Bible properly interpreted is the finest book on Temperance I know. It is a total abstinence book if you study it right. We study the moral aspect of the drink question, tobacco, profanity, etc. In the last year we give a history of modern Temperance movements in England and other countries and various Temperance organizations that have sprung up during the last thirty years or so, and when the young people have gone through those four periods of education, we think they are better prepared to go out and face temptations which unfortunately, in England, they still have to face, but which you have wiped out in this country.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION
UNDER AUSPICES OF INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSO-
CIATION
ADDRESS OF WELCOME

MARY ROSS POTTER,
Counsellor of Women, Northwestern University

It is a very great pleasure to me to extend my word of welcome, which really precedes the more official ones, to our guests from far and near. My best wish for you is that the sessions of this Congress may mean as much to you as they do at this hour to me. It means much to us that you have chosen our country for your meeting. It is a source of great gratification to us that you have chosen this particular spot.

My hope is that the students of every land may be aroused to enthusiasm which will make them see the supreme importance of such an issue as this. I wish that they might get the habit of deciding and devoting their thought to the live issues of the day, and if they will do so I believe that they will see the real insignificance of many of their own campus problems in the light of such a problem as this. This is a struggle to realize human nature and human life as a higher and better character. I heard Doctor Caroline Hedges of Chicago say something on this point once in a discussion which I had with her. I had carelessly said, "You can't change human nature." She brought her strong fist down on the table with an emphatic thump and said: "It isn't hu

man nature! We shall never know what human nature is until we have had three generations without alcohol."

I am reminded of a small boy, eleven years of age, who, during the war was much interested in looking at the pictures of the various officers and military men, and he said: "The French have decorations, haven't they?" "Yes." "And the British have decorations, haven't they?" "Yes." Then he said, "But the Americans haven't any decorations except the Decoration of Independence." This is our second war of Independence. I believe that we will win it. I believe that it is a question largely of independence, and I believe that we will stand united until this war is won.

INTERNATIONALISM OF THE STUDENT MIND

By HARRY S. WARNER

*International Educational Secretary, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association,
Student Department, World League Against Alcoholism*

Just a year ago in the old university city of Tartu, Esthonia, one of the new republics carved out of old Russia by the world war, there was held a conference of students that may well suggest a new form of friendly cooperation among the youth of the world.

It was an international conference of university students and representatives of national student societies. Its delegates came from thirteen different countries; they spoke thirteen different languages. But they were drawn together by one common purpose to help reduce the age-old ravages of alcoholism among the people of their countries and the world. Also, by the reports that came from a great nation, far in the Western continent, free, self-acting, prosperous that, in the interest of yet greater freedom for its people, had undertaken to banish alcoholic drink from every-day life.

Coming from all over Northern, Central and Southern Europe, these student leaders were in determined revolt against the social customs in every-day home life which for ages had been compelling each new generation to grow up in an atmosphere of intoxicating drink. They had caught the vision of a new ideal—of a day when their native lands would undertake to free themselves from these old burdens of centuries.

The conference was promoted and led by students, shared by students, and professors, and held in the student buildings of the old-new Tartu university. Here, in sharp contrast with other universities of Europe, the student body, 5,000 in number, is "dry;" and that by decision of its own student representatives, not by faculty or other authority. For by action taken three years ago, "the Student Body of Tartu acknowledges temperance and does not permit the use of alcohol at its public festivals, receptions, banquets or similar functions."

During that same month the Japanese Student Federation Against Alcoholism, active now in 29 universities, colleges, technical and other schools of high rank, was holding its summer conference, devising educational methods for combatting drink, native and foreign. These future leaders of new Japan were drawn together, too, by the ideal of a native land free from the human and economic waste caused by alcohol.

These instances of what is actually going on among the educated youth

of the Baltic states and Japan, countries far-scattered, different in race and language, unlike in origin, history and culture, are cross-sections of what has been going on, with increasing effectiveness, among "the studying youth," the university students and other young people in many countries of the world. For the revolt against drink and drink customs is more extended than is usually known.

Among the Scandinavian countries of Northern Europe there are well-established student societies that conduct study and activity against drink; they seek to reduce the influence of alcohol in student life; they go out over the country taking scientific information to the general public; they popularize old folk dances and new social enjoyments to undermine traditional dependence on alcoholic pleasure. Similar activities are vigorous in Holland, Switzerland, Poland, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and all the new Baltic states. In Finland, the student temperance societies, in addition to these activities, gave effective support in bringing about and in maintaining the prohibition law of that country. In German speaking countries there is a wide reaction among many classes of young people in the high schools against the well-known national drink customs; there are organized and unorganized groups including temperance that number hundreds of thousands. In Great Britain, there is keen questioning of the value and place of drink among the students of the country; steady reduction in the use of drink is taking place; and much discussion about methods of control or removal is going on. In addition, the amount of well-balanced lecturing being conducted in the colleges of Great Britain, is greater, perhaps, in proportion to student enrollment, than in any other country; and younger groups of youth are organizing for yet more positive action. In Canada the interest is suggested by a great mass meeting of 3,000 students in the city of Toronto, a few months ago, in protest against the modification of Ontario's temperance act. In Australia a university students' contest system has just been established to encourage study of the question. The English speaking world is being brought into friendly rivalry on the whole subject by the debating teams from England, the United States, Canada and Australia that, exchanged among these countries, have included liquor prohibition among the subjects of these international debates. In many of the republics of South America the discussion and study of the alcohol question in colleges and universities is especially scientific, with interest and activity increasing. In India, and among the students of other eastern lands there is a wide and permanent opposition to the drink traffic, coming largely as it does, as an international and interracial problem.

In the United States college students debate the meaning of prohibition to an extent perhaps not equalled in past years. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, their approval of national prohibition is steadily increasing, not decreasing. Repeated tests of student opinion, by surveys, questionnaires, votes and student editorial opinion, to say nothing of president and faculty statements, have shown this to be true. The most scientific estimate yet made, that of Prof. Cortright of New York University, shows that, even with a wide range of difference in different colleges and sections, 82% of the college students of the country favor the continuance of prohibition; the figure a year ago was 75%.

So much is heard about drink customs among the students of Europe, and about the adventurous youth of this country toting pocket flasks in defiance of law, as to give a very distorted view of the situation without a corresponding statement about the quiet, educational activity of students themselves as well as regular instructors that is also going on the world around.

There seems to be a sense of human values about this whole struggle for and against intoxicating drink that appeals to thoughtful young people in many countries. Many regard it as one of the coming world movements in which they will be expected to share in their own day of active service—one in which they should be equipped to think clearly and to act decisively.

Certain characteristics of student life generally, may well be taken into account in connection with the whole movement against alcoholic drink, national and international. They are:

(1) **The readiness to question existing social attitudes, customs, traditions and conventional thinking.**

This may be the spirit of youth challenging the past to fit into the conditions of today, but in any event it is being applied ruthlessly in every field of human association—in education and religion, economic organization, government, marriage, the family relationship. This tendency is so well-known as to make it almost superfluous to mention it. Yet it has not been taken into account as it should in efforts to encourage study of this subject. It is but natural that both the alcohol tradition in society and proposed methods for solving it should come under this same critical scrutiny.

In the past in the United States, temperance people questioned seriously the place and value of the saloon and the drink it sold; college youth wanted to know what other advantages, if any, came to the workingman, or anyone else, who made the saloon his social club. Today, under prohibition, they continue to question, sharply at times: is this drastic method really solving the problem? Do favorable results equal the unfavorable? Is the restriction of one form of liberty equalled or justified by that gained in another form? What are the results in health, financial prosperity, and moral welfare of the nation? How long must enforcement in great cities be unsatisfactory?

In other countries the traditional thinking that is questioned is that about drink customs. Why should we continue these old drink ways? Why make it so easy for millions now near to the poverty line to spend their meager earnings for beer and go short on bread? As the German youth society sticker expressed it: "Weg mit Beer, Brot brauschen Wir."

It is a mark of the inquiring mind everywhere—this fearless questioning of the present and the past; without it advanced education would be impossible. Whether the delights of intoxication that have come down in an unbroken stream from the dim savage days of the race, are to continue, promoted to greater and greater excess by modern commerce and advertising, or are to be restrained and removed is a question so complicated as to call for the leadership of men and women who have thought through every possible angle of this world question.

(2) **This Distrust of Unexamined Ideas and Assumptions** may have a sort of defensive result, useful today. The spirit of critical youth is not always one of mere fault-finding, though it often degenerates into this. It is usu-

ally an expression of a desire to know more, to be sure of what truth **is**—to see more clearly before making a commitment to a position or a course of action.

In the past ten years there has been unusual occasion for such caution. Many people today, especially students, are more canny than formerly about hasty action. Too often idealism and a great desire to serve have been misled by what is called "propaganda;" national emotionalism, love of country, self-devotion, even religious impulses have been misused for selfish, or chauvinistic purposes; the huge profits of munition makers behind some of our recent war "patriotism" have made thoughtful youth of today in this respect more sophisticated, more disillusioned, than their elders—and it is not a bad characteristic at that.

This means that among the great nations that struggled through the world war the "American prohibition experiment" is being subjected to a far more exacting scrutiny by "the rising generation" than would have happened a few years ago. This puts on the friends of prohibition a heavy new responsibility for an adequate program of real education that will place the truth, favorable and unfavorable, before thinking young people of the whole world and let them judge it frankly on its merits in actual operation.

(3) **A Tendency to Question Authority** is marked in many ways; impatience with parental, church, school, social community and even government restraint. Yet not all this is rebellion for the purpose of securing opportunity for self-indulgence in doubtful pleasures. Much is from a desire to know **THE WHY** of the authority.

Much of the confusion about the attitude of young people in the United States toward the Eighteenth Amendment after 1920, comes from the position taken by friends of prohibition who, going on to the next step, began to think chiefly of law enforcement. This was satisfactory so far as the youth of 1918-1920 were concerned; they, with older people, had seen the saloon and its normal out-put in the community; their scientific instruction in the schools had been verified by their own first-hand experiences, their emotional reaction was naturally against "the drink." Their **WHY** had been answered.

Not so the youth of 1927. They were very young, when their counties or states removed the saloon and its "horrible example;" they were but children when the nation "went dry." They had seen little of the repeated campaigns that selected the Congressmen who submitted the Amendment; their knowledge is from history, theoretical only. The "new generation" has indeed come on, but not quite as anticipated. They lack the background of observation to verify what they are told by their elders; also many of them lack scientific instruction—the source of reliable information—about the consequences of alcoholic indulgence by which to justify in their own thinking so drastic a change as was brought by the national law.

So in the United States today education on this subject is intensely needed; it should go back to fundamentals, to the basic reasons for personal abstinence and public banishment—to the claims of health, efficiency, community safety, economic welfare and moral standards. These new generations of youth will observe the law, as gladly as any other, provided they have what we older men and women have had, a basis in reason sufficiently broad to justify national drink banishment. To charge the youth of today, as is some-

times done, with being a law-breaking generation, is not so much unfair, as it is stupid—or the deliberate propaganda of those who want to bring the law into discredit.

Questioning of authority is not abnormal; we all did it at one time or another. To desire something more than anybody's say-so is a mark of ability to think things through, of leadership ability. Non-thinking acceptance of tradition—drink tradition or non-drink tradition—is a mark of "follow-ship," not of leadership.

(4) **The Appeal of Free Discussion.** Do you not recall when you were young? When you wanted to talk over everything with those of your own age? Every philosophy and ideal of life, as well as more frivolous subjects? Students of today, here and in other countries, are not greatly different. It is one mark of the student of all-time—and of the best teachers with him.

It is, also, a fundamental method of Democracy. Liquor prohibition in the States is now going through this stage, widely; discussion, exchange of views and information—of first hand information about violation, of "where to get it," of the difficulties, in the way of successes and failures of the policy; across the back fence, at the country store, on the tail end of the cross-country sleeping-car, in hotels—wherever men get together; in this way hasty impressions are being corrected and the permanent trend of thought determined; on the abundance of this discussion this permanency of liquor-banishment depends. And it is an educational process; there is no other road to permanency.

The Free discussion among young people and students is to be encouraged and sources of reliable material made available. This is the most useful service that can be rendered thinking young people today.

(5) **The Call of Social Obligation and Service** to humanity has its own strong appeal. Once faced during the college days it takes large place in the thinking and aspiring, the deciding of conduct and life purposes, of most of us. Whatever selfish individualism may develop later, the sense of responsibility for larger service than self is never completely lost.

That which stirred students of the United States during the first twenty years of the I. P. A. to study the liquor question, to aid in local dry campaigns, to enter fields of life-work, to make solution of this problem a life purpose, was the thoughts of the service that might be rendered to the country; that which inspires the youth of Northern and mid-Europe today to give up beer, is the ideal of a better day for the fatherland.

A student, in his healthful young confidence, often feels safe in risking drink intoxication so far as he himself is concerned; but he takes a far different attitude when his obligation to society, to his future family, as a citizen, is taken into account. It is the appeal of this larger self, the welfare of many others, that means most.

The desire to know, to be sure of facts, is often accompanied or followed by an equal desire to serve—to do something practical, something worth while.

(6) **Appeal of the Ideal.** It is in the pull of an ideal, of what ought to be but is not yet, of a state of society yet far from realization, strongest in our youth, strong among the youth of today, that the greatest hope of advancement lies. It was the vision of a home-community free from the saloon, of a county, a state, that created practical action in the earlier days. The possi-

bility of a nation free from drink and its product, fifty years ago, went steadily forward and is not yet completed—but it has never lost its hold. The very difficulty of that ideal makes greater, more practical efforts, possible. And the great leaders of the cause today felt the pull of such an ideal during their student days.

Such an ideal can go forward more than in any other way, by and among the “studying youth” and students of this and all lands. Shall we not,—through the World League Against Alcoholism, and its Student department—strengthen the bonds of friendship?

May not the educated youth of the world catch a vision of their people free from alcoholism, study together, exchange ideas, work in sympathy conscious of friendly cooperation in other countries; discuss freely all differences, and then let the heart impulses run out toward what may be—what their service and leadership will help bring to reality—a world movement against alcoholism?

ADDRESS

SIGFRID BORGSTROM

Editor Reformatorn, Stockholm, Sweden

A gentleman yesterday and a lady today asked me, whether we Swedes do resemble the Germans. I answered emphatically **no**. We do not resemble the Germans or the Englishmen or other people. We are proud of being one of the most unmixed races, having occupied our home country during ten, twelve, fifteen thousands of years, and years of **freedom** from oppression by other races and folks. We have received a great deal of our culture from Germany, from France, from Great Britain, and from America. And we are sensible for influences from abroad. But we have our own age-old culture, old customs, old traditions and so on. We have pointed it out so often, that people in other countries have got the impression that our country is an unmodern kingdom, lying among the ice-masses near the north pole, where half of the year is a dark night and the other a bright day with an eternal midnight sun, a land in the capital of which the ice-bears are strolling and men and women are equipped like the Eskimos in Greenland.

I can assure you that the contrary is the real truth. Our modern Sweden has been built and has developed its resources to be fully up-to-date and it has at least one thing, which is the biggest in the world—a saw-mill in middle Sweden.

We have warm summers with flowers, and many winters with less snow in some parts of the country than in northern Italy. Only the most northern part of the country may rejoice at the midnight sun. Sweden is not a big country, but it is long. If we should move it to the United States it would reach from Maine to Florida. As to the ice-bears, there are only two or three of them in Sweden, in a zoological garden in Stockholm.

It seems to me that except the cultural influences from European countries we have knitted ties with America, older and stronger ties than is generally known. Now-a-days it is proved that the first explorers of America and the first settlers here were Scandinavians, more than nine hundred years ago. Most of them were Norwegians or of Norwegian origin, but some of them

came, too, from what now is the kingdom of Sweden. So we Scandinavians may be entitled to greet you as friends heartily welcome to our former colony.

America has ever been popular among the young people in my home country. I remember in my own boyhood, how I sat sometimes from morning to night with burning eyes and blushing cheeks over a book on Indians, how I took part in the struggles between the reds and whites, how I myself often played Sitting Bull or other chiefs of Indian tribes. Many Swedish generations have grown up under such influence. The young Sweden of today has been greatly Americanized and has to a great extent American ideals, good and bad ones.

The modern temperance question, and the modern temperance and prohibition organizations all over the world are children of America. *Ex oriente lux*, said the Romans, the light comes from the east. But now it is on the contrary: *Ex occidente lux*, the light comes to old Europe from the west, from the new world. So it is for us Swedes, too.

We Swedish delegates to this world Congress have just come from the international Good Templar meeting at Philadelphia. It has been to us a pilgrimage of great inspiration. We have stood on the rocks in Wilmington, where the first Swedish settlers, equipped by the Swedish government, landed two hundred and ninety years ago. We have in Philadelphia entered the grounds which were first bought by the Swedes from the Indians and were first cultivated by the Swedes. We have bent our heads in two of the oldest churches in this country, the "Old Swedes" in Philadelphia and Wilmington. We have seen the yet unfinished John Morton Memorial Building which is being erected in memory of the man of Swedish origin, whose vote made Pennsylvania the Keystone state and decided the separation of this young republic from Father John Bull. We have rejoiced at the earnest and wise face (in a picture in Independence Hall) of John Hanson, the Swede, who was the first president of the United States, in Congress assembled. And in the same sacred hall we saw the intelligent features of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the real grandfather of our international temperance movement. We imagined we saw him sitting there, a young physician about thirty years old, presiding over one of the historical meetings leading to separation, to independence, into freedom and liberty. Liberty meant to him freedom from ties and fetters, material or spiritual. After he had made this country politically free, he published his epoch-making book on temperance and then began a work in order to give the slaves their freedom. This deed makes us understand that our work is a work for the cause of liberty.

And from Philadelphia came 90 years ago to Sweden an "ambassador" of temperance, Rev. Robert Baird. He was sent out to old Europe by the American Temperance association to tell the European peoples of the enormous progress that society had made within ten short years. He inspired the Swedish French-born king, Charles John, and his book was translated and published at the king's own expense. And Dr. Baird and the American Society inspired influential men in Sweden to create the first Swedish Temperance society, the spirit and real leader of which soon was our beloved dean, Peter Wieselgren.

In the State of New York arose three quarters of a century ago an organization for temperance and prohibition, known all over the world as the

International Order of Good Templars. A quarter of a century later that order was introduced in Sweden, in the great port of Gothenburgh, in a church in one of the most intoxicated parts of that city, which dean Wieselgren in his elder days had tried to dry up. The Order of Good Templars was once the most influential and the biggest temperance organization here in America. Half a century ago every fortieth American was a Good Templar. The order made its due contribution to our cause in this country, and since then its membership has diminished, but it did not disappear from the battle-field. It only moved to Europe and now has its real stronghold in Scandinavia and especially in Sweden, where now every thirtieth citizen is a good Templar. The order in Sweden embodies now something of the best of American spirit and idealism.

After the Prohibition Party here had been established, it took twenty-five or thirty years for that idea to travel to Sweden. After the Women's Crusade here had culminated in the construction of the W. C. T. U. it took twenty-five to thirty years for the white ribbon movement to be established in Sweden. And after Dr. Russell had organized the American Anti-Saloon League a quarter of a century expired until the Swedish churches came together and built up a similar organization. And now one may fear that 25 years will pass from the year of 1920, when prohibition was a real fact in the United States, until the same may happen in Sweden. Well, if so, young Sweden will not shed tears. We are happy to have time enough for the fundamental work, the foremost of all. We will have opportunity to learn from you Americans, to learn from your success and from your mistakes. We will have time to implant dry ideals into the 100,000 young men and women, who every year are passing over the full age border.

But one temperance organization in Sweden did not stay twenty-five years after you, that of the Swedish students. In 1889 the first students' total abstinence society was put to work at the University of Upsala by the well known Dr. Johan Bergman. A few years later an organization was created, including not only University students but even students in other schools of higher learning. From the initials of its Swedish name we call that society S. S. U. H., the Swedish Students' Total Abstinence Society. It has lately held its 31st anniversary.

I can not describe the aim of the S. S. U. H. better than by translating the first paragraph in the laws into your language:

"The aim of the society is to promote total abstinence from intoxicating drinks within the higher schools of learning, and to be a link between total abstinence societies and total abstainers among the studying youth of Sweden. By giving its members occasion to study the social phenomena and to take part in practical social work the society tries to create interest for other social problems and to strengthen and deepen the members' feeling of social responsibility."

And that last point is one of the foremost points in the platform. The S. S. U. H. seeks always to put it in mind by erecting and maintaining social enterprises. For the present there are now at work three summer colonies for children from poor homes, from drunkards' homes and last but not least from homes where tuberculosis is a perpetual menace to the children. Furthermore,

the S. S. U. H. is maintaining an evening school for workers in Stockholm. Every year the society invites its members to a social study course, which used to be a great event to all the temperance people in our country. There used to be discussions on actual temperance problems. The head issue this year was the beer question, which is pending in the Parliament. The brewers were invited to discuss the question with the leaders of the temperance people. Our present Prime Minister, our Finance Minister, our Minister on Social Welfare, our ecclesiastic minister and our defence minister—all of them abstainers and prohibitionists—attended that session. But the brewers' representatives were wise enough not to discover their plans and they kept silence. However, the conference was very significant, not only to the inviters and the participants, but to the whole movement. A second conference with a wider program but especially for the purpose of promoting social responsibility in the temperance question was held in Stockholm in February this year. The proceedings aroused great interest in widest circles and not least in the enemy press.

The present governmental control and administration of the liquor traffic in Sweden is by no means desirable to our Temperance forces. We are in the curious situation, that we do not wish to retain the Bratt system, as it is generally called, but we have to do it. If it be overturned, we would be quite sure that the situation would be much more difficult and our fight harder. Our claim is: The law must be respected as long as it is law. Our responsibility to temperance compels us to do the best of a situation we can not change just now. Our most dangerous enemies are those who speak liberty but only mean liberty for themselves to drink, not liberty for others to be saved from the curse of such a liberty.

It is with sorrow I must acknowledge, that a big flood of members passing through the S. S. U. H. during their school years, do not remain as total abstainers after they have left school and the total abstinence society. A perpetual question is how to keep them and how to enroll them in the greater temperance organizations. However, it must be admitted that the S. S. U. H. during three decades has, in a very evident way, contributed to the change in the general sentiment and in the old drink customs and traditions among the so-called educated classes in Sweden. And as to the temperance work as a whole S. S. U. H. has taken a considerable share, especially in education and moral suasion. Because the organization consists of young people, who are not able to face the political sides of the question, and because the S. S. U. H. has yearly since 1906 received a state contribution of \$1,000 to \$1,500 for its work, it has taken no stand in regard to prohibition or to other possible political solutions of the question. It is significant to state that the present temperance instruction in the schools in part is a result of repeated suggestions from the S. S. U. H., that the epoch-making Handbook on the Alcohol Question, published by the state educational board is a work of eminent members of the S. S. U. H. and that the special official of that board, dealing with temperance education, the state counsellor on temperance instruction, is an active member of the society as well.

And last I may add, that that little society, with nowadays between four and five thousand members, early showed a great interest in international re-

lationship. In 1907, at the International Congress Against Alcoholism in Stockholm the young Swedish students started a correspondence bureau and came into contact with other abstaining student bodies in many lands, among them the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of this country. The war broke the relations. But on initiative from the S. S. U. H. the ties were knitted anew when the war was over. It was one of the most splendid moments in the history of the S. S. U. H. when the general secretary of the association, under the auspices of which we have met here, Dr. Harry Warner, came to us in Sweden and gave us views and gave us inspiration, which have during seven years meant so much to us members and not least to our young leaders.

Dr. Warner was one of the latest links in the chain of friendship between the temperance forces in America and Sweden, one of those from the new world, who came over to us with light from the awakening young west, from the mighty republic of liberty, where booze has been condemned and is on the way to definite execution. On behalf of the Swedish Students' Total Abstinence Society I take the occasion and the liberty to extend to Dr. Warner, and to the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association the most fraternal thanks for cooperation in days gone by and the best wishes for days to come. And to you all I wish to say that the total abstinent young Sweden is eager to hear from this convention and has formed great expectations of this world gathering against the drink traffic and its promoters.

We hope that this convention will give enthusiasm and inspiration to our young folk in my home country in the same way as has America given us so many times earlier. But now we hope that the spirit of Winona Lake will come over to our country, not after 25 years but immediately, with the fastest steamers over the sea or with the most glorious of airmen. "Gedanken sind zollfrei," the Germans say, "thoughts and opinions are free of custom duties." Yes, so it is. Not only is the air open, the mind of great temperance armies is open for messages from this land of liberty, where liberty is liberty, and means responsibility.

ABSTINENCE WORK AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE BALTIC STATES

VILLEM ERNITS,

World League Representative in Baltic States

I should speak in this meeting about the total abstinence movement in the Baltic States. But as I have to speak another time also almost about the same question, you will allow me now to restrict my address to the **abstinence work among the youth and students** of the Baltic States. I think this matter does exactly correspond to the program of the young people's meeting today.

These three states, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, are populated by different nations, calling each Esthonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, their language and cultures are different, but there are, notwithstanding, so many common elements in their culture and common interests in their life, that it is quite right, if they are considered from abroad as somewhat united, in a Baltic Union of Nations. The official political union of Baltic States has been

very often discussed, but does not exist yet because of various political difficulties, partly not depending on the Baltic States themselves. In every case the Esthonian and Latvian Political Union is already an **accomplished fact**, Esthonia and Latvia being in very similar culture and political conditions, Lithuania differing from them in many questions politically and culturally, and being chiefly a Catholic country. Esthonia and Latvia are both Lutheran countries and have almost literally the same history for the past 700 years, being first conquered by the German Knights; Esthonia partly by Danes, after that both Esthonians and Latvians being conquered by Poles and Swedes, and during the last two centuries by Russians. After the World War all the Baltic nations founded their own states having at first serious trouble with Russian communists.

Although there are some little political and cultural differences between these Baltic states, notwithstanding, there is a great sympathy toward each other in these nations. They have learned to know each other and they are strong to unify and unite, as far as possible, along all lines of cultural life.

This sympathy and common interest appears also in the abstinence work, especially among the youth and students.

I shall now give a short survey of the abstinence work of the youth and students in all the Baltic States separately, and after that I shall speak about their common and international abstinence work. I begin with Lithuania, which has a strong **Catholic** abstinence movement among youth and students. The Lithuanian Catholic Abstinence Society "Blaivybe" has about 200 sections for children called "the Groups or Societies of the Angel Protector." This group may have about 20,000 in regular members in various schools. They have their own journal "Angelas Sargas" (The Angel Protector) printed in 7,000 copies. There is also a Lithuanian Catholic Teachers' Abstinence Society which is instructing the teachers in the abstinence work in the schools.

Among the Lithuanian Catholic high school youth there are working so-called "societies of the people of future times." They have many abstinence sections with about 2,000 regular members. In their monthly journal, "The Future Time," is a special section for abstinence questions. In their yearly general meetings the abstinence sections have their own meetings and also abstinence questions are discussed in the several meetings of all members.

Among the Lithuanian Catholic youth outside of the schools there is working a tremendous Catholic organization Pavasaris (that means Spring), with about 45,000 regular members in about 400 branches. Very many of these branches have abstinence branches, together with about 5,000 members. The Pavasaris or Spring people have their own journal, Pavasaris (Spring) which has also a special section for abstinence work. In their yearly general meetings the abstinence sections have their own meetings and also abstinence questions are discussed in the general meetings of all members.

Among the Lithuanian Catholic students there is a corporation of the abstinence students "Ateitis" (The Future Time), with about 50 members. This society has a very great importance in the Lithuanian general abstinence movement. This society organizes lectures for itself and for the high school youth generally, and is also providing with lecturers and workers the gen-

eral abstinence work. This society is also organizing a scientific investigation of the alcohol question in the Lithuanian University of Kaunas, under the leadership of Professor Dr. med. et Phil. Antanas Gylys, one of the pupils of the world-known investigator of the alcohol question, Prof. dr. Ernst Kraepelin, by whom Dr. Gylys has himself made some important scientific investigations about the influence of various concentrations and doses of alcohol. This society is also editing a scientific abstinence journal, Santura. There are also abstinence groups by other Lithuanian student organizations, making altogether about 200 organized abstinence students in Lithuania. These organizations have founded the abstinence council of the students in Lithuania.

There are no special abstinence organizations among the non-Catholics of Lithuania, making 25% of the whole population. But very many of their general youth organizations are friendly to the abstinence idea, for instance, the League of Youth, and others. But they are more interested in general questions, not having specialized on alcohol questions.

There has been initiated in Lithuania the idea of uniting all the efforts of various groups of the abstinence youth of Lithuania, in one abstinence league of youth of Lithuania, but this idea has not yet been realized.

In Latvia the abstinence work among the youth has been initiated under the English, American and Esthonian influences. The Latvian abstinence workers have been very many times in Finland studying the abstinence work among the children by Madame Alli Trygg Helenius, who has also been in Latvia many times. Mr. John Davis, who is present also at this congress, has been studying the same work and has written a very good handbook on the abstinence question for schools in Finland, and Mr. Kempels, the president of the Anti-Alcoholic Society in Latvia, has studied the same question in U. S. A., also reports of the work of the youth abstinence organizations in Esthonia have reached Latvia.

There are now in Latvia 236 bands of hope with about 160,000 regular members, which are united as a branch of the Latvian Anti-Alcoholic Society. They are organizing very many lectures on abstinence in the schools. In 1926 they organized an excursion with 28 members to Esthonia to the 18th International Congress Against Alcoholism.

The Latvian students of the University at Riga have two years ago founded the Latvian Students Abstinence Society which has organized very many lectures and discussions about alcohol questions and also provided with workers the general abstinence movement in Latvia. They are also making efforts to organize at the University of Riga special anti-alcoholic courses and lectures and also the scientific investigations of the alcohol question. Mr. Davis, my friend here at this congress, has donated for them half million of Latvian rubles or \$2,000 for the coming five years.

There are also many general young people's organizations in Latvia which are practically dry as Boy Scouts, and Girl Guides, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and Baptist Young People's Organizations which are friendly to the abstinence question, as also several leagues of the Latvian young people. A convention of all these organizations has not yet been convened in Latvia, but for doing that there are no political or religious obstacles. That must be done in the next year, and that **will be done!**

The idea about the necessity of the abstinence work among the juveniles has been in Esthonia expressed already as early as in 1840 by Dr. F. R. Kreutzwald, one of our first great abstinence workers and author of our national poem, "Kalevipeog." Practically the work has been initiated in the beginning of the present century by Finnish influences. There have been published some handbooks and pamphlets the young people translated from the Finnish language, and there have been organized many hundreds of abstinence lessons to children; though it was not allowed by the Russian powers to organize abstinence societies among the young people (all the juvenile organizations of that time were illegal). Only Esthonian students in the Politechnican at Riga have in Russian times founded their abstinence society.

The work was interrupted by the world war and was begun again after the war, chiefly under Finnish, but also under English and American influences. We have now in Esthonia over 410 bands of hope in our elementary schools together with over 22,000 members. We organize for them every year special abstinence days with abstinence lessons on Saturdays and abstinence festivals and victories of children and parents on Sundays. These festivals are recommended by the ministry of education and are practically organized in all the schools of Esthonia. Our statistics show that in last years, beginning from 1920, there have been organized at least 14,561 lectures for 306,987 school children. Newly also general writing contests have been introduced; for preparing them a little pamphlet was written and spread in the schools. In this year already more than 2,000 pupils have taken part in them, about 500 of them receiving little prizes for their good essays and each of them receiving an illustrated memorial honor roll at that contest. Also about 1,000 abstinence examinations have been passed to this time. Now all this work is conducted by the League of abstinence and education of the Esthonian Teachers which is founded by the Abstinence League of Esthonia and its members.

The Abstinence League of Esthonian Women, the Esthonian W. C. T. U., is publishing for children before the school age a journal "The Friend of the Little Ones," in 5,000 copies. Also other measures and means of abstinence work before the school age are in the program of that league.

Among the high school youth of Esthonia the abstinence work was begun in 1920. After three years was founded the Esthonian Youth Abstinence League which is a juvenile branch of the Abstinence League of Esthonia. It comprised at the end of 1926, 96 organizations together with 7,571 regular members, being the greatest juvenile organization in Esthonia and the greatest abstinence organization for high school youth in the northern countries of Europe. It organizes congresses, courses, lectures, abstinence examinations, publishes good literature for youth and a very good, well-illustrated abstinence and life reform journal, *Kevadik* (The Early Spring) for youth, its editor being a young Esthonian poetess with deep feeling and fine sense of form, who has studied in the University arts, literature, philosophy and education. The leading ideas of this journal are abstinence, self-education, life reform, sports, traveling and physical training, patriotism, humanity, international peace and social progress, and the development of the philosophical, religious and moral character. This journal contains articles and aphorisms and until now it has about 100 writers from 15 countries. U. S. A. is represented in the journal

by W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson (who has written several special articles for Kevadik; by Emerson, Upton Sinclair, Walt Whitman, O. S. Marden, and by essays on W. Whitman, B. Franklin and Th. A. Edison. In the future more articles about the leaders of American abstinence and moral reform and on the American ideals of humanity will appear.

Among the youth outside of schools there are working the abstinence branches of the several Esthonian Young People's Unions. Also all other organizations of the young people of Esthonia are favoring abstinence, some of them being practically absolutely dry, as for instance boy scouts, girl guides, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and various religious juvenile organizations.

The Abstinence League of the youth of Esthonia keeps in touch with the juvenile abstinence organizations of other nations. It also organized the international young people's abstinence meetings at the 18th International Congress Against Alcoholism at Tartu, at which was elected a special international committee for promoting the juvenile abstinence work. In this committee also Esthonia is represented.

Among the students of Esthonia the abstinence work was begun already under Russian time, one Esthonian Student Abstinence Society having been organized at the Polytechnican at Riga. The Esthonian students in large measure also took part in the fight for local option in the last years before the war in Russia. In Independent Esthonia the abstinence work among the students was begun in 1920, when the Esthonian students abstinence union was founded. This Union has organized many lectures, edited special abstinence numbers of the several student newspapers, and has also been the chief factor in the International Students' Abstinence Work, about which I will speak later.

The scientific investigation of the alcohol question in our University has been promoted by us in Esthonia in a very effective manner. The Abstinence League of Esthonia has offered through the faculties of the University in last years 98 prize works, and some of them have been approved. Some university professors have been induced by the Abstinence League to conduct with its support, scientific investigations concerning the effects of alcohol in their laboratories—Prof. Dr. Med. A. Rammse in hygiene, Prof. Dr. Med. S. Loeve in pharmacology, Prof. Dr. Med. S. Talvik in court medicine, and the world famous neurologist Prof. H. med. h. c. L. Puusepp in neurology. He is a very able and energetic man. During the last nine years, eight of his assistants have accomplished ten various experimental investigations about the influence of alcohol, some of which enlarge the medical knowledge of the alcohol question by new facts.

Prof. Puusepp has between 1924 and 1927 directed the following investigations carried out by his assistants:

Dr. F. Hion: The influence of alcohol on the endocrine glands.

Results; the well demonstrated degeneration of the endocrine glands under the influence of alcohol, a general degeneration and weakening of the organism.

The Same: The changes of the sympathetic nervous ganglions, caused by acute and chronic alcoholism.

Results: The destructive effect of alcohol upon the sympathetic nervous system, which is so important for the life and development of the organism, is demonstrated here for the first time.

The Same: The changes of the plexus choreoideus under the influence of alcoholic intoxication.

Results: The decay of the plexus.

Dr. E. Kirschenberg: The influence of alcohol upon the viscosity of blood;

Results: The viscosity increases about 21% two hours after the consumption of alcohol and becomes normal again after about 24 hours; the density of the blood is greater, its circulation slower, its nutritive nourishing power diminishes.

Dr. E. Koogardal: The influence of alcohol on the brain vessels.

Results: Dilatation, various kinds of vessel destruction.

Dr. F. Raudkepp: The effects of acute and chronic alcoholic intoxication on the subcortical ganglions.

Results: Acute intoxication chiefly causes changes of the vessels, chronic intoxication leads to the destruction of nervous cells.

Dr. A. Kanksepp: Basal metabolism in the case of acute alcoholism.

Results: The basal metabolism increases up to 30%.

Dr. E. Mahlapuu: The permeability of the brain membranes in the cases of acute and chronic alcoholism.

Results: The permeability of the brain membranes increases with the exception of that of the dura mater; the brain becomes more liable to intoxication and infection.

Dr. E. Weinberg: The influence of alcohol upon the reactions of blood immunity.

Results: The impairment of the power of the organism to resist foreign albumins intoxicating it.

Dr. V. Lindeberg: The influence of alcohol upon some movements.

Results: A new demonstration of the disorganization of movements even by small doses of alcohol.

Most of these investigations have appeared in the I Volume of the "Quaestiones Alcoholismi et Narcomaniae" related by Prof. Puusepp and edited by the Abstinence League of Esthonia.

Just now investigations are being conducted on the influence of alcohol upon heredity. The experiments made show that the brain irritability of the descendants of alcoholics is twice as great as that of the descendants of non-alcoholics—this throws light on the aetiology of alcoholic epilepsy.

Other investigations demonstrate the general degeneration of the endocrine glands of the descendants of alcoholics.

Prof. Puusepp and his assistants have also made numerous experiments in the psychotherapeutic treatment of alcoholics, especially by means of hypnosis and also by physical methods, especially by serotherapy.

There has been arisen the idea to found a larger scientific institution of alcoholology by the laboratory and clinics of Prof. Puusepp, and this idea was also internationally approved at the International Medical Congress for Abstinence organized in Tartu in connection with the 18th International Congress Against Alcoholism.

In the scientific investigation of the alcohol question Esthonia occupies without doubt one of the first places among the states of the world, chiefly in consequence of the efforts of Dr. Puusepp.

I shall end with the international activities in the abstinence work of the students of the Baltic states.

The Esthonian students Abstinence Union has made effective propaganda for dry representatives during elections on our student council which is an official institution by our universities. This campaign has well succeeded and we have already for many years a dry majority in the council of the student body. This council has declared that the student body as such is a **dry** organization and will never allow the use of alcoholic drinks on its festivities and gatherings.

The student bodies of the Baltic States and Finland are already many years in close touch, organizing yearly Baltic Student Conferences and maintaining the Baltic Student Office. At this conference the alcohol question has every time been treated by a special abstinence commission, while resolutions are adopted by the general meeting of the conference and later ratified by the student bodies through their councils in various countries. There have been organized already five Baltic Students' Conferences and at each of them many abstinence resolutions have been adopted. All the Baltic student bodies have declared themselves dry as organizations, and that they will promote and support the abstinence movement among the students.

In 1926 we had in Tartu, Esthonia, the 18th International Congress Against Alcoholism, and in connection with that the III Congress of the World Student Federation Against Alcoholism. This meeting was prepared by the Esthonian student abstinence union, and the general opinion after these meetings was, that they succeeded very well.

At these meetings the Baltic student bodies were represented officially. That was, as far as I know, the first time in the world at all, that the whole student bodies of several countries have taken part in the International Fight Against Alcoholism. But in the future, all the student bodies of all countries must do the same, if the abstinence question is to make real progress. We, the student bodies of Esthonia and other Baltic States have begun to attract to the abstinence work whole student bodies of our countries, representatives of students in U. S. A., and of the whole world. You must carry it out, **that all the student bodies of the world should take part in the fight against alcoholism**, and that at the end also every regular student if possible throughout the world should be abstinent. That were one of the best means to promote the general abstinence and prohibition cause in the whole world.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION
Opening Session of the World League Congress

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By REV. E. S. SHUMAKER, D.D.

Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Indiana

Mr. Chairman, and Delegates from every continent and from the islands of the sea: To me is accorded, along with my co-workers in the W. C. T. U. the privilege of tendering one word at the formal opening of this opening of the World League Against Alcoholism; a word that has been spoken thousands of times, in every country, in every land, a word that has in it all the potential qualities of faith, hope, and love, a word that has in it all those excellent traits applicable to comrades in a high and holy cause—the one word “Welcome.”

Delegates who have entered our own land by crossing the border, friends who have reached our country by crossing mother ocean, visitors who have assembled on this occasion, you have come here, we believe, not only to study the results already obtained in what some have called “the greatest moral, economic, and political experiment ever ventured upon by any nation,” but also to become personally acquainted with the people of a nation which warmly greets you in the interest of a common cause.

The Eighteenth Amendment to our nation’s constitution, and laws enacted for its enforcement, have been a major factor in tremendous social, economic, physical, moral and intellectual development among the people of our country. What have been some of the practical results, even under imperfect enforcement, up to the present time? What conditions of betterment are distinctly noticeable since Prohibition closed 236 distilleries, 1,092 breweries, and 187,000 saloons in the United States?

It has stopped the legal sale and consumption of 165 million gallons of whisky and one billion 885 million gallons of beer each twelve months. Probably less than ten per cent of the liquor selling and drinking that we had formerly now exists, while ninety per cent of the Keeley cures and other institutions for the treatment of drunkenness no longer exists among us, because of lack of business for them,

According to the U. S. census bureau statistics there were 14,640 fewer deaths from alcoholism in the first six dry years than would have been the case had pre-prohibition death rates still continued.

In the first five dry years in Indiana, there were 3,940 fewer deaths from tuberculosis, 3,200 fewer deaths from pneumonia, 1,000 fewer deaths from typhoid fever, 1,130 fewer deaths from external causes, and 10,430 fewer deaths of babies under one year of age than in the last five license years.

In the first six prohibition years in Illinois, when people were drinking out of milk bottles instead of beer bottles, 30,000 fewer babies died under one year of age than had died in the last six wet years.

One million fewer people went under the sod in the first six dry years in the United States than would have died had pre-prohibition death rates still continued.

Economic blessings have followed in the wake of prohibition in the United States. Deposits in our banks have increased from nine billions to twenty-four billions of dollars, while depositors have increased in number from twelve millions to forty-two millions. Prohibition United States owns about twenty-three millions of the twenty-eight million automobiles in the world today. When our people quit buying beer they began investing in cars, and people whose limited prosperity would not permit them to buy better machines bought Fords, literally millions of them.

The cows on our dairy farms in 1919 produced seven billion 800 million gallons of milk. Last year, under prohibition, contented cows gave thirteen billion gallons of milk. Cows give more milk in a dry nation than in a wet nation.

No less an authority than Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University estimates that prohibition in seven years' time has added forty-two billion dollars to the wealth of the United States.

Prohibition has been responsible, either directly or indirectly, for an increase of at least ten per cent in the enrollment of the grade schools in the United States, of 50 per cent increase in the attendance of our high schools and 187 per cent increase in the attendance in our colleges and universities. In 1926 there was a net increase of membership in the Protestant Churches alone in America of over 1,100 for each day in the year.

Liquor propaganda to the contrary, prohibition in the United States, even under imperfect enforcement, has already proved the greatest human welfare law ever enacted.

So, delegates from all lands, and of well-nigh every language under the sun, we welcome you here, that you may study and see for yourselves the difference between a saloon-cursed land and a land from which the saloons have been banished; that you may carry the report of what you see here back to your own lands and use the same in effectually answering the false propaganda circulated everywhere by the liquor interests; that you may be encouraged to wage the battle with renewed zeal and confidence to rid every country of the globe from the curse of alcoholism; that you may encourage us by your presence and unflagging zeal and consecration to this great cause to keep "the home fires" burning for prohibition here until the vision of our immortal Lincoln will be fully realized, of a world redeemed from both slavery and drunkenness, and the hope of a Christian world shall be realized, of swords forever beaten into plowshares and of spears into pruning hooks.

Delegates from every land, in the name of our own land, in the name of the Anti-Saloon League, in the name of every dry organization, every friend and lover of sobriety, we welcome you to this land of Prohibition, to Indiana which has the best state dry law, and to Winona Lake we bid you thrice welcome.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By MRS. ELIZABETH T. STANLEY,

State President W. C. T. U. of Indiana

I count it one of the supreme delights of a great warfare to have the pleasure that is mine tonight, of greeting representatives of so many nations,

who are banded together in a common cause, inspired by a common hope for the final victory over the greatest foe of all humanity. I assure you that while the enemy may win an occasional battle, he will never win the war. The allies will triumph in the end. We rejoice with you tonight that the forces of righteousness are moving to the front under one Commander-in-Chief, who has never lost a battle; and this gives us the assurance that while "the wave may be defeated, the tide is sure to win" and we are happy to greet you as comrades in a holy strife, united for the fray, and eager for the conflict of each returning day.

Our final goal is the establishment of world sobriety. This will insure world peace, one standard of morals for both men and women, and a square deal for little children, many of whom are being cursed into existence, with blinded eyes and weakened resistance to disease, by imbecile parents soaked in rum. This battle for the helpless ones of earth is the holy warfare that brings you to our shores, and we assure you that the world's united womanhood will pledge unfaltering allegiance to the standard you have raised for the protection of the home. We have enlisted, not for a skirmish, but until the end of the war. We are not asking how long the struggle may continue, for this does not disturb our dreams of victory, and our women around the world are singing:

"It's coming, it's coming; the morn for which we pray,—

We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom, some glad day."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in a very definite sense, a great world league, not only against alcohol, but every organized infamy that threatens the destruction of the race. We are organized in 52 Governments of the world, with a great educational program that is carrying the truth to the people, in regard to alcohol as a narcotic poison, which not only "steals away the brains of men," but their power of achievement, their wealth, and honor, and self respect, and all that life holds dear. And while some of you may yet think of women as "the weaker sex" you may take my word and the verdict of history for it, that they will never quail before any tyrant that assails their homes, and threatens the life of their young.

More than 600,000 women in the United States alone, wear the distinguished service badge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—a modest bow of white ribbon.

Twenty thousand of these women live in Indiana, and we bring you a cordial greeting from our Hoosier comrades. I recall that I was taught that originally the word "Welcome" was interpreted to mean, "It is well you come," and so, while we welcome the Representatives of every nation tonight with the warmth of a genuine American welcome, because of the great countries from which you came, and the splendid contribution you have made to this land of opportunity, still we feel in a greater sense, that it is **"well you came to the United States"** for this great world conference, that you may learn first-hand the truth about the benefits of Prohibition in this land of its adoption. If you will search official records, you will find that prohibition, poorly enforced as it has been, is the social, moral and economic salvation of the United States. It is true that many liquor sympathizers rave about the money Uncle Sam

is losing, and the great wealth Canada is gaining because we have shut off the faucet on this side of the line and are letting our undesirables migrate to the north for wet goods, while we buy our dry goods in abundance, to clothe children who once went half-clad and supperless to bed. But don't waste any tears on us—we still have \$2,000,000,000 a year that once went over the bar, but is now going in food, clothing and shelter for our people. The alcoholic death rate has been decreased and \$100,000,000 once spent in the vain effort to cure the harm done by drink, now goes into fresh air work, free dental clinics, infancy and maternity care, public health nurses, supervisors for boys' and girls' club work, etc. Much as you have heard about the wreck and ruin of American youth by prohibition, we are still willing to compare them with the young people of any nation under Heaven.

Only a few weeks ago one of our lads of Swedish extraction, and American training, hopped off from New York and in thirty-three and one-half hours was greeting friends in Paris, and his only equipment was a tooth brush, three ham sandwiches and a glass of water.

We have millions of ambitious youth who, like Lindbergh, are total abstainers and never saw a saloon, and some day you need not be surprised if some of our boys and girls hop off some mighty ship in New York harbor, take dinner in London, look in on the World Court of International Justice, in which the United States will have accredited representatives, and then get back home for supper. The world seems so small today, and it is shrinking every year!

May God speed the day, when each man's weal shall be every man's care. May this spirit of fraternity apply to nations as well as individuals, so that your coming to our country will strengthen the ties of comradeship and give us an added interest in the problem which calls us together.

We welcome you, and pledge you support in your holy endeavor to make the whole world dry, so that no matter where our children of tomorrow may go, they will be safe from the ravages of rum.

You will pardon me if I confide to you some of our family secrets. I trust you will not hold the W. C. T. U. responsible for falsehoods cabled abroad by wet sympathizers and sanctioned by the Metropolitan Press, over which we have no control. We women wash our hands of all responsibility for the wet and crooked politicians, who often get into office, and do our country damage, for we are known as "The Organized Scratchers' League" and we are in bad repute with stand-pat machine politicians of our state and nation. The days of martyrdom and persecution for righteousness' sake are not yet ended, but God will make the silence of every one who suffers more eloquent than his speech.

We are already organized for the campaign of 1928, and our slogan is: "No moist candidate shall pass to any official position by our support at the ballot box."

It will strengthen your work when you go back to the Homeland, if you will carry the message to your people that the abominable falsehoods cabled from this country by the wets are meant for foreign consumption—they do not expect anybody to believe this stuff at home.

We have taken precautions not only for your comfort, but for your safety as well. We have 110,000 sober locomotive engineers, who will insure your life, gratis, against a wreck because of a drunken engineer. We have 20,000,000 automobiles, driven by sober chauffeurs. Gifford Gordon has traveled more than 65,000 miles on our steel rails, and he says he has seen only one drunk man on an American railway train. I trust you may have a similar experience, but if you see a drunken man, you may know that that man has broken the law, and every decent citizen brands him as a law-breaker. We will be glad to have you consult our laboring men, who are buying bonds instead of beer, and are satisfied with their pay check. You may consult the labor banks, and note the statement of Judge Gary of the Great Steel Corporation, who employs 300,000 men, and ask him what prohibition means to the industry of our country. Ask Henry Ford about its results, and he will tell you that no man can get admission to his factory, or a place on his payroll if liquor is detected on his breath. Our business men can give you an interesting story for the objectors at home, who imagine prohibition will injure business, and don't fail to consult our hotel men, who are making good without a bar.

We trust the inspiration of this conference will linger with you, speed the victory for which you toil, and hasten the day when the White Flag of Prohibition shall be unfurled over every nation under the Heavens.

What must be done, can be done, and by the grace of God, the Womanhood of the world will help to do it.

Once more we bid you welcome, and Godspeed to victory.

RESPONSE FROM EUROPE

DR. ROBERT HERCOT

Director International Bureau Against Alcoholism, Lausanne, Switzerland

We are in Europe deeply divided. We have behind us bloody wars. We are torn asunder by countless differences of political and religious opinions, but we temperance workers of Europe are always ready to work together; German and French, Swede and Pole, Italian and Bulgarian; and we are glad of every opportunity to extend this collaboration to every person and to the official workers of other countries, quite especially when it happens to be in the United States of America which has done so much for the promotion of temperance throughout the world.

We see every day better that the alcohol question is not only national, but also international, and more that the only final solution of the alcohol question will be an international one. This for many reasons, and the most important of them, because the liquor traffic also is now international and internationally organized.

The alcohol producing countries realize not only on home consumption but on export of alcoholic beverages and anything which affects the sale of alcohol in foreign countries is affecting them. Great was the dismay of the French wine merchants and the Scotch distillers when the United States introduced prohibition; when Iceland banished alcohol, Spain resented it. When Norway endeavored to get rid of strong wines and spirits she had against her France, Spain and Portugal. The liquor traffic, of course, is maintaining the slavery of alcohol throughout the world, and it is working for that pur-

pose. The most important of these organizations is the International League Against Prohibition which meets every year in a great city of Europe behind closed doors. We know very little of its actions. There is only one public meeting, an elaborate wine dinner, to which are invited public officials, government ministers, and representatives, where the choicest food and the most elaborate wines are served. But we know, and it is very simple, the policy of the International League Against Prohibition—"Prohibition is the worst evil that has ever affected our poor humanity, and any nation which attempts to reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages is taking the first step toward Prohibition and must be prevented." In order to convince public opinion, the International League and the liquor traffic in general, quite especially uses the daily press. You can hardly imagine the fraudulent comments which we read in our European papers on American Prohibition. After having read them we, in Europe, must have a most skeptical turn of mind not to believe that since Prohibition there is more drinking in the United States than ever, that Prohibition is demoralizing your young men and young women; that the American girl will not walk or drive with a boy who has not a hip-pocket flask of whisky, etc., etc.

Finland, the only prohibition country in Europe, is the object of an especial solicitude of the international press. Newspapers which never had a line to devote to the splendid development of this country during the last eight years publish long articles concerning the dismal failure of Finnish Prohibition. Two years ago a Finnish judge was fined for drunkenness, and this piece of news was of such paramount importance that it was immediately cabled to every corner of the world. Twenty-four hours after the Finnish judge had been sentenced, the citizens of New Zealand were able to read the news with their morning coffee.

We must take this international activity of the liquor press seriously. Little by little it is poisoning the European mind. We must use our only weapon, Truth. Great is truth and it will prevail. We are thankful to the World League Against Alcoholism which has invited us to the shores of Winona Lake, because we know that this convention will deepen our sense of international solidarity and will also teach us how better to translate it into facts in our particular activities, and so we will be nearer the end which is the end of all earnest and consecrated prohibition workers, which is expressed in the Constitution of the World League Against Alcoholism, "Our object is to attain by means of education and legislation, the total suppression throughout the world, of alcoholism, which is the poisoning of the body, germ-plasm, mind, conduct and society produced by the consumption of alcoholic beverages."

RESPONSE FROM AFRICA

ROSS LOHR

Sierra Leone

It is a pleasure for me to tell you something about prohibition in Sierra Leone. In Sierra Leone, where I come from, we have the I. O. G. T. The great question that confronts us in Africa is the liquor business. Christian organizations are trying as much as possible to do away with liquor, but the

government officials are the worst opposed to that. The revenue would fall off if liquor is not imported. The church organizations are opposed to the liquor business, but we are not strong enough to bring about a change that will make for the good. We are British subjects, and England exports her liquor to us. What can we do? My people labor day in and day out, night in and night out, year in and year out, spending their money for something that kills their bodies, their souls, and everything that is worth while. The money greed of the merchants is the thing that is very detrimental to us. If the spring will be stopped nothing will be running out. If England will stop exporting we will have no liquor in Sierra Leone. The question then to consider is, what will England do for us?

Liquor has been introduced to sap our vitality. We are opposed to this, but the powers are against us. We pray for the day when the sun shall rise upon Africa and there shall be no more gin, no more whisky, no more of anything that shall degrade us, of anything that shall make us a weakling, but we will have something that will build us up, making us Christian, looking ahead for things that are finer and more prosperous.

In behalf of Africa I rise to accept the welcome that has been given us. There are many things in your country that are good that I intend to take back to our people, but there are, also, many things I won't like to tell them about. However, we are all human beings, and of course there is good and bad wherever we go.

You women who spread so much influence, this one thing I want to say to you as a message from Africa. Africa looks like a question mark. We are asking you people, "What are you doing with us? What shall you do with us?" Besides being a question mark, Africa is shaped like an ear. We are listening to the civilized world. Remember, your actions speak louder than your voice. We are asking you; we are listening to you.

RESPONSE FROM GREAT BRITAIN

By REV. HENRY CARTER

General Secretary, Temperance and Social Welfare Department of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Great Britain

I respond gladly on behalf of the temperance forces of England to the welcome which has been extended to the representatives from overseas. This is my second visit to America. I came over in 1919 to share in the founding of the World League Against Alcoholism.

I remember that earlier in that year, 1919, my friend, Bishop Cannon, visited England and Europe, and explained to the national temperance leaders the proposal for a federation of the temperance and prohibition movements of the world, to advance the movement against alcoholism. In the spring of 1919 I attended a conference in Paris, convened, I believe, at the instance of Bishop Cannon, and there we discussed this world project. Soon after, I crossed to America. We met in Toronto and considered together, as leaders of national temperance movements, the lines on which a World League would probably be most effective. Then, after a further discussion at Chicago, we met in June at Washington at the historic convention at which the World

League was founded. I have often recalled with pleasure that I was entrusted with the task at the Washington convention of explaining at the closing session the constitution of the new World League.

Since 1919, and largely as a result of the founding of the World League, a new sense of comradeship has grown up between the leaders of the various national temperance movements. There has been a wider cooperation, and exchange of information and of literature. All this has helped us to feel that the fight against the drink habit and the liquor interests is one fight the whole world over.

As to the position in Great Britain, very substantial progress has been made as regards temperance reform in recent years. The outstanding fact is that when the year 1913 is compared with the year 1926—the last year before the great war with the most recent year for which statistics are available—it is seen that the alcohol consumption of Great Britain has decreased by no less than 40% within that period. This is a very remarkable achievement, and, as a result of this great decrease in drinking, there has been a corresponding decline in convictions for drunkenness and in the social disorders and the diseases which accompany alcoholism. An informed student of the drink question in England may well thank God and take courage.

I referred this afternoon to another very encouraging feature of the temperance situation in England—the new youth movement in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The movement is spreading to other churches in Britain and I look forward hopefully to a federation of the youth forces of the Christian churches of my native land in the fight against alcoholism.

I am certain that we must entrust this vast moral enterprise to the Christian youth of our countries. They are the destined leaders of their nations and it is in their power to lead our cause to its ultimate and universal victory.

Sir, once again, let me thank you for your cordial welcome and express the hope that the Congress of 1927 may mark a new and fruitful departure in the world fight against alcoholism.

RESPONSE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

REV. PAUL PENZOTTI

South American Agent, American Bible Society, Argentina

I am also from America. I am from America of which the Argentine Republic is no small part. This morning I was listening to our good brother who gave us a message from Germany. He said: "I am going to give you a taste of English made in Germany." It was pretty good. This evening you have had a taste of English made in Switzerland, in Africa, and in Australia. Now I am going to give you a taste of English made in America, but in South America.

About two weeks ago I received a communication from Miss Norville, asking me to represent the League here at the convention. I am very sorry indeed, that Miss Norville is not here tonight, because she would have given you a good discourse. I congratulate this institution for having this wonderful woman in South America. She is doing a great work.

I want to tell you that my experience has been quite extensive and quite varied. I have to travel all over Latin America, and I know what the sit-

uation there is. There are 90,000,000 Latin Americans south of the Rio Grande. Good people among us say that we are not confronted in Latin America with the liquor problem. They say look at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. You can go for days and days and never see a drunk man, but they have saloons. But if you go into the interior into the states of Mendoza and San Juan, you will find lots of people using liquor. Also, in Chile you will find this, that 27 per cent of the Chilean babies die before they are a year old on account of liquor, the largest death rate in the world!

Chile is doing all it can to educate its people and teach them the evils of liquor and the liquor traffic. South America is observing you people in the United States and especially the prohibition movement in your country.

Do you know that the Argentine Republic is one of the most cosmopolitan countries in the world? Two and three pages of our great daily papers are crowded with cablegrams from all over the world, and through these we learn something of the Prohibition movement, but we never see a single item in those papers regarding the success of the prohibition movement. Every year before Christmastime, a cablegram comes saying that in New York more drinking is being done than ever, and that prohibition is a failure. That is the kind of news we get. That is why South America thinks prohibition is simply an experiment, and that some day you will repeal the prohibition law. Of course I know you well enough to know that that will never happen.

One of the United States congressmen, sent to our country, was taken on a trip to see Buenos Aires and after he was through a reporter went to him and asked for his impression. He was sitting with his friends, sitting with a glass of whisky in his hand. He winked at the reporter and said: "Thank God to live again, to be again in a free country." These things come out in big letters.

The missionaries by the hundreds that you have sent to our country have been the best workers that you could have ever sent along the line of prohibition. I know of not one who is not a total abstainer. They are the people we look up to. I am glad to say they have started to teach in our schools, and you will find many of the missionaries have told us of the wonderful effect of prohibition in this country.

South America is prepared for this work. In Porto Rico we put the people to vote on this question. Many could not read or write. The wet ballots were marked with bottles and the dry ballots were marked with cocoanuts. Out of 100,000 votes, there were 33,000 bottles and 67,000 cocoanuts.

I saw a statement that "Pussyfoot" Johnson has been every place in the world but South America. I hope next time that cannot be said of him. I hope the next time we come to the United States, we may send several representatives and tell you what can be done in this country of ours. Remember, over 90,000,000 people are looking up to you and imploring you to help them.

RESPONSE FROM NORTH AMERICA

MRS. SARA R. WRIGHT.

President Canadian Woman's Christian Temperance Union

I consider it a great task and a great privilege to be asked to respond to this splendid greeting in behalf of my own land and of my continent, North

America, and perhaps this will give me the chance to explain that on this continent there is another country besides the United States. I am going to speak a little bit more about Canada, but before doing so, I want to pay my respects to the United States, as making the vastest attempt at reconstructing morality of any country in the world. I have heard even some prohibitionists say that after all the United States had not made the success of prohibition that was expected. Speaking as the next-door neighbor to the United States, I would say that history has not yet recorded the passage of any act by any country that has proved the overwhelming success that the Eighteenth Amendment has proved. The United States has placed not only my own land, but every land the world over, under contribution to it for blazing the pathway so splendidly to world-wide prohibition. What about Canada? This year is the Jubilee of Canada, and I had hoped that we in Canada would be able to bring the priceless gift to confederation of a nation free from the drinkers' stronghold. But alas, we are telling a different story. Confederation was celebrated on the 1st of July, and yet there was not the abandonment of joy that there would have been had the provinces not failed to retain the prohibition law.

Take the great province of British Columbia. Had this jubilee celebration occurred but one short year ago, how different would have been the story. With what joy, with what pride would British Columbia have celebrated that jubilee. But this year there was a cloud over the celebration. British Columbia is dominated with a government control liquor traffic which does not lessen the illegal traffic and the illicit trade, but which has ministered to it as no other form of liquor traffic has ministered.

Then take the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, which form the great wheat belt. Because they could supply the world with bread from their vast prairies, you might have thought they could come to celebrate confederation with glistening eyes of pride, but every one had lost its prohibition law, and in shame and humiliation of spirit these provinces celebrated the confederation.

Quebec has the Plains of Abraham, the old fortress city of Quebec. From Quebec the explorers Marquette and Joliet started their journey. I have thought that perhaps those Jesuit explorers might have located this very spot. Yet Quebec, with all its old traditions of glory, has been caught in the sway of government control that is debauching it, and Quebec came in a spirit of shame to confederation.

If only Ontario could have celebrated the confederation one year ago, what a story she could have told, of blessings from the prohibition law. I think that we in Ontario have learned that there is something finer than material possessions. We could have told the story of regenerated homes and safeguarded children because of our provincial law, but alas, Ontario too lost her prohibition law.

Was there no province that could stem the tide? It has been left to the smallest province to make high lights in this confederation year—Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island there were found a few who had not defiled their names by apathy and indifference; the leaven spread and took the whole. What was the result? The liquor element felt that because On-

tario had failed of return to its prohibition law, of course Prince Edward Island would fall. The Government in Prince Edward Island took the side of liquor. Government control is the worst form of the liquor traffic than can befall any country. Prince Edward Island was threatened with the overthrow of its laws and all that it had achieved. Every force that the brewers had was thrown into the fight. Not the wets in Canada alone, but the wets in the United States sent money without stint. These were the returns: Out of thirty candidates who were dry, twenty-four prohibitionists were elected on large majorities. The prime minister who had taken the liquor side, and had been returned by hundreds of votes previously, only squeezed through in this election, and was returned as the leader of the opposition by a majority of eleven votes. Don't you catch the significance of this? The tide is turned toward victory in my land! We prohibitionists are looking forward to the time when we can clasp hands with our neighbor on the south, the United States, and say: "We, too, are prohibition." Prohibition for our land, for the North American continent impossible? Nay, not so. We are not going to ask for ease until we have banished from our land, nay, from every land, civilization's greatest curse—the legalized drinking tavern.

RESPONSE FROM AUSTRALASIA

R. T. CHENOWETH, J. P.

Vice President Australian Prohibition League, Kew, Victoria

I have reached a goal tonight which I have been trying to reach for 45 years. At that time, as a young man, I was brought into contact with an American production which some men who have been in the printing business may remember, which was called "The American Model Printer." This was introducing a new style of art, and I desired to go to America to understand this wonderful business. Also, there was a desire on my part to cultivate my voice. I joined our church choir. Fortunately for me, I gave up the study of singing and commenced to study the organist. I have been happy ever since! In my early boyhood days I was a reader of American literature. Some of the sayings of Benjamin Franklin came into my hands, and I read this: "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." I have taken care of the pence and I am here tonight. When I wanted to laugh I had to read the "Innocents Abroad" by your great writer Mark Twain. When in Rome I was reminded of that great writer again and again.

I have been following the lead of Christopher Columbus, and have been trying to discover America during the last five weeks. I am here tonight as a result of that search. When I wanted something for my boys to read, a lady in Melbourne who had opened a little bookstore, brought to my notice "The American Magazine." The ideal of that magazine commended itself to me. Though you may be born in a log cabin, you may become President of the United States. I used to subscribe for that magazine, and my boys devoured it with avidity. Each one now occupies a high position today. When I took the position of editor I looked around for a paper that would give me something better than the average sources of news. I put my hand on the

"Literary Digest," which has been to me a very great advantage from many points of view. It has kept me informed as to the progress of the United States.

I want to say that I owe a great deal to America. I have taken keenest interest in America, and have subscribed to the American "Christian Century," that splendid magazine. When I wanted to speak on missionary work, I turned to "The American Missionary Review of the World." So, I have felt under obligation to America for many years. When your American soldiers and sailors came to Australia first and also last, I was chairman of the committee which was brought into existence for their entertainment. We tried to shower upon them all the benefits of fellowship and good nature that we could. We opened up concerts, had special stationery printed, supplied rooms for them, and invited them to come in and write their letters home.

I say that so far as I am concerned, this has been a goal I have sought for years, and it came about in this way. About forty years ago I heard a rap at the door and a man asked me to sign a petition. "What for?" "For a public house at the corner." I asked him to give me time to think it over. Then I went from door to door and told the people that we did not want that sort of thing. Opposition was aroused and we defeated the petition. Since then there has never been a wine license granted in that locality.

I have been chairman of the finance committee of the Prohibition League, vice president of the Victoria organization, and when we formed the Australian organization I was appointed treasurer and am now vice president.

I thank you heartily for the kindness with which your invitation has been couched. As I listen I feel that I ought to say one word: "You have done a wonderful work in obtaining prohibition for America. You have done something for which the world will thank you. Hold fast! Let no man take that crown. Victoria, England, the world are looking at you. You will help us, help England, help the world to Prohibition, which has brought America more on the map than anything that has taken place during the last 50 years.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

KEY NOTE ADDRESS

THE SPIRIT OF THE WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

By ERNEST H. CHERRINGTON, *General Secretary*

The World League Against Alcoholism is a League for the federation of national temperance movements in the interest of a common objective.

It does not seek the promotion of any pet scheme or method. It stands for a great fundamental principle, recognizing the necessity for diversity of methods and programs, as the customs and the procedure of nations differ.

It does not emphasize the differences between men and races and nations; it attempts to center attention on points at which there is agreement of like-minded men and women throughout the world. It is not primarily a salvaging process. It is a process of inoculation. It suggests the possibilities of the application of education to the solution of a great problem of human

welfare. It is willing to wager its life on the idea that knowledge of the truth creates freedom.

Just as a local temperance movement easily loses its force and its appeal if it is not related by ties of common interest with other local groups, so even a great national movement against alcoholism feels the tug that draws together kindred movements in many lands.

Morale and Protection

A world crusade in which national forces against alcoholism may unite, is as reasonable as it is imperative. The psychological effect alone of a great international crusade makes every national and local effort on every continent more effective. It holds the morale.

Not only, however, does the morale of national and local temperance movements require international cooperation, but the necessity of holding the ground already gained demands it. The battle line against the beverage alcohol traffic is far-flung. That traffic must be kept busy defending itself at all sectors along that world line in order that it may not be permitted to concentrate at any point to break the line. Recent events in the Dominion of Canada present a case well in point. Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden, in their experiences with prohibition elections, prohibition enforcement, and international trade obligations, have helped to demonstrate the significant fact that prohibition is safe in no country so long as the liquor traffic holds sway in other countries.

The stupendous undertaking of a world movement against alcoholism appears to be all but impossible, when there is taken into account something of the proportions of the task.

The population of the world, approximately 1,750,000,000 people, is itself almost a bewildering fact, but when one takes into account the further fact that that population speaks 3,424 different languages and dialects, the bewilderment grows.

The broad program of this world movement involves:

First—Insurance of the success and continuance of prohibition, where that policy now prevails in nations and parts of nations, involving a total population of approximately 150,000,000.

Second—Holding the ground already gained in those countries which have placed partial prohibition, restrictions or strict regulations on the alcoholic liquor traffic, representing a total population of approximately 600,000,000.

Third—Safeguarding those nations which for long centuries have been under the influence of total abstinence religions, aggregating in population approximately 750,000,000.

Fourth—Protection of child races and backward peoples, aggregating 250,000,000.

Fifth—The adaptation of method and program to the conditions of each new day and age as they arise.

Such a task can never be accomplished by commonly interpreted might or power, but only by the spirit of truth as that truth finds its way into the hearts and minds of the world's millions.

The Spirit of Liberty

The spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism is in harmony with the spirit of liberty. Compulsory elimination of beverage alcohol is on the same plane as compulsory public education. Alcoholism in all its phases tends toward restriction of individual rights and powers, and toward an enslaved social order. The elimination of such an evil tends toward a fuller liberty of individual thought and action and toward a higher type of freedom for society.

The spirit of liberty is never to be found in the careful guarding of one's own personal rights. It manifests itself only when, and to the extent that, the individual shows his devotion to the rights of others.

That great English statesman, Edmund Burke, defined the true boundary lines of civil liberty when he said, "Men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion as their disposition to put chains upon their own appetites. . . . Society cannot exist unless a controlling power upon the will and appetite is placed somewhere; and the less of it there is within, the more there must be of it without. It is ordained in the eternal constitution of things that men of intemperate habits cannot be free; their passions forge their fetters."

The elimination of alcoholism means emancipation for the individual and for the race.

The Spirit of Adventure

The movement for the suppression of alcoholism throughout the world is an unparalleled appeal to the spirit of adventure. The adoption of national constitutional prohibition in the United States of America may appear to the casual observer to have been merely the placing of a police regulation in the basic law of the nation. As a matter of fact, it represents something more significant and more far-reaching. It marks a new mile stone in the road of constitutional government. Modern government has evolved through the so-called stages of the divine right of kings, the divine right of oligarchies, the divine right of property, the divine right of states, the divine right of communities and the divine right of the individual. The modern age demands that special consideration be given to the divine right of all that is comprehended in the social order. The Constitution of the United States almost in its entirety, and those amendments to that Constitution not having to do with taxation or the regulation of government machinery, primarily aim at the protection of individual rights. The Eighteenth Amendment is the only exception. It places above individual rights the right of society to be protected from anti-social minorities. That amendment, therefore, in a peculiar sense is in harmony with the highest function of government, namely, "to make it easy for men to do right, and difficult for men to do wrong."

Professor Carver, of Harvard University, has declared that the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal constitution of the United States is the greatest social experiment of modern times. As a policy of government, so far as townships, villages, counties and states are concerned, prohibition is no experiment. The only experiment is that which has to do with national and international emancipation from an age-old slavery. The project has wrapped up in it all the appeal, the thrill, the exhilaration, the challenge and the possibilities which belong to the modern spirit of adventure.

The Spirit of Loyalty

This international movement for sobriety is in accord with the spirit of loyalty. The World League Against Alcoholism has no dream of any type of internationalism that is divorced from, or opposed to, national patriotism.

Out of devotion to the family and the group and the community there has been builded national loyalty. Likewise, genuine national patriotism is the stuff out of which must be builded any true internationalism that is to benefit mankind and advance civilization. Therefore, one of the cardinal principles of this World League is that which insists upon the spirit of community, state and national loyalty and devotion to the ideals of patriotism, which of necessity place above all else the universality of moral principle.

The Spirit of Toleration

The methods employed by the World League Against Alcoholism emphasize the desirability and the necessity of the spirit of toleration. That spirit find its mean between the extreme attitudes which Robert Browning described in speaking of those on the one hand "who believe something, and therefore tolerate nothing" and those on the other hand "who tolerate everything because they believe nothing."

The spirit of this World League is not that of dictation and demand but rather that of appeal to reason. It has no fixed procedure which others seeking the same objective must follow or be condemned. It boasts of no fancied corner on knowledge and wisdom. It claims no divine sanction for a particular panacea.

It recognizes that different conditions in different nations require diversified plans and programs, that the particular method applicable to France or Italy may be quite different from that applicable to Canada or the United States; that the social, moral, economic, and religious problems in South America may necessitate different treatment in Argentina or Chile from that required in Great Britain or Sweden.

There are many roads that lead from many world fields toward the pole of success. The many ways that wind their paths the valley through, eventually converge. The great objective is the same for all the world.

The Spirit of Cooperation and Good Will

The spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism, in the very nature of the case, is the spirit of cooperation and good will. The solution of the problems of misunderstanding and of national and race hatred lies not in competition but in cooperation. Slowly but surely the world moves toward such a conception.

A 4,000 mile international boundary line, without a single fortress on either side, between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, is a magnificent illustration of the possibilities of cooperation in solving the world's great international problems.

In a narrow pass high in the Andes, upon the agreed boundary line between Argentina and Chile, molded from the bronze of melted cannon, stands a great statue of the Prince of Peace, upon which the traveler today may read the lines which declare that the mountains shall crumble into dust before Argentines and Chileans break the peace which they have pledged to each other.

Thus the Christ of the Andes stands as a constant reminder of the spirit of international cooperation and good will.

In that same spirit, the World League Against Alcoholism today appeals to the moral forces of every nation to join in a world-wide crusade against one of the arch enemies of modern civilization.

When alcoholism shall have been banished from all lands, international diplomacy, international treaty conferences, and international arbitration commissions will more easily find paths that lead toward world peace.

The Spirit of Perseverance and Patience

The spirit of the World League is likewise the spirit of perseverance and patience. Reforms are evolutions, not revolutions. The long, long struggle for adoption in life of the Ten Commandments, for the institution of popular government, for the prohibition of human slavery, and for the establishment of popular education, all belong to the evolutionary processes in reform. The struggle for the emancipation of the race from alcoholism is already one hundred and fifty years old. Practically the same proportion of the population of the world is now under national prohibition as that of the population of the United States which was under state prohibition thirty years ago.

Yesterday the protest against alcoholism was "a voice in the wilderness." Today that voice is heard in every language and in every land. The ferment is at work, and in the fulness of time this gigantic social problem must also yield to the triumph of mind over matter. "They that wait upon Jehovah shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."—"they that wait."

The Spirit of Education

At the very heart of the world movement against alcoholism is the spirit of education.

That great philosopher, Aristotle, uttered a profound truth when he declared that "the fate of empires depends on the education of youth."

Whence came prohibition of beverage alcohol in the United States of America? Political manipulation and strategy, methods and policy, organized correlation of reform groups, have all had their place in the progress of the movement, but the underlying basic reason for the adoption of national prohibition in America lies in the significant fact of the compulsory teaching of scientific temperance truth in the public schools of every state of the nation in the eighties and nineties of the last century. The boys and girls in the public schools of that period became the men and women armed with knowledge of the truth, who submitted, ratified and adopted the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal constitution and wrote prohibition into the statutes of the states and the nation.

The only hope for the solution of the age-old problem of alcoholism lies in the knowledge of the truth by the people.

The Spirit of Service and Sacrifice

The spirit of this World League is the spirit of sacrifice and service. One of the greatest strategies of the baseball game is that involved in the sacrifice hit by which the batter is himself put out but by which another player ad-

vances toward the goal and the chances of winning the game are increased.

There is no law of nature or of life more nearly inexorable than that law which insists that he who serves must pay the price for the privilege, and that the greater the service to be rendered, the greater the price that must be paid.

Service and sacrifice constitute the price that the World League recognizes as essential in its program which primarily involves the winning, not of the next general election, but of the next generation. It was this great fundamental truth which was responsible for that clear declaration of the Man of Galilee, so applicable in our day to individuals, institutions, and nations, namely that "he that would be chief" must of necessity "become the servant of all."

The Spirit of the Seeker After Truth

Finally, the spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism is the spirit of the seeker after truth, determined to find and willing to face truth regardless of what may thereby be involved in the way of adjustments of programs, re-tracing of steps, and modification of courses previously charted.

Olive Schreiner, that remarkable woman of South Africa, in her *Book of Dreams*, tells the story of a hunter who lived in a certain valley and who, because of his success, was the idol of the community in which he lived. One day as he stood in the rushes by a lake, a great shadow passed over him and there was reflected in the water a wonderful bird with white plumage and silver wings. When he looked up the thing was gone.

Immediately there took possession of him a wild desire to see and hold that beautiful bird. All day he waited but she did not come. He went home at evening with an empty bag.

Day after day he wandered by the lakes and in the woods, but his quest was fruitless. He lost all interest in everything save the one quest for the object of his dreams.

One day he took from his bosom the shuttle of imagination, wound on it the thread of his wishes, and wove a net. He scattered upon the net a few grains of credulity which his father had left him, and succeeded in catching a number of beautiful birds with bright colored plumage. Among them was one who sang a song of "A Human God," another whose song emphasized "Reward after death," but the most beautiful of all, with its dark, mythical plumage, was the bird that sang of his peculiar conception of "Immortality."

He built a cage called "A New Creed," in which he placed the birds, to the delight of his neighbors and friends, and those who had lost interest came again and praised him and talked about his great success and his beautiful birds.

One day there stood before him an old man named Wisdom, to whom he told all that had happened. The old man declared that there was such a bird, the reflection of which he had seen in the lake. He said that the name of the bird was Truth; that she could not live in the valleys of superstition; that she required the rarefied atmosphere of the mountains; that she would not feed on credulity; that she could not be entrapped in any net woven of wishes; that men who had sought her had sometimes found an occasional silver feather that had fallen from her wings, and that the time would come when a sufficient number of such feathers might be made into a cord and that cord woven

into a net in which Truth might be caught; for only Truth, he said, can hold Truth. The old man said that he who would find Truth must first leave the valleys of superstition; must go through the marshes of negation and denial until the light gleamed; and then must follow that light into the country of dry sunshine. There, said he, the mountains of stern reality will rise before him, and beyond the mountains Truth may be found.

At once the hunter was determined upon his course. He broke open the cage, the bars of which tore his hands. He let his wonderful birds go free. For a while he kept the black, mystical bird, but it became heavy in his bosom and at last he also was compelled to let it go, saying as it flew from him that probably somewhere he would find it again in the realm of Truth.

The night which he spent in the marshes of negation and denial was one of horror and temptation, but when the first light broke on the horizon, he arose and followed it toward the mountains which loomed before him and seemed not far away. By and by the road he traveled grew narrow. Finally it came to be a mere path and at last all indications of a pathway faded, while the mountains seemed infinitely farther away than they had appeared at the dawn. On he went, however, into the foothills, until finally he came to a great ledge of rock which he could not scale. For days and months he carried stones and toiled, until he had builded a stairway by which he reached the top of the ledge, only to find that he faced another greater rock, which he was compelled to scale by cutting niches for his hands and feet.

Days and months and years wore on, but he continued his work. His fingers stiffened, his hair whitened, his strength waned. Finally he came to realize that if he ever reached the top of the ledge, he would never be able to go farther. But he worked on, and at last, an old man, broken and feeble, holding on by grim determination, he cut the last niche in the rock and threw himself on what appeared to be but a shelf from which he saw the mountains piercing the clouds. He realized that his day was over, that his part of the task was completed, that his quest was ended. He looked down through the mist across the valley and thought of how much better it would be to die among his old friends and comrades, and then he heard voices and realized that the young fellows were coming up the trail that he had blazed, that they would soon mount the stairway that he had built, that by means of the niches in the rock they would quickly climb to the ledge that he had reached only after a life of toil, and that, young and fresh and vigorous, they would be able to go on up the mountains; all this passed through his mind, and he was content. Blindness came over him. He could no longer see the sun. In his dying moment there was a stir in the air. Softly there fluttered down something that fell upon his breast. He touched it with his hand. It was a feather.

That represents the spirit of this great movement for the emancipation of the race—that spirit which is content to follow the gleam; that spirit which sets itself to go just as far in the quest for truth as it may go; that spirit which is willing to pay the price for the privilege of service; that spirit which makes a path and builds a stairway for the generations yet to be.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM IN EUROPE

DR. ROBERT HERCOT

Of the Swiss Total Abstinence Federation

The attention of this conference especially falls upon the situation in the different European countries, so that my task now is rather to give you a general idea of our difficulties in Europe, of our methods of work, of the success which we have perhaps attained, and of some special international aspects of our movement over there. Our difficulties first:—I believe that sometimes some of our American friends who belong to a nation which likes to be fast-moving, underrate our difficulties. They feel that we are too slow, that we are lagging behind. It is true, unhappily, it is true, but you must consider the difficulty of our work. First, the power of the business or financial interest engaged in the production and sale of alcoholic beverages is very great in Europe, quite especially in the vine growing countries. If you travel in France, Spain, Italy, you will find a great part of the country is occupied in the culture of the vine. There the situation is not so difficult but it is more difficult in Spain, Austria Hungary, in some parts of Germany, in Roumania, in Bulgaria. Millions and millions of people are living, in our countries, from the production and sale of alcoholic beverages. If you speak to the people of the possibility of drastic reduction of alcoholic consumption or total suppression of alcoholic beverages, they are immediately afraid because for them their means of living would disappear. They do not understand that there will not be a revolution but an evolution because little by little the consumption will decrease, and that it is possible from the grape to prepare non-alcoholic products so that the wine growers will not be even weakened by prohibition, but they don't understand it and they resist anything that is done to fight against alcohol. A few years ago, for instance, I read in one of our Swiss papers an article in which was the request to muzzle and to jail the propagandists against alcoholism, because they were really the enemies of the nation—quite as if they had been red propagandists. If there are any differences in the center and in the south of Europe, alcoholism is more insidious but less brutal than it is in other countries. Our people are accustomed to drinking wine and beer. They drink it slowly. They don't get drunk very quickly, but they drink in their renowned beer gardens and French cafes, they drink for hours and hours and hours. Of course, for anybody who is the least familiar with the scientific side of the alcohol question, and who knows how to observe the facts, these people are really alcoholics. They impair their health, they waste their resources even if they can control themselves, if they are not troublesome publicly. At home they lose their tempers. The lives of their wives and children are miserable; and when I read in this country it is proposed to give you happiness for all time by the introduction of light wines and beers, I have only a smile of commiseration for this ignorance, for in our country this insidious and hidden form of alcoholism is deceiving many people so that the danger is less recognized and we are classed as fanatics.

Europe, the old world, is much more attached to traditions than the new country. It is true that the immigrants in new countries have brought with them their traditions from foreign countries, but they live in such new surroundings that the necessary traditions have not such power on them as they

have on our population which remains on the same soil for hundreds, thousands of years. The drink tradition, in Europe, is still all powerful. It is considered that no future, public, political, or social life is possible without drink, and I often have the impression that drink is for many of our fellow citizens in Europe really a kind of religion—they have two religions, the Christian, open and public, and perhaps at the bottom of their heart is the religion of wine. Our people in some parts of Spain and France, when they enter the wine cellar have the same feeling of respect that they have when entering the church.

The last occasion of difficulty we have in Europe is the occasion which has been created by the war, quite especially the economic decrease of our populations. You hardly can imagine that it is really little short of a miracle that in this past four years it has been possible to maintain the movement against alcoholism. The southern part of the country is quite at the beginning of the work, owing to the strong position of wines. But as you observe conditions in the central part of Europe, you will see that a great creative work has been done already. We owe quite a bit to the German speaking world. In Germany, Austria and German Switzerland, I make mention of the work which scientists have given us, so that we have not only morality but also science on our side. And in such countries in Central Europe you can already think of carrying strong legislative measures against alcoholism. In the east of Europe, quite especially, local option is our aim and there is a great difference between countries. The movement there is quite feeble; for instance, in Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia. However, we have a little country—Bulgaria—which proclaims that she will be the first to be dry in the whole Eastern part of Europe. Again, in this country I have been impressed with the vigor, with the freshness of our movement. To be received at each station by hundreds and hundreds of young people who are enthusiastic for total abstinence and prohibition is a spectacle we have not in every country of Europe and the fact is perhaps significant that Bulgaria has a National Temperance day and that the date of this day is the date at which Prohibition was first introduced into the United States. They wish to imitate you and I believe they are doing it. Furthermore, we have the countries which throw the spotlight on our picture—not only Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, but also the Baltic Sea countries where we have strong measures against Alcoholism, even Prohibition in Finland, and will have in others of these countries in the near future. But I will leave to the representatives of these countries the pleasure of telling you of the progress that has been made.

It remains to give you an idea of international anti-alcoholic life in Europe. As I told you yesterday, it is quite difficult. We have not only strong branches of international societies which are known also in the United States—the Templars Order and White Ribbon, but we have also, many international European Federations such as the International Federation of the Blue Cross with about 100,000 members in half a dozen countries, the International Roman Catholic Federation, International organizations of abstaining physicians, teachers, laymen, etc. We have also our International Congresses against Alcoholism which, of course, are not especially of Europe but which have been held practically always in Europe and are considered European affairs.

And these congresses are great meeting points of all these Federations and Societies. This gives me the opportunity to invite you, many of you at least, very cordially to the next International Congress Against Alcoholism to be held in Europe, at Antwerp, the fine Belgian harbor, the third week of August next year. I hope we will see many of you at this great meeting. I should like, also, because I have been requested to do it, to speak a little of the work of the International Agency which is helping the movement in the whole of Europe and governments interested in the question. This is our International Bureau Against Alcoholism which is the European Scientific Department of the World League Against Alcoholism. It is difficult for a father to speak of his child, so that I will be brief, telling you only that this bureau is the center of information for all questions in the relations with the alcoholic problem—not only physiological but also the social facts about alcoholism and all the methods of fighting against the evil. We have a great library on the alcohol problem in many languages, classified, and all we know, all we have, we put at the disposal of those interested in the question. We send many letters, answering requests for information regarding publication or press communications in English, French, German, with the publication of a Scientific Review Against Alcoholism, an international year book of the Alcohol question, quite especially answering the many misleading statements which appear in the daily press, about half of these articles or more are devoted to American prohibition. I have the impression sometimes that I am a kind of outpost of American Prohibition in Europe, so often I have to answer articles concerning American prohibition. I am obliged to take letters in four or five languages, I am obliged to read papers or documents in about twenty different languages. We are thankful that this activity has been possible owing to the interest of the World League. Without its help this activity would not have been possible and if this help should fail us, we could not continue the work. Finally, our bureau will perhaps have to render a greater service in connection with the League of Nations. I don't speak here of the League of Nations as a political institution. I know the feelings of a good many American citizens but it is a fact that the League of Nations is a federation of more than 50 governments and that it must be considered as an important institution, and we temperance reformers can only be glad if this institution is beginning to interest itself in the alcohol question which it is just now beginning to do. We succeeded, the leaders of temperance work in Europe, in inducing first the Finnish government with which Poland and Sweden later associated themselves, to ask last year at the assembly of the League of Nations that the League include in its program the study of the alcohol question. It was decided to postpone the discussion of the question on this proposal to the assembly of this year, opening on the 5th of September, at Geneva. And the three governments of last year decided to submit to the league more precise proposals. We sent a special letter to the General Secretary of the League of Nations and had the pleasure of having three foreign ministers sign this letter—Denmark, Jugo-Slavia and Belgium. It was quite important to have Belgium and Jugo-Slavia because the foreign ministers were Mr. Vandervelde and Dr. Benes, world renowned statesmen. There will be a great debate in September on three proposals:

1. It is requested that the Council of the League of Nations convoke a convention for the establishment of a general universal convention against the smuggling of alcohol, an evil in America and many parts of Europe.

2. It is requested that an Advisory Alcohol Committee be constituted at the League of Nations as a center of investigation also for the alcohol question, at the disposal of the departments of the League and the governments of the world.

3. It is requested that the practical work to be done be entrusted to our bureau which would then be put under the authority of the League of Nations.

There will be a big battle at Geneva on the alcohol question. Some will say, it has already been said last year, that it is an attempt to "pussyfoot" the world with the League of Nations. It is not so. It is impossible to think of the League of Nations imposing prohibition upon the world. The League can help us, perhaps, even recommending some forms of the fight. It cannot go further; but in spite of the mention of the proposals which are submitted, I read three days ago that France and Italy, wine countries, had decided to fight this proposal and to lead the fight on the other side. I have been busy traveling over Europe before sailing to the United States. I have seen many foreign ministers and I believe that we will get the majority for these proposals at the League of Nations, which will be important for our work in the old world. I may say here that we have some hopes that if the United States is requested as a government to collaborate in this part of the work of the League, they will fight also in the fight against Alcoholism. We have some hope that the U. S. Government will consider with full impartiality the opportunity of this collaboration and it is quite sure the Council of the League of Nations will invite the collaboration of the U. S. Government.

It is important for us to get a victory at Geneva, for then the governments which are sometimes so indifferent will understand that the alcohol question is not the hobby of a few fanatics but such an important question that the assembly of the League in which are seated perhaps twenty or thirty foreign ministers, foremost statesmen of the world, must concern itself every year with the alcohol question; and the other gain will be this: it will give our movement a tremendous impetus. There will be a report to the League every year and a discussion of this report and thousands of newspaper men who attend the assembly of the League of Nations will have to include this report in their papers. I believe a report on the alcohol question in the assembly of the League of Nations is exceedingly important.

SOBER OFFICIALS THE FIRST GREAT STEP TOWARD VICTORY

By W. D. UPSHAW

Former Congressman from Atlanta, Ga.

A few men rule the world—a few master spirits lead and all the earth are followers. Whether in the realm political, the realm commercial, the realm social or the realm moral and religious, the history of leadership has been the history of mankind.

Names that "are writ where stars are lit" have been the torchbearers for the upward march of our Christian civilization. How beautiful the contemplation of those who have dedicated their inspiring qualities of leadership to

the moral and spiritual emancipation of upward struggling humanity! They loved, they labored, they wrought, they fought, they suffered, they died, they fell with face toward the sunrise of a better day, and although centuries have come and piled upon them that effacing weight of attrition beneath which polished shaft and sculptured column have crumbled into dust, these dynamic names that were linked to God and Truth still pierce the ages with their increasing splendor, until as we meet today in this great world gathering of holy comradeship in behalf of humanity's higher freedom we are singing in solemn yet jubilant hallelujah chorus—

“Out of the darkness of the night,
The world rolls into light,
It is daybreak everywhere.”

I once heard Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, a prohibition pioneer of Atlanta, declare in an impassioned burst of sacred oratory as he pictured God's leaders in building the Kingdom Eternal: “These are the suncrowned mountain peaks that skirt the shores of the world's moral scenery!”

If asked to give the first great step toward our complete prohibition victory, I unhesitatingly announce “Sober Officials—Sober Leadership everywhere.” A drinking official, local, state or national, in a country that has constitutionally outlawed intoxicating liquors, is a shocking moral tragedy and an intolerant incongruity.

If “eternal vigilance is the price of liberty” than sober leadership on the part of all officials is the first great step toward perfected and everlasting prohibition. It is as true now as it was when I said it in Congress on that quiet Wednesday afternoon, December 20, 1922, calling on President Harding to issue a total abstinence proclamation.

“No longer must these ‘higher-ups’ say ‘go’ at the end of an official lash. They must say ‘come’ in all the glory and effectiveness of consistent leadership.”

I had been feeling for a long time that something ought to be said to rebuke the drinking in official Washington, but as the old colored brother down in Georgia said, “I had been waiting for the ‘zoological’ moment.” And when the President came before Congress and declared that “the violation of our prohibition law savors of a nation-wide scandal and is the most demoralizing factor in our American life,” and also stated that he was going to call for the White House a conference of Governors to try to find out the best way to enforce prohibition, I thought the ‘zoological’ moment had come—for I happened to know that some of the Governors were drinking the liquor that they were proposing to deny the poor devil down in the street or the back alley who was foolish enough to want it. And so, in utter honesty, I simply arose and said:

“If these Governors who are putting their feet under the president's mahogany at the White House want to get anywhere with their prohibition conference let them remember the words of the immortal and beloved Sam Jones when he said: ‘If you want to reform the world, begin on yourself and then you will have one grand rascal out of the way.’ Let these governors, congressmen, senators, cabinet officers, judges, prosecuting attorneys and what

not, led by the president and vice president, walk out in the open and lifting their hands before high heaven, take a new oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the flag. Let them declare that regardless of what their personal tastes and practices have been, never again, will they swear to defend the constitution 'without mental reservation or purpose of evasion' and then help a bootlegger to build up his barbarous business before midnight."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe till this good day that such a simple, straight-forward demand on the part of a member of Congress or any other American citizen is as sane as sanity itself and is crammed full of fundamental patriotism and national decency.

Search that simple declaration through and through and I believe you will find in it at once both the challenge and the solution of our national problem today.

The rank and file of the American masses must be led to believe that officials high and low are practicing the prohibition which they propose to enforce in others. And everywhere in wet Europe as well as dry America many people seem wholesomely shocked to think of all officials practicing the prohibition the law demands. In the name of common decency, why should not every official who drinks be scourged from office?

It was just a short time before our party sailed for Europe that the golden hearted President Harding gave the nation and the world a moral thrill by declaring in his immortal speech in Denver in the very hall where William J. Bryan was one time nominated for president, that he had become convinced that it was his duty and the duty of every official to personally obey our Prohibition law as a sage example for the youth of America. Thank God for that deathless utterance just before he died.

Warren G. Harding was an honest, God-fearing man—yes, and he was frank enough and honest enough to freely confess to some of our leaders who are present at this convention that he had not always believed in nor practiced total abstinence; but that knightly man had a regnant conscience, a kingly soul, and a patriotic heart, and in the sacred recesses of that honest, chivalric soul he fought out the question of his personal and official responsibility to the God of his creation, the Christ of his redemption, and the citizenship of the nation to whose constitution I saw him lift his right hand and swear allegiance "without mental reservation or purpose of evasion" as he stood on the steps of the capitol before that mighty inauguration throng in Washington. He remembered, too, how he placed his finger upon this verse in his Bible and read: "O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly before thy God."

He remembered doubtless the tears—tears crystal with the light of the skies—that flashed in countless eyes as the new President of the nation thus publicly dedicated himself to God, to the United States of America and the nation's prohibition constitution; and Warren G. Harding, the Christian man and patriotic president, breaking the shackles that had long bound him to social convention and the dangerous habits of certain boon companions, stood erect in the beauty and glory of his God-fearing manhood and his presidential leadership—a new moral stimulus to America, a new inspiration to the world.

Among the sacred mementoes of my official life in Washington I cherish a

personal letter from President Harding concerning this vital matter, showing his expanding heart and growing conscience in this great moral battle—yes and I am human enough to cherish another utterance concerning it, and I believe you are likewise human enough to forgive my reference to it, especially when you remember that the big wet dailies of America have published enough about the 'radical dry Upshaw' to sink a ship. Concerning that Denver declaration of President Harding, Raymond Clapper, the brilliant United News feature writer in Washington said: "This water wagon declaration of President Harding is the climax of Representative Upshaw's fight in Congress for sober officials; since he began that fight there has been more conscience at work among public men in Washington than they have been willing to admit."

I would like for some faithful friend to carve upon my grave-stone, that summing up of the Literary Digest, that certainly plays no favorites with Southern Democratic representatives: "To Congressman Upshaw is due the credit of awakening the conscience of America on the subject of sober officials."

America needs a new baptism of conscience concerning the enormity of the crime of the bootlegger, and his supporting patron until it shall be considered a crime against the constitution and national decency to elect any official—local, state or national—who personally drinks the liquor outlawed by the very constitution he solemnly swears to support and defend. We must teach our children around our family altars what every teacher should teach them in the schools as they salute the flag and "pledge allegiance to the Republic for which it stands" that the counterfeiter of money is an angel of light beside a bootlegger. If you call that statement radical or extreme, just wait a minute and I will prove it: The counterfeiter whom you would shun as a man with the smallpox, puts money in his pocket in defiance of law by manipulating paper and metal—that's all. The worst thing he can do to you or your child is to leave in your hand and purse a bad coin that does not touch nor blight body and soul; but the bootlegger puts money in his pocket in defiance of law by manipulating boys and girls and men and women—stabbing the constitution, trampling the stars and stripes, and debauching humanity, body and soul for time and eternity. The bootlegger will put money in his pocket by selling outlawed poison, knowing that he will send the buyer staggering home on the heart of the mother of his children—or he will sell poison to your high school boy—O God! and to your high school girl, knowing he will send them staggering home on the bleeding heart of the mother who bore them.

That is the bootlegger—the enemy of the constitution, the enemy of the flag, the enemy of God and the enemy of man. He deserves no sympathy from the law. The judge who, for the sake of politics or liquor, will merely fine such a blackhearted scoundrel and turn him loose to ply his hellish trade again, when he could put him behind the bars, is not fit to preside over a flock of buzzards or a den of pole cats. He barter the nation's soul. There is only one man worse than this bootlegger—and that is the man whose clandestine patronage makes the bootlegger possible—the man who puts his depraved appetite above the constitution of his country—the bibulous, reveling scofflaw who claims our beautiful flag to protect his bank, his factory, his for-

tune and even his family, but who spits on that flag—who scoffs at its stars and sneers at its stripes, when he wants a drink of bootleg liquor. I know him. I see him in my town—you see him in your town. May God forgive the reeking anarchy of his law-defying, guilty soul.

He is the dangerous, “undesirable” citizen who tells the Republican party to follow the advice of the ponderously brilliant president of Columbia University—and who calls on the Democratic party to follow the leadership of the insidiously damp and dangerously popular damp governor of New York and nominate damp candidates on boozy, leaking platforms. Yes—and by the ‘Eternal’ (reverently spoken) we are the people who will tell them that it shall not be done!

We are the dry Democrats and dry Republicans who serve the leaders of both parties with notice now that if they do prove traitor to the spirit of the constitution that has been made sober by due governmental process there will be the most gigantic wholesale smashing of party mandates in a new political movement on moral, constitutional grounds that this country has ever known since Columbus discovered America. We dare them to try it.

I speak now as a southern man and a Democrat without apology here or anywhere, and I would not be square with my conscience, my section, my party or my country if I did not answer frankly the question which I know is uppermost in your minds. I refuse to allow you dear Republicans to corner all the prohibition virtue in the country just because the Governors of New York, New Jersey and Maryland happen to be wet Democrats. I remind you that Nicholas Murray Butler is as wet as Al Smith if not wetter; Wm. S. Vare of Pennsylvania is just as wet as the Democratic governor of New Jersey; and the Lord knows that Governor Ritchie of Maryland, the wet democratic presidential aspirant who was afraid he might be ethically and morally contaminated if he debated with our stainless champion Wayne B. Wheeler, can claim no damp diadem of liquorized glory over my old congressional Nemesis, John Phillip Hill.

“Liquor is liquor, wherever found,
On Democratic or Republican ground.”

and over against all the bad things you virtuous Republicans can say about our wet Democratic Gallivan of Massachusetts I offer your own terrible Tinkham of Boston. They shake their fists at each other on the strict party vote, but they fall on each other’s wet bosoms when booze is the order of the day.

These Boston twins—one a Democrat and the other a Republican—are so much alike on the question of liquor that they are like two falling raindrops that so beautifully coalesce that the identity of one is lost in the identity of the other.

That’s liquor. Liquor has neither conscience nor character, politics or patriotism. Liquor will turn a Republican into a Democrat overnight, and, worse than all from the standpoint of my dry Democratic soul, it will change a Democrat into a Republican. And in this international audience where many hail from His Majesty’s kingdom, you are especially prepared to enjoy the squib that came to me from New York as a part of the avalanche of let-

ters that poured in upon me when I began my fight for sober officials:

“Four and twenty Yankees, feeling mighty dry,
Took a trip to Canada and bought a case of rye;
When the rye was opened the Yanks began to sing,
To hell with the President—God save the King!”

That's liquor! And down in my southland where a prohibitionized Democracy arose in its righteous wrath and drove the saloon from our borders many years before the Eighteenth Amendment was enacted, we have definitely made up our minds that the sober Democracy that emancipated the south will never again vote to send a liquor man from New York or any other state to the beautiful White House of this prohibition nation.

And let me be frank and honest with you: In this high and ardent hour and on this spot where history is being made, I warn the Democratic leadership, as Henry Grady used to say, “not in bitterness but in sorrow;” we are willing to sit around the council table with our brethren from all sections, weigh economic questions and give and take on the tariff and all other forms of revenue, but on a great moral question like the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment which fought its way into our constitution after generations of education and agitation sanctified by the tears and prayers of the overwhelming majority of the American people, we swear by the hopes and the battles and the graves of our praying fathers and mothers that we will never surrender one inch or atom on this great question, which involves the very soul of this nation.

And if the titular heads of the party to which I proudly belong—the party which I honestly believe holds the economic hope of the masses—are determined to cloud and shroud and dim that hope in the fumes of beer kegs and liquor bottles—if they, forgetting the better fruitage of San Francisco and Madison Square Garden, prove that they care more for the wishes of the big wet cities like New York and Chicago than they do for the sober God-fearing masses of America and nominate the wet Governor of New York who led his state to secede from the Constitutional union, or the wet Governor of Maryland whose state has never joined the prohibition union, or that brilliant wet blister on the body politic, the wet Senator from Missouri, or any other liquor man—if they dare thus to trample our sober constitution, while the Republicans are sensible enough to come out in platform and candidates one hundred per cent for constitutional loyalty and sobriety—mark my words, there will be more millions of pro tem Republicans born over night south of the Mason and Dixon Line than this country has ever seen since the morning stars sang together.

That dynamic American, Wm. G. McAdoo, rightly declared in his wonderful Toledo speech, that it is a straight battle in this country “between the black flag of nullification and the white banner of constitutional decency and loyalty.”

God give us sober officials everywhere who will lead America up that great Appian way along which the struggling nations of earth will climb as they follow the stainless flag to the beauty and glory of a sober world.

REPORT

of BISHOP JAMES CANNON, JR.,

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World League Against Alcoholism

Disappointment, regret are not sufficiently strong words to express my feelings in view of the fact that I cannot be present at the Convention at Winona Lake. I have given so much thought, time and effort to the work of the World League Against Alcoholism that I can hardly agree that I shall not be able to attend the convention. But there are two reasons which prevent my attendance. First, for the past eight years I have been the representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, upon the Executive Committee of the World Conference on Faith and Order, the time and place of which conference was fixed two years ago for August 3-21, at Lausanne, Switzerland, and it is my duty to attend if by any means able to do so. Therefore, I had stated in advance that I could not be at Winona Lake August 17-24. Secondly, after an attack of African fever, which greatly depleted my vitality, and which I supposed would prevent my going to Lausanne, my physicians decided that I must not attempt to carry on even routine work for three months, and positively forbade attendance upon a convention as strenuous as the one at Winona Lake would be for World League officials, and I had reluctantly begun to think that I would miss the fellowship of both gatherings. But the insistent demand by letter, telephone and telegraph that I take up not only routine work but special work caused my physicians to decide that I would recover more rapidly in Europe than at home, and so I am a comparatively quiet on-looker at Lausanne, which I know could not be so at Winona Lake.

My activities as Chairman of the World League Executive Committee have been carried on of necessity in connection with my work as a Methodist Bishop, as Chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Special Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as a member of Committees of the Federal Council, of the Universal Conference on Life and Work, of Near East Relief and of Faith and Order. In these various relationships, I have visited, with small expense to the League, every country in Europe except Albania and Roumania—many of them several times—several of the countries of Western Asia, and Egypt, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, North and South Rhodesia, South Africa, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, the Argentine, Chili and Peru. In nearly every one of these countries I have been able, as Chairman of the World League Executive Committee, to hold group meetings of leaders and usually to address public meetings of greater or less size and importance. In this brief report it will of course be impossible to enter into very much detail, but some things deserve special mention.

The breadth of the declared policy of the World League, "the suppression of alcoholism," gives it an entrance into every country.

For there is no country with an organized form of government, which does not officially recognize the exceptional nature of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and which does not brand alcoholism as an evil. And this generally admitted fact furnishes a reason, a basis, for the holding of small confer-

ences and public meetings to discuss the best methods to combat this menace to the individual and to the entire social order.

It is difficult to overcome even in many well-meaning, high-minded people the idea that the liquor traffic is a necessary evil, so entrenched in the songs, general literature, habits, customs, and even the financial life of the world that the best which can be hoped for is the prevention, if possible, of open habitual drunkenness with the grosser, more demoralizing evils of alcoholism, (especially those which are flagrant attacks upon the peace, comfort and safety of society at large.) It is one of the most encouraging, hopeful signs that a breach has been made in this wall of mental inertia and moral stagnation, and that morally-minded men and women who cannot repudiate or ignore their personal responsibility for their influence upon society and government, have been compelled to recognize and to attempt a fair appraisal of what is being proposed and actually being done to combat, to curb and to destroy alcoholism and its attendant deplorable destructive results.

It is the specific task of the World League Against Alcoholism to educate the intellect and the conscience of individuals and of world society to secure not only individual but organized co-operative social effort to suppress alcoholism, as one of the great curses of the human race.

While the Federal Prohibition law of the United States, commonly called the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, is necessarily productive of greater immediate practical results in the United States than elsewhere, yet the effect upon the thought of the rest of the world has been tremendous—greater than the effect of any other action of a social nature which has ever been taken by any nation in the history of the world. The United States holds such a position in the life of the world today that no nation however great or powerful, can ignore or minimize her moral or governmental decision on any question. Every visitor of any prominence from the United States to any country is faced with one interrogation point: "What about Prohibition?" Therefore it has usually not been difficult to get a hearing, before an audience containing generally both sympathetic and critical, not to say antagonistic elements.

As Chairman of your Executive Committee I have made addresses at Methodist conferences in Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Mexico and Brazil; and at conventions on alcoholism in Bückeberg, Nuremburg, Copenhagen, Dorpat and Geneva.

The most notable discussion of Alcoholism was at the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work at Stockholm in August, 1925, and the most significant and far-reaching action which has ever been taken on the subject of "Drink" by the United Christian Churches of the world, (not including Roman Catholics) was taken by that body.

This conference was the most representative and important gathering of Christian churches which has been held in over a thousand years. Thirty-seven countries were represented in the conference. The American people received from the secular press reports very little idea of the importance of the actions taken by the Stockholm conference. On the subject of "Drink," the

action of the conference was epoch-making, but our American public would never have supposed such to be the case from the reports they received.

In most of the thirty-seven countries represented there is no civil law against the manufacture or sale of intoxicants, nor is there any church law restricting the use of intoxicants by either ministers or church members, many of whom of unquestioned Christian character use intoxicants to a greater or less extent. While total abstinence is practiced by many, yet it is not the rule. There has been a steadily growing sense of responsibility of all the churches of the world for the evils of the drink traffic. This has been tremendously emphasized by the gradual adoption in the United States of local and state prohibitory laws and finally by the adoption of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Local option laws in Canada and parts of Scotland have added emphasis to the action of the United States and thoughtful citizens in all countries have been compelled to study the question as never before—so at Stockholm three great questions which stirred the conference were, the Church and War, the Church and Industry, the Church and Drink. So important was the subject of Drink considered that the conference appointed a special committee of six to consider that one subject. This committee consisted of a Scotchman, an Esthonian, a Bulgarian, two Swedes and one American (the chairman of your Executive). This committee went to a beautiful castle beautifully located on the Baltic Sea and discussed for one week the general subject of "Drink." All of the six members of the committee were earnest, Christian men, but five of them did not hesitate to use various kinds of intoxicating liquor, only one, the American, being an abstainer. One might well wonder what hope there was to secure a united report of any value on the subject of Drink, and yet that committee did bring forth a report which, in view of the facts stated above, is a remarkable document. The report repeatedly and explicitly emphasizes "the awful results that have come from the traffic," the evils so great and manifold and far-reaching in modern times, such as the degradation of social intercourse, the desecration of family life with its consequent evil effects upon the coming generation and threatening the welfare of the whole community, through the spread of poverty, misery, disease, vice and crime. "The exceedingly prevalent and destructive evils of drink, the evil effects upon society in general which experience has demonstrated invariably, accompany the traffic in Drink." And the report declares in the most positive fashion "the exceeding gravity of the problems which press for solution in the question of drink."

But the most significant portion of the report is the emphatic declaration that the issues involved are not simply personal but social, and that all the activities of the individual must be considered in relation to the social order of which he is a part. Therefore, the report declares increased emphasis must be placed upon the rights of society. This positive recognition of the rights of society as over against the claims of the individual is a great step in advance of any action ever taken before by European churches. The report furthermore declares that the Church cannot rest satisfied to permit the present evils to continue without most earnest efforts to secure better conditions and therefore should impress upon her members the responsibility of the Christian citizenship of every country to favor and to actively promote the adoption of

such legislation as appears most likely to prove most effective in the elimination of these evils, and the report distinctly insists that it is the duty of Christian men and women to obey the law even though it may prohibit greatly desired personal indulgence.

When the report was presented one of the most interesting discussions of the conference followed. It fell to the lot of your chairman to present the American position which he did to the best of his ability in the limited time at his disposal, and in the limited time the endeavor was made to set forth the economic, social, moral and religious benefits which had come to America from the prohibition law.

The advocates of personal liberty were represented by Lord Salvesen of Scotland, who set forth in the baldest possible form the doctrine of personal liberty, of the right of every individual to satisfy his appetite, the injustice to the individual of any law which interfered with the liberty of the subject. The Rev. Henry Carter, the very efficient and able secretary of the British Wesleyan Board of Temperance and one of the English members of the World League Executive, followed Lord Salvesen in most effective fashion. The Christian Science Monitor correctly interpreted the attitude of the conference when it said: "American prohibition emerged in the most favorable light in the Universal Conference on Life and Work in Monday's debate. It was generally felt at the close of the debate that prohibition had scored a big victory."

The only document adopted by the Conference was the Message. The Message declared "we considered next the moral and social problems of overcrowding, unemployment, lax morals, drink, and its evils. Here we are led to recognize that these problems are so grave that they cannot be solved by individual effort alone but that the community must accept the responsibility for them and must exercise such control over individual action as in each instance may be necessary for the common good." This declaration is a frank, positive statement that the drink problem is not to be settled any longer as a matter of purely individual concern, of personal liberty alone, but as a matter for which the whole community must accept responsibility and must exercise social control over individual actions. This is a sweeping, all inclusive declaration of the right of society to protect itself from the evil effect of selfish indulgence of the individual in the use of intoxicating liquors. In view of the present customs and habits of the people of the various nations represented at the Stockholm conference the attitude finally taken by that conference on drink was a striking manifestation of the outstanding fact that all the nations of the world are obliged to face the terrible effects of the traffic in drink. There are two ways to handle it; either to attempt to regulate it, or to prohibit the traffic entirely. The experience of centuries seems to indicate that the only way to abolish the evils of the traffic is by abolishing the traffic itself, and the Message of the Stockholm conference adopts the basic principle underlying the American prohibition law, namely, the right of society to control for the common good.

With the indispensable assistance of Rev. E. J. Richardson, who was at that time in charge of the London office of the World League, a pamphlet was published on "American Prohibition" (32 pages), 2,000 copies of which were

quickly taken by those attending the conference from every section of the Christian church.

Immediately following the Stockholm conference came the conference at Geneva, attended by 80 delegates from various European countries, which conference considered the questions of smuggling, the sale of intoxicating liquor to native races in mandated territories and the rights of small nations to protect themselves from the imposition of the liquor traffic upon them by larger nations. All these subjects were thoroughly considered and the findings of the conference presented to the various commissions of the League of Nations with the request that the evils of the Liquor Traffic be given equal consideration by the League of Nations with the Opium Traffic and the White Slave Traffic.

The resolutions of the Geneva conference of 1925 were followed up by definite positive action in September, 1926, when delegates from Finland, Sweden and Poland presented an official petition to the Assembly of the League of Nations to place the question of alcoholism on the list of subjects to be investigated by the League.

Your chairman was glad to be able to attend the Geneva conference of 1925, and also to cooperate with Dr. Hercod in the effort to formulate and present the official request in 1926.

In March of the present year, on my way to Central Africa, I stopped in London for a few days to confer with our World League members there concerning the petition to the League Assembly, and from there to Lausanne to see Dr. Hercod. I am minded at this point to make some personal remarks concerning Dr. Hercod, whom I think to be one of the most interesting personalities in Europe. He has remarkable linguistic gifts, speaking French, German, Italian, Dutch, the Scandinavian tongues, fluently, and Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese with a varying degree of efficiency, but sufficiently well to talk connectedly and intelligently. I think he draws the line at Highland Scotch, Welsh and Ancient Irish. He has been from conviction a total abstainer from youth, and early began his work as scientific investigator of the effects of alcohol. While tenacious in his adherence to his principles, he has been tactful in his intercourse with those opposed to his views, and fair and tolerant in the conduct of the periodical literature which he has published, generally under the authority of the Swiss government, which for many years has given a small subsidy to the International Temperance Bureau at Lausanne, as have twelve other European governments. He has carried on his work so wisely that he is personally and officially the best known and probably the most trusted temperance worker in Europe, both by government officials and temperance leaders in Europe and America. He has been for many years Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the International Congresses against Alcoholism and is the President for the continent of Europe of the World League Against Alcoholism.

It has been under the general direction of the Lausanne Bureau that the work has been done to secure the consideration of alcoholism by the League of Nations, Dr. Hercod having shaped up and directed the program for the Geneva Conference in 1925 and having been in constant touch with the delegates who presented the petition to the League Assembly in September, 1926.

The special purpose of my visit was to confer with Dr. Hercod as to future procedure. In order that the subject might be thoroughly considered, a five days' conference was held in Geneva in January, composed of men of recognized standing and ability from Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, Poland, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway. The expenses of the delegates to the conference were generously defrayed by Lord Astor, who, along with Lady Astor, has shown himself to be anxious to promote the cause of temperance in every practical way.

(That conference began its work by drawing up the following resolution: "Alcoholism is a universal scourge which affects the soundness, intelligence and health of the races; multiplies the causes of criminality, of mental disease and degeneracy; lowers the standards of public morality; diminishes efficiency; lowers the standard of living; and is an important factor in the causation of pauperism. This scourge must be combated in a spirit of collective defense and international solidarity, as an evil on the same footing as opium and other drug addictions.")

Even the most blatant opponent of Prohibition is obliged to admit that alcoholism is justly chargeable with all the evils referred to in this resolution, but there are some who hold that it is not a proper subject of inquiry by the League of Nations, but incumbent upon individual states. In reply to this proposition the conference brought out that Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations makes it incumbent upon mandatory powers "to prohibit" in the mandated territory, "such abuses as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic." Article 23 makes it incumbent on the League to "take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease," alcoholism certainly comes under this head; under the same article a committee has been set up for the protection of children, which includes the alcohol question in its program; the same Article declares the necessity of preserving "just and honorable relations between nations" and the Covenant itself declares it to be the "friendly right" of each member of the League to bring the attention of this Assembly to any circumstances whatever affecting international relations, which threaten to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

The smuggling of intoxicants by the citizens of one nation into the territory of another nation is a breach of "the just and honorable relations which should obtain among nations" and the determination of France, Spain and Portugal to compel smaller nations like Iceland and Norway to permit the importation of wine contrary to the prohibition laws of these smaller nations is a "circumstance which threatens to disturb international peace, etc." The Geneva conference proposes that a consultative alcohol commission be set up by the League of Nations, to be composed by governmental delegates, chiefly specialists in the scientific treatment of the alcohol question. It would be the duty of the commission to lay down, subject to the approval of the Council of the League, a program of the League's activity with regard to alcohol and to be responsible for the execution of this program, which would of necessity be entrusted to a permanent bureau.

Some of the tasks to be undertaken by the bureau would be the compila-

tion of accurate statistics on the production, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages in all countries, including facts as to the areas now planted in vines, hops or barley for the production of intoxicants, the number of individual families engaged in such cultivation and in the actual manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks; the data on the taxation of alcohol in the different countries; the effects of alcoholism upon society, including mental and venereal diseases, alcoholic degeneracy, accidents, output of work, criminality and pauperism; the total direct and indirect expenditure for alcohol in comparison with other expenditures; a compilation of all the legislation by various countries, kept constantly up to date, with the effects of such legislation; the effects of alcoholics upon child life, including under-nourishment, neglect, ill-treatment, juvenile delinquency, and scientific teaching in all schools concerning physiological effects of alcohol, the relation of alcohol to prostitution and to the relations of husband and wife; the substitution of non-alcoholic for alcoholic beverages to meet the economic conditions in wine-growing countries.

These are some of the items in the program proposed by the Geneva conference as suitable to be undertaken and carried out by the bureau under the authority and supervision of the League of Nations. Surely only those rabid opponents of any form of alcoholic restrictions can oppose so sane and helpful a program. But the "Trade" as it is called in Europe, is banding itself together as never before in Europe to defeat the proposition entirely or to so emasculate it as to make it of no value. The fact that the purpose of the proposal is simply to gather and publish the facts without any political bias is the damaging feature from the viewpoint of the "Trade." The facts are the last thing the "Trade" wants brought out under the X-ray of scientific investigation. The facts are too pathetic, too tragic, too horrible, too damning, to be put into print that all may read. And so what we would call in America "the Liquor Lobby" is at work all over Europe and will be at Geneva from this time on, not openly or with a blare of trumpets, but in the person of influential political personages, with large retainers or with large private brewing or distilling interests. A fact-finding alcohol commission! It is to the Trade as the proverbial red flag is to a bull!

Following the Geneva conference of experts there was held a meeting of representatives of the Swedish and Finnish governments at which a letter was drafted to be sent to the general secretary of the League of Nations, signed by whatever governments might see fit, definitely proposing that the Assembly of the League should request the Council to institute a consultative alcohol commission, if necessary to save expense to be attached to the committee on social hygiene. This proposal will be presented to several governments for their signature.

The matter of the participation of the United States government in the work of this commission or committee on alcoholism, should it be set up by the League of Nations, is of vital importance, and our State department should not be left in any doubt as to the attitude of our people. A few facts are of interest in this connection:

The report of the commission on the International Traffic in Women and Children was the result of field investigation in four continents, under the di-

rection of Myer Johnson and Col. Snow, both of New York, toward which investigation the American Social Hygiene Association contributed \$7,000. During the months of March, April, May and June, the United States was represented officially or unofficially in the following commissions: On Private Manufacture of Arms (official); Statistical Experts on International List of Causes of Death (Dr. Haven Emerson, unofficial); Preparatory Commission of Disarmament Conference (official), represented by ten delegates; International Law (semi-official); Interchange of Public Health Officers (largely financed by the Rockefeller Foundation); Conference of Experts on Taxation and Fiscal Evasion (official); Experts on Biological Science (unofficial); International Conference on Rabies (official); Traffic in Women and Children (official); Child Welfare (official); Committee on Counterfeiting Currency (United States initiated).

The above list of cooperative activities has been given at some length that it may be seen how natural it will be for the United States to participate in the work of the proposed Consultative Alcohol Commission; indeed how unnatural it would be for our government not to participate. If our government is very properly interested in the subjects indicated above, certainly we have as great interest in the impartial scientific investigation of the alcohol question and it is unthinkable that our government should not agree to participate when asked, as it would surely be.

It is important that the Winona Lake Convention appoint a committee to wait upon the president of the United States and the Secretary of State, and to advocate sympathetic, official, governmental active cooperation in this great work.

From Switzerland I went to Egypt via Marseilles. The situation in Egypt and indeed in all Mohammedan lands is intensely interesting. The Mohammedan religion condemns the use of intoxicants, but non-Mohammedan residents insist upon their right to drink and to sell intoxicants not only to themselves but to certain elements of the Mohammedan population. In short, they take advantage of special rights which they claim as foreigners, to debauch the native population.

Dr. Howell, for many years the United States Minister to Egypt, insisted that if the Egyptian people demanded the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicants, no foreign government certainly had any moral right, and probably no legal right to object to an absolute prohibition law for all alike. I think he is right and that the Egyptian government should request the great Powers to surrender any supposed right to sell intoxicants even to foreigners. But if this be disputed certainly the Egyptian government has the right to pass a license law with strict regulations not only as to hours of sale but forbidding the sale to natives with penalty for revocation of license for violation of this provision. The World League convention should make a suitable declaration on this question. We should actively cooperate with Mohammedan temperance workers to protect their own people from the appetite and covetousness of non-Mohammedans.

My second trip to South Africa was more interesting than the first, but was limited greatly in time. I stopped for a day at Buluwayo, in Southern Rhodesia, and was assured by the temperance leaders there that the senti-

ment against "Drink" and the "Trade" was steadily increasing and that they were hoping for advanced legislation.

I was privileged to speak at two gatherings in Cape Town, one a public meeting and the other a luncheon attended by about 150 men and women of the political, ecclesiastical, business and social life of the Cape Province. The intense interest manifested was significant and the space given to report the addresses and editorial comment thereon in the leading papers were said to indicate a decided advance. The temperance leadership in South Africa is wise and progressive and conditions call for a great forward movement. They still speak in sorrowing admiration of our beloved departed fellow-worker, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone.

Space will permit only a bare reference to the well attended meetings in Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Argentine and Chili. There is great demand for information in all these countries by those who are faced daily with the inevitable results of the traffic and who long to abate the evil.

Meetings of the European members of the Executive Committee have been held at Copenhagen, Geneva and Dorpat, at which places also there have been luncheons or dinners to which not only World League members have been invited but others interested in World League plans and methods. Also several meetings of the British members of the Executive Committee have been held at the London headquarters. All these meetings, smaller or larger, have brought out the necessity for closer union of anti-alcoholic movements, based as they all are on the destructive effect of the Liquor Traffic upon individual and society in every land. Moreover the Liquor Traffic itself makes common cause throughout the world.

Inasmuch, therefore, as experience has demonstrated the necessity of a World League for the suppression of alcoholism, the practical question to be faced is whether the present organization will secure such support and indicate such leadership for service as will meet the needs of the present day. It is only fair to say that the present leadership is fully aware that the World League is not doing all the work that should be done by such a world organization. The writer and especially the general secretary, are continually faced with appeals for assistance from every part of the world, which appeals cannot be granted because the money is not available to seize the opportunities and to perform the desired service. The World League should have a Bureau or Office conveniently located to serve every section of the world, properly equipped to gather facts and to furnish information and leadership. The results which have already been secured at Lausanne, London, in Scandinavia, the Baltic states and Mexico indicate what could be done throughout the world if funds were available. The Executive officers of the World League should not be blamed for a failure to comply with all the numerous requests which are made but should be sympathized with for the great continuous strain to meet even the most imperative appeals.

Moreover, I would emphasize in capital letters that it is increasingly evident that our General Secretary must have sufficient funds at his command to travel in every land in order to inspire and to organize more thoroughly the scattered temperance forces.

While it is doubtless true that the greater part of the funds of the League

must still come from one or two countries, yet it is of vital importance to the future of the League and to its standing in different countries that every organization connected with the League shall make at least the minimum annual contribution of \$50 to its support, even though the full amount of its contribution should be returned to it in the form of essential literature and supplies. Also the enrollment of individual members with the minimum annual fee of \$5 should be emphasized in every country. The treasury of the League should be a world treasury—that is, made up of contributions from individuals and organizations in every country.

I trust that the Convention will be a great success in every way, not only in attendance and enthusiasm but that plans may be made which will result in increasing the resources and extending the influence and power of the League.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CANNON, Jr.
Chairman Executive Committee.
World League Against Alcoholism.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

PROHIBITION SELF-DETERMINATION FOR ALL COUNTRIES

By A. S. BARDAL
Representing Iceland

It is a great pleasure to me to bring greetings from the first land in Europe which enacted total prohibition by a vote of the people in 1908, by a splendid dry law in 1909, of which the Danish-Icelandic king Frederick the Eighth said that he was delighted to sign it and wish a similar law also for Denmark.

But while glad and proud because of my people and its accomplishments for the world-wide cause of sobriety, I must state, that no prohibition land or state has had greater troubles because of its dry reform than Iceland has.

In U. S. A. the difficulties have been domestic; the whole problem here is the enforcement of prohibition. But in Iceland the difficulties have been of a foreign character. A foreign power has endeavored to break down the barrier of the dry law and make Iceland a wet country.

In order to illustrate the subject of prohibition self-determination for all countries, I will give the story of my native land and will commend it to this world congress for due consideration and action.

Iceland's prohibition is founded upon the vote of Sept. 10, 1908. The law partly went into effect on Jan. 1, 1912. From that day importation of all intoxicants was banned. But the sale of such liquors in Iceland was not prohibited before the 1st of Jan., 1915. From that day the Icelandic dry law in all its provisions was made effective.

It has worked so well that the people have never changed its opinion as to its good effects, and never in the world would Iceland go wet again by its own determination.

But here comes in the sad news of my native country:

When in 1920 the United States of America by constitutional law prohibits the manufacture, sale, export and import of all intoxicants a far greater sensation is made by it than had been made when Iceland went dry. And the

reason is obvious: Iceland is only a little nation, having one hundred thousand inhabitants; the United States of America has a thousand times as many, and it began to look very bad for the alcoholic traffic in the world: The old saying: "**As America goes, so goes the world**" began to get some signification in the minds of the booze barons everywhere. The so-called winelands in Europe began to get scared; Europe was likely to follow the example of America, and if so, what would become of the great trade in European liquors?

One of the wine lands, Spain, wanted to construct a warning to the world. Some country had to be the scape-goat. Iceland was selected. Spain did not dare to do anything against the great United States for the adoption of dry laws, even though its adoption meant great loss of wine export from Spain. But the little Iceland became the prey of the enemy. Could this country be brought to yield and abolish its prohibition law, then the other countries of Europe would not enact prohibition.

Spain sent its ultimatum during 1921. If Iceland would not allow Spanish wines with up to 21 per cent alcohol, then Iceland's fish products would be taxed five-fold for import into Spain! This meant nothing less than an attempt to totally boycott Iceland's main way of living. Iceland sells her dried codfish in Spain. The Catholic Spaniards take fish as a desirable substitute for meat, when that is prohibited by the Roman Catholic church.

The threat was awful. The little country yielded in 1922, as its parliament decided to make an exemption for Spanish wines for **one year**. It was hoped that the Icelandic government should succeed in making a treaty with Spain during the year allotted, so that the dry law could be saved. But Spain was unmovable. And in 1923 when the representative of the World League Against Alcoholism, Rev. David Ostlund, was visiting Iceland the Parliament passed the same exception for Spanish wines but this time for unlimited time.

In order that you may be absolutely sure, that Iceland did this against her own will, only on account of her awful conditions in this war with a nation 20 times larger than herself, I will quote the declaration that the parliament of Iceland passed as it prolonged the exception for Spanish wines:

"As the parliament has now adopted an exception from the prohibition law, so that dispensation has been given to Spain because of a trade treaty with said country, the Icelandic parliament hereby declares that this dispensation has been adopted on account of pressing necessity and not because the parliament wishes to abolish the legislation which has been the result because of the plebiscite, in which the people made its will clear."

This declaration was passed unanimously in the spring of 1923. What has taken place since?

The government has done its very best in order to secure another market for its fish products, in order to reinstate the prohibition law in all its former provisions. Now it only bans beer and brandy, while Spanish wines are sold in seven of its towns.

So far the Icelandic government has not succeeded. In South America some market for Icelandic fish may be secured, but transport difficulties in shipping dried cod-fish over the equator with its heat, makes this hope illusory.

The temperance work is strong in Iceland. The I. O. G. T. of Iceland is the main organization for temperance and prohibition in the country.

During the years following the plebiscite and the adoption of prohibition, the membership of the order decreased from 7,500 to about 1,500. The oppression of Spain has awakened the dry forces of Iceland, so that the order now has a membership of 9,000.

In the elections to the parliament the main issue since 1923 has been, that no other candidates should be elected than those who will work for the reestablishment of total prohibition, and I am glad to say great majorities have been attained for this program, this present summer as well as previous years. The elections have not so far, had any other result than a manifestation of the strong position that the dry law has.

The Spanish-Icelandic conflict can not be solved except through international cooperation.

Some hopes have been entertained lately that help would come through the League of Nations. The League of Nations, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen calls "a ship with the hope of humanity on board." In a way we might say, that the League of Nations has also the hope of a dry world on board.

But the League is weak, and great things can not be expected so far. If only the United States of America, the mighty prohibition nation, would enter into this assembly of the nations, the wrong towards Iceland, the breaking down of prohibition through financial reprisals, as well as the crushing of Norway's dry law, could be corrected. If America—I mean U. S. A.—can not put in her tremendous influence in this way now, this great international congress could and should express itself in no unclear terms against such reprisals, and urge all nations and especially the League of Nations to take a decided stand for the self-determination of all nations to settle this great problem, the problem of prohibition, in freedom and without infringement of any foreign power.

And this self-determination must be secured, if our great and righteous cause shall ever win a world-wide victory.

THE TEACHER'S PLACE IN THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT

CORA FRANCES STODDARD

Secretary, Scientific Temperance Federation

It is a sound instinct that leads us to the teacher when progress requires putting aside old customs and mental attitudes that hamper human development. Dante spoke a truth of all ages when he said, "Give the people light, and they will find the way."

Hence from the very beginning of the struggle against alcoholism, by far the major part of organized effort has been education. It has turned the lights of truth, of idealism, of altruism, and of good will upon the human mind that too often is bolted against progress by tradition, superstition prejudice, custom, selfishness.

One has only to look back a century—or less—in many of the countries represented here to realize that this patient education of the people has brought about adjustments of ideals and loyalties that have increased freedom from the bondage of the drink custom and its consequences.

For at least half a century, the professional teacher has had a distinctive part in this shaping of thoughts, ideals, and habits of youth on the alcohol question. To each generation, youth has held the hope for deliverance from drink evils. The youthful mind is receptive to new impressions. It may profit, if it will, by the experience of the past. It may take from that experience what is of permanent value, and from it weave a new and lovelier pattern of human life.

The Common Aspiration of Youth

Each generation as it comes to the loom of life, sees the mistakes and failings of its predecessor. Let me say to those who in years count themselves the youth of today: There never **has** been a generation, certainly not for 600 years, when youth did not think that its forbears had left the world in "a terrible mess"—to use the phraseology of today. And 2,000 years earlier, it was the young men, Isaiah and Amos, who cried out against the injustice, inhumanity and drunkenness of the social order which had come down to them. Who were the men of the Renaissance? Young men, who brought the torches of learning and beauty and progress into the stodgy blackness and torpidity which their generation inherited from the middle ages. It was young men who revolted against the hardened mold of social, religious, and political life of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—which, in the parlance of their day, they undoubtedly called "a mess"—whose revolt won civil liberties in England, who planted a new nation of this continent. It was the same sensation of revolt in young men of the eighteenth century which again broke the hardening mold of tradition and autocracy, and established a new government based on the principle of promoting—not the welfare of kings or of privileged classes—but the general welfare of all the people. It was the young men of nearly the same generation in France who had received from their fathers the awful "mess" of the "Old Regime." In their revolt of the French Revolution, they crashed across thrones and institutions that left almost no part of Europe untouched. It was the young men of the sixties of the nineteenth century, inheriting the results of their fathers' compromises with human slavery, who marched and fought, the flower of young manhood of North and South, for four years, to clear up the problem. No, it is nothing new for youth to find itself inheritors of great human undertakings. Nor is disappointment with the results of immense sacrifice new. Read again your Wordsworth of the early nineteenth century if you would recall the disappointment and disillusionment of youth which had had high hopes kindled by the French Revolution and the spirit of human progress and who, like some youth of today, felt that somehow they had been cheated of gains for which a terrible price had been paid. Serious problems rose from the trail of the Civil War in the United States which the youth of my generation has had to meet, and with which the youth of generations to come will still be wrestling.

Sobriety and Progress

One does not have to be a Methuselah to see that every generation, inheriting conditions of injustice, intolerance, inequalities, nevertheless makes its contribution to progress, only to be asked impatiently by the succeeding generation, "Why didn't you do better?" But, mark you, that very impatience is a sign of life, an evidence that the human spirit is not only ever being re-

newed, but growing in outreach and power, that it is carrying on that creative evolution—the power to alter its environment—which is characteristic of man alone among living beings.

And I warn you of this—that as alcohol is removed from human habits in a civilization where the general consciousness of social responsibility is implanted, we may have a keener revolt from generation to generation against what to that generation appears unlovely, unfair and untrue in human conditions and relations. For alcohol reaches meddlesome fingers into the human brain, man's instrument of thought that guides action. It disorders cell connections and activities. It exalts **me** and **my**, instead of **you** and **yours**. The mind, under the influence of alcohol, makes for the time being, an altered personality with which one's fellows may have to deal, a personality which, indeed, they may not even know is under the influence of alcohol since such changes can be temporarily produced without visible drunkenness. Alcohol throws a false glamor about life. One of the very secrets of its hold on human customs lies in the false feeling of well-being that it creates in the user, the don't care feeling, as more than one experimenter has expressed his sensations. This feeling of personal well-being, the don't care feeling, from the standpoint of the social organism, may be an opiate to social progress. With the release of an increasing number of brains from this opiate, we may see an even keener appreciation by youth of coming generations of future inequalities and injustice, a quicker response to the appeal of the great command, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

What is the relation of the teacher in the anti-alcohol movement to all this? Just this: The teacher stands at the heart of it all. The teacher preeminently has the opportunity to help youth to "see life steadily and to see it whole." And the teacher who thoroughly trains the youth of any generation to intelligent sobriety must necessarily draw into his service influences from the whole world and from the whole realm of the spirit.

The Value of the Facts About Alcohol

Youth, of course, must have the facts about the effects of alcohol on the individual and the effects through the individual on society. Not because the facts are the end of education. They are its handmaidens. Not because we aim to make youth "afraid" of alcohol. Fear is not the motive. But the modern scientific facts about alcohol are necessary to offset old erroneous beliefs in which the alcohol custom is deeply rooted. How deeply rooted is obvious from the every-day plea that catches adherents, for a "little liquor" that "does no harm," for beer and wine, called "harmless drinks." Here is rooted the old idea that liquor does no injury short of drunkenness, the belief that drunkenness alone is the measure of intoxication. As long as this ignorance of modern scientific knowledge of the actual effects of alcohol widely persists, neither the alcohol custom nor the liquor traffic will end. But fear of drinking, let me repeat, is not the motive for teaching these facts. The purpose is, rather, to furnish the power of truth to appeal to intelligent understanding that will lead youth to choose to put into life only what will make it strong, wholesome, and useful, leaving out what may handicap or destroy.

So the teacher who would help his pupil to choose to have a sound mind

in a sound body must include in his health and character training a knowledge of these facts and their relation to efficiency, thrift, health.

The Social Value of Temperance Instruction.

Secondly, education must fit one for living with others. One of the striking features of our present knowledge of the effects of alcohol I have already referred to, the fact that a person under its influence may have, for time being, a somewhat changed personality. This change may be of vital importance where relations to other people are concerned. The school is definitely trying to help youth to see itself in its relation to others in the spirit of unselfishness, fair play, reliability, justice, mutual understanding and good will. Character training they call it. All of this reaches beyond the bounds of playfellows, home, community, and nations to the varied relation between the nations and races of the world.

So the teacher of knowledge and vision will help his pupils to understand how alcohol in dulling the sense of responsibility and self-control dulls consideration for others and their welfare. Here are implicated relations of the home, of employer and employe, of fellow employes, of business man with business man. Youth must be helped to see how the effects of alcohol on the individual work out into the social effects of dependency, delinquency, and disorder, the losses, burdens and unhappiness they cause to the common welfare. The instruction concerning alcohol may be a great vehicle for teaching also the larger social values.

Helping Youth Find Freedom

The teacher has a great opportunity in connection with education concerning alcohol to help youth orient himself in the world in which he finds himself. No subject better lends itself to discussion of freedom for which youth in each generation seeks expression—what freedom means, what it involves. Here lies the vital truth that only that individual is free who has himself under control; that freedom must build up and create, not pull down and destroy; that freedom is not won at a single bound, but comes by a long process of successive determinations and acts. Let the study of the alcohol question centre around this question of freedom. What are we trying to do, for instance, in prohibition of the liquor traffic? Are we merely prohibiting something? No. The legal act of prohibition is an emancipation proclamation for the race or nation from the physical, social and moral ills growing out of the alcohol custom and traffic. The teacher can help youth to understand that freedom is a goal toward which each generation must work in its own way. Freedom is not reached with a single bound or secured by a single enactment. The emancipation of the Russian serfs sixty-five years ago did not put them at once in possession of the full fruits of freedom. But it started them on the way. Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 did not give the American negro full enjoyment of civic, economic, or political freedom. It was the announcement of a chance to win it. The proclamation opened the way to freedom. To its everlasting credit, the negro race, in sixty-five years, has wrested out of hard conditions progress beyond that ever made by any other race in an equal period of time. The laws changing conditions in industry do not bring labor its highest freedom at one stroke.

The granting of the ballot to woman does not give her full civic freedom as long as she fails to exercise the right and to bring her intelligence and capacities to the service of the society of which she is a part. None of these acts are ends in themselves. They merely open the way for realizing some ideal toward which we slowly work for gaining some freedom.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic is just one of these steps. It is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end. That end is the ultimate release of human life into freedom from the ills engendered by alcohol and alcoholic customs. Prohibition is the conscious act of the nation for promoting the common welfare. When the youth gets this vision of what prohibition really means, he will be more understanding of the necessarily gradual progress to the goal; more intelligent in seeing what he must do toward fulfilling the vision of a world emancipated from alcohol, the vision that has already challenged and won the services and sacrifices of five generations of youth.

In opening the mind of youth to all this, the teacher will not only serve the object of education to give facts for information and guidance, he will not only open the vision and heart to higher ideals of character building and of human relations, he will at the same time actually foster the process of intellectual growth which, as Dr. P. P. Claxton has said, is just "the development of intellectual loyalty and development of life to larger ideals, loyalties which can only be enlarged by education, never by force."

Serving International Good-Will.

Finally, the teacher may find in the various phases of the world movement against alcoholism, both the opportunity and the instrument for developing the spirit of international good will and understanding. Last week, I sat for five days among several thousand educators from many lands who were considering how they should use their opportunities with youth of all nations to build a spirit of good will and community of interests in a common world home. They pledged themselves and each other to try to evoke a spirit in future men and women which will recognize that the good of each nation is bound up with the good of all; to teach that as loyalty to the welfare of the nation does not transcend but includes loyalty to the welfare of the home, so loyalty to the welfare of the whole human family does not transcend, but includes loyalty to the nation, to the community, and the home. Here is the hope for finding a way to avoid differences with friction between nations, of settling differences without resort to war. We must first put good will into the hearts of men. Too often we have sung but half of the great Christmas message "Peace on Earth," and have overlooked the significance of the rest of it, "among men of good will."

As a part of this study of the contributions of each nation to the common world heritage of knowledge and experience, the teacher should draw from the world experience with alcohol. Look at the sources of our scientific evidence on alcohol. Russia, Japan, Finland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Esthonia, Denmark, Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Great Britain, the United States and other countries have all furnished the patient investigators who, in their laboratories, have laboriously built up the present evidence about alcohol. Nearly all countries today are vast laboratories in which social and political experiments with the liquor problem are going on. They have a right to

make these experiments, the United States and Finland with prohibition. Scandinavia with company management, Canada with government sale, etc. But they also have right to **know the truth** about what each other nation is doing, how each is succeeding, their elements of strength or weakness, so that each may freely learn from the other what to do or what not to do to promote the general welfare in this matter. Let the teacher cultivate international understanding and good will. Let them teach the truth about alcohol as the common enemy of human progress. Let them also teach how and why the various nations are doing what they are doing to rid themselves of alcohol evils. This done, and oncoming citizens of the world will see the injustice of misrepresenting the efforts of any nations in dealing with the liquor problem. They will resent the injustice of strong nations forcing the liquor traffic on small nations which would rid themselves of it, the criminality of forcing it on races and nations that have been free from it. Such sympathetic understanding of the world liquor problem will be a contribution to international understanding, good will, and cooperation for the common good.

A Many-Sided Educational Opportunity

This, then, is the part and opportunity of the teacher in the world movement against alcoholism. He need not forever "harp on it." But in connection with training to health, to habits of industry and thrift, with character building, with cultivating the sense of social and world fair play and justice, the teachers of the world have the opportunity for double service—to enlarge the vision and ideals of the oncoming generation, and at the same time to direct them to the definite task of freeing the world from its bondage to alcoholism.

The Young Teacher's Responsibility and Opportunity

And youth, you who are vocal today, you who are declaring your desire for freedom, for action, let me remind you that out of your ranks today are coming these teachers of the next generation. We are told that there never was a time in the United States when there are as many young teachers as now. What will **your** generation of teachers do with this question? Here is a task at your hands if you want an immediate job. Every year tens of thousands of young teachers are leaving our teacher training institutions. I challenge you, youth of today, who long to set the future right, to call upon these young teachers of your generation not to fail to equip themselves for this task and to demand such training from their training institutions. Here we, too, of the senior generation have a responsibility. We are the tax payers. We have established these schools. We have shaped the systems of training teachers. How well have we done it? Reports come of libraries in these institutions containing no books on the alcohol question less than twenty years old. How can you expect up-to-date teachers from such a background?

In all lands, the universities and the teacher training schools today hold the key to the future of the alcohol emancipation movement. Be you fifty years old, or twenty, the world challenges **you** in every nation to put the brightest torches of truth and inspiration into the hands of the teachers if our common humanity is to be freed from the burden of alcoholism.

GERMANY'S FIGHT FOR LOCAL OPTION

By REV. F. H. OTTO MELLE,

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Chairman of the Reichsausschuss "(National Committee)" for Local Option in Germany

It appears to me as one of the great privileges of my life to bring to this world convention, which has delegates from almost all parts of the earth, greetings from Germany. Representing in the first place the German Society Against Alcoholism, with headquarters in Berlin, the "Reichsausschuss" (National Committee) for local option in Germany, in which most of the churches, the temperance-youth and women movements are represented; and the fifth annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany, I feel free to greet you in the name of all the temperance organizations in our country and to say that your deliberations will be observed in no other country of the world with greater interest than in Germany. And no more fervent wishes for success can come to you than those which I bring from Germany.

Coming across the ocean, from Europe, one cannot help but admire the greatness, the wealth, the daring spirit of America. There is no doubt that the balance of power is no longer in Europe. It rests in America. In Washington, D. C., a newspaper man wanted my impressions about prohibition. I told him that, in my opinion prohibition is not only a great endeavor, but one of the greatest achievements of culture of our century, and that the men and women who are leading the way in this movement, later, when the history is to be written about our age, will be considered as heroes like those who brought political and individual liberty. Your Eighteenth Amendment marks a milestone on the road of civilization for the world. Your example has turned the eyes of the nations to the alcohol problem as never before and your victory will mean the victory of the world.

Now I am expected to speak about temperance work in Germany. You may be surprised to hear that there is a strong temperance movement in the land of beer. Somebody said to me the other day: Germany is the last country of the world we expect to become dry! Well, I admit, that there is much difficulty in our fight in Germany. There is perhaps no other country of the world in which the liquor traffic, especially the breweries, have invested such tremendous amounts of capital, and where this capital plays a greater role in shaping public opinion and influencing politics, and it may be true, that for this reason the fight against alcoholism needs perhaps more strength, endurance, courage, sacrifices, and faith. But even these facts make me hopeful. Germany is a strategic point for the war against alcoholism in Europe. Events at such strategic points are significant; there the power of the enemy must be broken—and the rest will follow. And do you know, that the old Germans were the first nation in Europe, which had prohibition, 2,000 years before your Eighteenth Amendment was written into your Constitution?

In Caesar's famous work, "De Bello Gallico" one can read that with the brave Sueves (a German tribe) drinking of wine was prohibited because

they believed that it weakened body and soul. Wise and courageous men those old Germans must have been to create such a law! Sorry that the new Germans did not stick to it! If they had kept those principles, some recent pages of history—I believe—would have been written differently. But these convictions of old will revive again, and I belong to those, who hope that Germany will not be the last country of the world—as this brother said—but one of the first ones in Europe that wins her liberty from the slavery of tyrant alcohol.

A reason for my belief is the fight for local option, that is going on in Germany, the story of which I have been asked to relate. I shall confine myself to some facts, which show how the people in Germany, and especially the churches, begin to awaken. The past years are characterized—I think influenced by your example—by a new attitude toward the drink problem. It was the misery and need which the German nation had to suffer on the one side, and our deep feeling of responsibility for rebuilding the nation after the horrible catastrophe on the other side, which created a new impulse for temperance work. To save drunkards was no longer considered as the only task of the temperance societies, and they were studying the situation carefully in order to find methods, which would help to influence and to educate the whole nation. It is a large step forward, when the temperance reformers begin to realize that alcoholism is more than an individual problem, it is a social problem, a national problem, a world problem. The fight against alcoholism is not the hobby of a few fanatics, it is one of the most serious questions of the civilization of our age, closely connected with the social, economical, moral and—I say it intentionally—with the political welfare of the nations. The temperance reform has a great aim; the eradication of the drink evil, and it puts a great ideal before the people, an ideal that is worthwhile to live and to work for.

I think I can give you the best picture of the movement for Local Option in Germany, if I simply tell how it started and developed. Local option has been studied since many years, and found as one of the best means to inform and educate the people. The temperance organizations even had succeeded to have a paragraph on Local Option included in a new license bill, that had been worked out in 1923. But there was little hope that the Reichstag would vote for it, if it could not be shown that the people really wanted it. The masses of the people, however, seemed not to be interested. A member of the Reichstag with whom I talked about the matter, himself for Local Option, said: You will never see people in Germany interested in temperance reform, much less in local option, for the very word (*Gemeindebestimmungsrecht*) is not popular, even educated people do not understand it.

But the thought was on my heart, that the hour had come, where something must be done; to tell the Reichstag what was necessary. In the annual meeting of one of our temperance societies I made the motion to send a petition to the Reichstag, signed by many names. Could we not get 100,000 signatures? The motion was not adopted on account of want of funds. At this time—it was in January, 1923—I was asked to be the editor of the *Christian Abstinent*, the oldest paper with the principle of total abstinence in

the German language. Well, I said, I am ready to do this work, but I would like to use the first copy for a call for signatures to a petition to the Reichstag. It was expected that the new bill would be brought before the Reichstag very soon, so there was not much time. Now, there are optimists and pessimists. I try to be an optimist, because I think that pessimists, however rich or learned or clever or good they may be, seldom will accomplish great things. I, as optimist, hoped that with the small circulation the paper had, its readers being mostly among my own denomination and a few in other Free churches, we could get 70,000 or 80,000 signatures. Not much, but would it not make some impression? Yet the pessimists prophesied, there would not be more than 10,000 names, as even the church people would not be interested, and this would be a tremendous failure for the cause. There are people—perhaps you have not many of them here—who do not dare to do anything because they fear it might be a failure. Well, the paper was printed. Its contents were a call to sign the petition! On the last page, there were 20 lines for names! Only one week's time was given, then the signatures had to be sent to my office. There we were, waiting, what the answer would be. Will there be a response to the call? The answer came—picture my surprise, after the week was over, when three postmen came to my office with heavy bags, full of letters, hundreds, thousands, from all parts of Germany. The students of our Seminary offered voluntarily their help. I selected 12 of them, a class room was transformed into an office, there they counted and counted the signatures, until they finished the work and reported 446,000 signatures! Since that time I do not any longer believe that I am an optimist. The signatures were neatly bound in 46 volumes and handed over to the Reichstag in the beginning of the year 1923.

Soon after this action the Reichstag dissolved—and the license bill was postponed. But the 446,000 signatures made their impression on the public and started the ball rolling. The churches realized what they could do if they would unite and cooperate for a great aim. The temperance organizations were convinced that there was a goal on which all could agree in spite of different views on other things. And I got a lot of interesting letters. Most of them congratulated me. A few warned me not to continue in the dangerous task of making Germany dry. But these warning letters did not come from Berlin, and not from Munich—they came from America. The most interesting letters, however, were those which blamed me for having taken the action on such a small scale and asked why I had not invited them to cooperate. They would have liked to help but had not been invited.

So, you see, the movement was not forced on the people. They made it themselves, and I could not help but call a conference for Local Option, which was held in Frankfurt a.M. In this conference the National Committee (Reichsausschuss) for Local Option was organized. Leaders of the temperance organization, the National Churches, the Free Churches, the Youth Movement, the Women's societies, the Catholic Church, the Red Cross, and other organizations took part. It was a wonderful conference, full of harmony, of enthusiasm, of faith.

The first further step that was taken was an anti-alcoholic week throughout Germany. We called it *Werberoché für das Gemeindebestimmungsrecht*.

This week was held in May, 1925, local committees were organized in all the larger cities to have the week's program prepared and the plan realized. Pastors of all churches were invited to preach on Sunday against the dangers of alcoholism and to recommend Local Option. In one of the last preparatory meetings of the Reichsausschuss in Berlin (there were represented nearly all the churches, the mentioned organizations, some ministeries of the state, the chief of police of Berlin, several members of the Reichstag, of the Prussian parliament, etc.), a member of the Prussian parliament said: "If it comes true that in Germany on one Sunday, in Roman Catholic, National Protestant, and Free Church pulpits, they will preach against alcohol and for Local Option, then it certainly will be considered as a moment of historical significance which we have the honor to see now."

The plan was realized and I think this statement is true. On the 10th of May in thousands of pulpits of all denominations, sermons were preached about the temptation and danger of alcohol. In thousands of Sunday schools the children learned why we need local option, and why all good people should be for it. More than a thousand mass meetings were held and about a thousand resolutions for local option were passed and sent to the Reichstag.

That week was very important for the campaign. It was felt that temperance reform and especially local option, could be made popular. It showed what the good can do, if they forget a little while their political, social and denominational differences and unite for a great aim. I myself consider the experiences of this week as belonging to the most beautiful of my life. It was a week of strenuous work, but also of joy, of strengthened faith, and of a deepened conviction that the people are ready to work for the good, that the fight against alcoholism is one of the most necessary means to rebuild the nations, and that the cooperation in this fight has a power to draw people together, a power to bridge gulfs of misunderstanding.

One of the most interesting meetings took place in St. Paul's Church in Frankfort a.M. This is one of the best known historical places in Germany. Here in 1848, at the time of the revolution, the German liberals held their Parliament Assembly trying to unite Germany. In the chair was a Methodist; the first speaker was a university professor of Theology, Evangelical National church, Member of Parliament, belonging to the National Party; second speaker, a woman, a Roman Catholic, member of the center party; third speaker on the program a representative of the Labour movement. The first spoke about local option as a means for rebuilding the life of the nation, the subject of the second speaker was local option and the German Women; of the third, the Significance of local option for the German laborer. And the miracle was that all were one in a feeling of responsibility, in love for the country and for their neighbors, and in a holy decision not to rest until the victory should be won.

A further step was taken in 1926. After the way had been prepared by local committees in almost all the larger cities and towns, we began a drive for signatures under a mass petition for local option to the Reichstag. The date of the beginning was the 25th of March, and it was our hope that this work for the welfare of the people could and would be done quietly under the best wishes of all men of good will. Nobody had an idea that a mighty

thunderstorm of a contra-offensive would break forth against the "fanatical total abstainers," as they called us. The anti-alcohol week had awakened the people, as I said, but it had also awakened the liquor traffic and the brewers. As long as the temperance organizations celebrated their anniversaries only with songs and lectures, as long as they tried nothing else but to save drunkards, and allowed the alcoholists to erect one place after the other to make drunkards, even the brewers were satisfied with them. But now, when they proclaimed the right of the people, of men and women, who pay the taxes, the right to decide how many places of selling liquor they will have, or will not have, the danger to the trade was felt and like Demetrius, the silversmith in Ephesus, they began to cry: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." They were alarmed, and mobilized their forces. Hundreds of thousands of marks—I know what I say—were paid into the fund which was to support the movement **against** local option. Following our example, a Reichsausschuss (National Committee) **against** local option was organized. Speakers traveled through the country, hired the largest halls and gave lectures **against** local option. In the newspapers appeared hundreds of articles, written by professors, lawyers, physicians, etc., warning the people of the threatening danger of local option, which was defined as the first and decisive step toward prohibition. Large advertisements, some taking the whole page, tried to show in what danger the nation was, and asked the people: "Do not give your name for local option." There was no newspaper in Germany from the large papers in Berlin to the smallest village-paper in the country which did not bring articles on the alcohol problem, pro or contra local option, and the member of parliament, who had said: "Gemeindebestimmungsrecht" would never be popular in Germany, was surprised and remarked; "What's the matter? In the train, in the street cars everywhere local option is the subject of discussion, and a member of the Reichstag just told me, that he cannot any longer drink his glass of beer quietly in the restaurant of the Reichstag. As soon as he sits down somebody will come and ask: 'What do you think about local option?'" The most interesting thing happened on the very morning when the soliciting of the signatures began. In all cities, on all advertising spaces, in a large size, so that nobody could overlook it, there appeared a mighty, frightful monster; you could not quite decide whether it was a human being or a beast, with long legs and iron shoes out of which long nails protruded, walking over the city, trampling down churches, factories, breweries, restaurants, homes. And beneath the picture, which resembled the apocalyptic beasts of scripture, you would find the words "Local Option." Other examples of the contra-offensive could be given but those mentioned may suffice for this time.

You ask now about the result. Of course, this action was felt. But even the most furious fight **against** could not stop the movement **for** local option. The churches did their duty. Young people went from house to house. Women mobilized their sisters. I am sorry that I have no time to mention at least a few names of the men and women of the different temperance organizations of the National and Free Churches and the Catholic church, of the youth—the women—and the laborers' movements. But to give only the names would take nearly all the time at my disposal. So I resolved not to give

any details in names, but to speak so that you may get an impression, that the temperance forces of Germany are at work, and that united they are a power for good which is to be felt today. Every word of appreciation or of praise I could say of the leaders of the organizations, of the organizers of the local committees, of the speakers who gave us a splendid literature on local option, of lawyers who studied the legal side, of physicians who enlightened us on the medical point of view, of leading professors of national economics who proved the economic value, of pastors who awakened their congregations, and of the noble men and women, old and young, who went from house to house in soliciting signatures:—(I know of a man, 71 years old, who collected 900 signatures alone)—every word of praise I could say, would not be sufficient to do credit to the service, the self-denial, the sacrifices, the courage, the idealism and the faith they had. I wish that a man with a pen like Carlyle or Goethe would come to write the history of this campaign. What a wonderful chapter it would be! Let me only state to this World Congress, that you co-workers, or I will say your brethren in Germany, though they have become poor in earthly means, are yet rich in faith and in courage, they stand on their feet, and you can expect them to do their duty. There was a kind of a laudable competition between the different organizations, and when the fixed time of four weeks was over

2,565,000 Signatures

could be handed over to the president of the Reichstag in Berlin.

We had these signatures bound neatly in 256 volumes, each containing 10,000 names. The sample we took into the president's office was the one with names from the district that had elected him as their representative. It was a remarkable day in the history of the temperance movement in Germany. Two automobiles, laden with the signatures, stood before the Reichstag, right beside the monument of Bismarck, who looked down upon the strange scene; there were 40 young Berlin abstainers, girls and boys, Good Templars, unloading the autos and marching to the Reichstag building, each of them carrying 50,000 signatures, while the cameras of the newspapers took snapshots of them. What does it mean for young people to take part in such a historical moment?

The executive committee was then received by Mr. Loebe, the President of the Reichstag, who himself is in favor of local option. He declared that this was the largest number of signatures under a petition that ever was sent to the Reichstag, perhaps to any parliament in Europe. On the next occasion, when the liquor question is considered, this mountain of names would be laid on the table of the house and show the Reichstag what the people want.

So much about the movement. These signatures are perhaps the most outstanding fact in the temperance reform work of Europe during the post-war years. The fight has not yet been won. A new license bill, prepared by the government, and to be dealt with in the Reichstag this fall does not include local option. There was a time when it seemed possible to get a majority for local option still in the present period of legislation. At present it does not seem so. Nobody could expect to reach such an aim with one step. Others will have to follow. But—though Germany is not yet ripe for prohibition, it is ripe for local option. Local option would be the one, the neces-

sary and the unsurpassable means of education on the drink-problem for the whole nation. Each case to vote upon would be a Chautauqua on the alcohol question. I wonder if we could not set local option as an aim before all the nations of Europe! My hope and faith to reach the aim for Germany is based on the experiences I told. Three powers are with us in the fight. First, the churches. We shall not get forward if we cannot mobilize the religious and moral forces of the Churches. And the churches will respond. Second, the women. Would you have gotten prohibition without the help of the women? The women of Germany will be with us. And the women are those whom the brewers fear most. In the third place, the youth. The young people—at least many of them—consider the beerglass as the symbol of a time that is past. If we had allowed the youth to sign, we would have got millions more. But we wanted only voters, to make the action impressive.

As my time is past, only one more word for conclusion. Two pictures have impressed me deeply while in your country. In Washington, D. C., I visited your wonderful capitol, the symbol of America's greatness, future and responsibility. I saw the pictures of Columbus; how, first, when he made his proposition, the idea of getting to India by going west on the ocean, was considered ridiculous by some of the best, the learned, and the rich men, who were asked to support him. For he could only realize his plan if he was helped. At last his faith kindled the faith of others, they helped him, he succeeded, and then nobody found it ridiculous any more. Columbus was one of the heroes of humanity. My friends, we live in the time when some good, learned and rich people, especially in Europe, think it ridiculous to overcome the power of alcoholism, to change the deep-rooted drink customs of the nations. Have we faith in our call, and have we faith in the living, almighty God, such a faith that the faith of others will be kindled, inspired and strengthened? All things are possible to him who believes. I wish that this convention, besides all other results, will give us new visions of the opportunities of the time and a new faith.

The second picture came into my mind when reading the journals of that great missionary and explorer, and friend of men, David Livingstone. While in Africa nothing touched his heart of sympathy more than slavery. One day he wrote in his diary: "God bless everybody, be he a Christian, Mohammedan, or a Heathen, who helps that humanity may be freed from the curse of slavery." And I say: God bless everybody, to whatever religion, denomination, nation or political party he may belong, who helps that humanity may be freed from the curse of alcoholism. And I hope your sympathies will be with us, when we work and fight and endure, and serve for that great cause in Germany.

A 1928 FORECAST

By HON. S. E. NICHOLSON, LL.D.

Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America

I do not presume to possess the gift of prophecy. I belong to no school of the prophets, whether fundamentalist or modern, liberal or conservative, with the trademark of the elephant, or the coat of arms of the donkey. I always pray to be delivered from the folly of indiscretions, and must therefore

with propriety beg to be excused today from giving you the name of our next president.

I might with proper grace presume to name a number of gentlemen, who will "choose" to run for the presidency in 1928, but with equal assurance I could present a near-duplicate list of those who will run in vain, a fact which is too obvious to make it necessary for me to engage in personalities or enter the domain of nomenclature at this time.

The choice of candidates for the presidency, congress, et cetera, made by the electorate in 1928 will depend largely upon the issues which these candidates typify. If prohibition shall be an issue in the national campaign next year, let it be known once and for all that it is there, not by any choice of the friends of prohibition or because of any action on their part, but by the insistence of those who are in open rebellion against the fundamental law of the land. The friends of prohibition are tolerably well satisfied with the dry majorities in congress and in most of the state legislatures, and have therefore no object in raising anew an issue already settled and supported by majorities so generally. Upon the wets and upon them alone must rest the odium for whatever of political disturbance arises from the prohibition issue at a time when other great domestic and international questions have every right to a hearing in the coming campaign.

That the prohibition issue will be injected into the campaign of 1928 is beyond question. Every movement of the opposition for the past two years has been directed to this objective. By stampede methods, by catch-as-catch-can maneuvering, by chicanery and by shameless disregard of the truth they have grown frantic in trying to clear the way for an onslaught upon the electorate of the land a year hence, in the interest of a return of legalized liquor in some form, in any form which the confused voters might perchance allow.

The opponents of prohibition, led by the liquor interests, are playing a game, with illy concealed purpose to confuse the public mind, the stake being the presidential and congressional elections of 1928. No one can rightly understand the present prohibition situation without taking this into account. It is a situation that is largely abnormal, to which thousands of citizens are making contribution with no other purpose in mind, than the effect of their action upon this game now so clamorously under way.

It is a game in which tragedy and comedy intermingle. It is tragedy to witness the reckless and even lawless attitude of thousands of our citizens, who have become the dupes of the liquor interests to the extent of believing that they are contributing to the repeal of prohibition by rebelling against it. It is the method of anarchy and disorderly government, which, if successful, would strike a blow at the very heart of representative government.

If it be treason for a contender to foul his opponent in a boxing contest, what shall be said of the citizen who fouls his government and its Constitution by wilful disobedience to the fundamental law for the avowed purpose of working a repeal? The constitution provides an orderly method of changing or repealing law, and the candidate who winks at repudiation or nullification as a means of modification will receive scant consideration by the general electorate in the year of our Lord, 1928.

Were it not so tragic, there would be distinct comedy in the antics of cer-

tain political groups, some who play their dry constituents for a set of simpletons while they themselves vie with their political opponents in bidding for the liquor vote, while others are skulking along the political sidelines in frantic efforts to discover which way the prohibition breezes are blowing.

It is my humble opinion that the year 1928 will not be a salutary year for the political trickster who assumes to play a game with the fundamental law. The pathway to the White House does not run by way of the brewery or the wine press. Candidates for presidential preferment must have something more to commend them than the repeal of enforcement statutes, the tortures of Senatorial inquisition, or the invocation of the discarded issue of sovereign rights as a cloak of respectability for the liquor traffic. The road to our national legislature is not paved with disrespect for law, nor is it bordered by the bootlegger and the rum runner. It is not going to be a good year for gamesters of the rummy type.

We have the time probably for a little analysis of the situation we face. The years of 1920 and 1921 will forever stand as monuments to the benefits wrought by prohibition. They were the years in which there were the best observance and the best enforcement of national prohibition. Every survey made, every collection of official data told an unbroken story of public and private betterment. Even in New York City, hard boiled and unyielding, public officials conferred seriously over the necessity of diminishing materially the appropriations for charitable purposes. So beneficent was the new freedom from the grip of the rum power that the liquor interests were alarmed and saw every chance for a restoration to power rapidly slipping away.

Then something began to happen. Within little more than a year upwards of forty organizations came into being to oppose prohibition, with the inevitable result that encouragement was given the bootlegger and both executives and the judiciary found it increasingly difficult to enforce the law in many localities. Some of these societies have not survived, while others have grown strong by the very force of desperation. It is these, such as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, that have given form to the movement for the revocation of the prohibition laws.

Nearly two years ago the interests represented by these organizations began the inauguration of their game, designed purposely, I dare to assert, to confuse the public mind, and lead to the popular belief that a ground swell had set in against prohibition.

First came the nation-wide newspaper poll, a loosely devised straw vote, its advocates knowing full well that the thirsty ones would vote loud and often, while the prohibitionists, satisfied tolerably well with their constitutional and legislative accomplishments and the mounting dry majorities in Congress, would have no purpose in getting excited over any such meaningless procedure. Notwithstanding the fact that election after election belied the poll and revealed its arrant foolishness, the wet newspapers and some that should have known better, heralded the results as a blow to prohibition, and filled their columns with liquor propaganda as the first step in an endeavor to unsettle the public mind.

Then followed soon the appointment of a Sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to consider some dozens of liquor bills pending

in that body. Having decided to grant public hearings on these measures, the wets flocked to Washington, and for days furnished volumes of liquor propaganda which was carried by the pro-liquor press in shameless quantities to every corner of the land, while for the most part, according only a minimum of space to the testimony of the friends of prohibition. Thus did the game proceed.

Then came the appointment of the Reed Senatorial committee, ostensibly to investigate reported corruption in certain senatorial primary elections, but seemingly to impose the powers of inquisition upon the Anti-Saloon League and, under the guise of looking into its records, make them available for newspaper publication. Again the opponents of prohibition trekked in haste to Washington, and again liquor propaganda flowed in a flood through the newspapers. The game was developing according to design, and the fog settled still further over the public mind.

Then came the referendums in several states, and the electorates in states like New York and Illinois were asked to voice an opinion on strangely worded questions, meaningless and more or less misleading, but which served admirably the purpose of scattering still more liquor propaganda before the voters.

The latest developments of this game are the concerted attacks now being made upon the Anti-Saloon League throughout the nation. Strangely enough, in almost every instance, the League is pictured as a discredited institution, and is then berated for its exercise of power. But neither consistency nor truth form any essential part of this pro-liquor game, just so the public can be made to believe its lying propaganda.

So the game goes merrily on, and for what purpose? Not alone for confusion for its own sake, but ultimately for the sake of its effect upon the elections of 1928. There is the issue in a nut shell. No greater conspiracy of evil has ever tried to capture a national election for its own unholy purposes. It has succeeded in part, and some good people have been misled. Others are yet wondering what it is all about.

The managers of this anti-prohibition movement have failed to reckon with one important fact. They have started a game at which others can play. Error cannot win against truth. Falsehood must fall in the clear light of the facts. The opposition is credulous beyond belief if it can hope that after the prohibitionists have won a succession of victories for the past ten years, they are going to permit themselves to be robbed of any part of what has been gained by any processes which the wets can devise.

It is my profound conviction that the wets have no man in either party who can win the presidency on any issue of modification or repeal, whether he be Governor, Senator, University President or Legislative Head. It is my conviction, also, that the wets cannot confuse the public enough to win any substantial gain in either Congressional house. Because, first, prohibition is winning its way in spite of open rebellion, and because further the prohibitionists of the country will not only fight to the last ditch to hold what they have gained, but are determined to suppress this rum rebellion that has dared to threaten orderly government and to challenge the right of our social order to protect itself from a destructive evil.

The liquor traffic in America is a lost cause. That which is best for all is the social ideal. No man or group may do that which contravenes the public health, the public morals or the public welfare. The old Latin maxim, "Salus populi suprema lex" is a law for every land and for every age, and embodies in essence the humanistic cry for social perfection. It is the negation of selfish individualism that demands personal preferment at the expense of the many. It is the soul of a developing civilization, the inexorable champion of the right of all men to live at their best and of society to climb the heights unchecked by the greed of any.

It is these fundamental issues of our American social life that are at stake in the campaign of 1928. It is not altogether a question of liquor or no liquor. In no sense is it a problem of alcoholic percentages. The issue rather is one of public necessity, to demonstrate that law is law, that government is serious business and not a game of football, that transgression of the best ideals for the human plan, conceived in the mind of God, vitiates the human law of advancement, and holds society in slavery to its own vices.

In my humble opinion, no political party in America which has a chance to win, will elect to cross the threshold of our American sanctuary with hostile intent to loosen the leashes which for seven years and a half have held at bay and in chains the dogs of greed and inebriety, which all too long preyed upon our American life.

Should any political party be so recreant to public responsibility as to name a candidate for high office who looks with indifference or hostility upon the prohibition policy of the land, it will be the signal at once for the mass concentration again of that public opinion which wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution and which has steadily contributed to the mounting dry majorities in the National Congress.

The horoscope of 1928 shows badly for the wet campaign, for already the political barometer indicates squalls and hurricanes for all candidates of a presidential character who stand for modification or repeal of prohibition. And to this end, let us here and now pledge the renewal of our faith.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION

ADDRESS

MR. EDWARD OLIVER, J. P.

Grand Chief Templar, Grand Lodge of England, I. O. G. T.

I am proud to stand here as one of the representatives of the Grand Lodge of England, and I bring with me the hearty greetings and the good wishes of the 75,000 members of that order in my country. We felt it was a happy coincidence that the dates for this Congress followed so closely on our International session at Philadelphia, enabling many of us to come along here and gain the inspiration which we can carry home.

We have come to learn the truth about this mighty and absolutely unique experiment which we cannot get from our English papers. We have even heard of a lie factory! I visited Mt. Vernon several days ago and was greatly impressed by the devotion of Americans and others to the memory of the great man whose remains are laid there. Thinking of the lie factory, I re-

membered the story of the school boy who, when asked what was remarkable about George Washington, replied that it was that he was an American and never told a lie. In my early days in the temperance ranks, I was frequently told, with assurance, that to ask for prohibition was equivalent to asking for the moon. So that it was nothing short of an inspiration to me to see for the first time on August 7th the shores of a great country which has, by due process of law outlawed the liquor traffic and declared that just as it is a crime to steal money, to fake another's signature, so it is a crime to make, to import, to sell, that which, as our great Shakespeare says, steals away our brains.

I have asked in the various places I have visited, where I could find a public house or where I could get a drink, but have been unable to keep my face straight long enough to get the information. We Britishers congratulate America on its brilliant audacity.

Backward as we must admit we are in the British Isles, we are by no means without hope. Scotland has made the first move, and despite terrific opposition, has already some most encouraging object lessons to show. Ireland is showing signs of movement and all England is being prepared, and may yet surprise the world, though she still considers the House of Lords, and not prison, the proper place for men whom John Wesley describes as Poisoners General.

We feel sure that America will stand firm, and will win through in spite of all difficulties, and we will watch and pray for your success.

We Good Templars are pleased that you have kept on the straight road, on which, as gallant Sir Wilfred Lawson once said, no one ever got lost, and we remain steadfast in the demand that a plain issue—Drink or No Drink—shall be submitted to the people. Management options are an abomination to us, and we thank you for your noble lead against them.

Whenever we are in danger of doubting the ultimate result of our efforts let us remember whose we are and whom we serve. Joshua had a great task allotted to him and was told to "only be strong and of a good courage." Realizing what a glorious world an alcohol-free world would be, let us take that message to heart, and throw ourselves without reserve into this great work.

PROHIBITION AS A PROMOTER OF PROSPERITY—FROM A MANUFACTURER'S POINT OF VIEW

COL. PATRICK HENRY CALLAHAN

*Manufacturer and Employer, of Louisville, Ky., formerly President of the National
Paint, Oil and Varnish Association*

I have just come from a dinner where twenty-five or thirty of us Kentuckians got together, as Kentuckians do, under the leadership of Mr. Graham, the Anti-Saloon League superintendent for our state, and at the close of the dinner we sang the old song, "The Moon Shines No Longer on the Kentucky Home." It has been said of us prohibitionists that we are long of face and stern of character, and that we have none of the sweetness of life. On the contrary, when I think of the battles, and embittered battles, that we have been through during the last ten or fifteen years, it is astonishing that we are able to retain these days our usual abundance of good humor.

As my dear friend, Bishop Nicholson, has told you, I come from Kentucky and the metropolis of the state, and I have seen the remarkable degree of prosperity that prohibition has brought to my city. Furthermore, he has told you of my having been, a few years ago, president of the second largest business association in this country. Therefore, I think I can speak with some experience on this matter of prosperity, on this matter of flourishing business, and how much prohibition is responsible for this prosperity. Prosperity, as you perhaps know, does not apply to all classes at the same time. We have had in this country for the last four or five years a great degree of prosperity for certain classes, including the iron industries and almost all the urban industries. On the other hand, mining and those employed in mines, either coal or mineral, and farm labor and farmers themselves, have had no prosperity except in small spots. But industry has been prosperous in a marked degree ever since the introduction of prohibition.

Very close estimates could be made of the amount of money spent for intoxicating liquor before the time of prohibition. We had our Internal Revenue Department and we had the state returns as well, and we estimate that for liquor of all kinds there was approximately five billions of dollars spent annually. Professor Fisher of Yale estimates the former expenditure for liquor to be nearly six billion dollars, but we will just consider the lesser amount of five billions. Five billion dollars or even four billions actually saved out of the five billions formerly spent on liquor, and added to the usual purchasing power of the nation will go a long way toward making the "wheels go spinning" as we business men say. To say four billion dollars of a saving is very conservative, and when this sum of money is put into circulation for not only necessities but those luxuries and things that go toward a better form of living, it is going to mean a great deal of prosperity for all these lines of trade and traffic. This prosperity also reflects itself directly and indirectly in all other lines of business and professional activity.

Those people who make a study of economics sometimes differ as to what is the cause of prosperity. There is one school, the conservative kind, or rather the thought that prevailed a hundred years ago, that if the upper class, or nowadays, the finance or money interests, were prosperous that would of itself expand, it would make investments and bring returns, give employment and additional employment, and that general prosperity would prevail therefrom. The other school of thought says that when the farmers have fine crops and the workers in the factories and the mines get good wages, they produce a purchasing power and make profits for the financier in just the reverse of the above. I believe nowadays most of the economists have concluded that you can not have general prosperity very long unless there is a general prosperity among the masses where the bulk of the purchasing begins.

During the last several years, all workers but the miners and the farmers have been prosperous. Farm labor is now down to twenty millions of our population and more than 70% of our population is dependent on industry, business and transportation, and either by compulsory methods of prohibition or personal desire we have now adopted a type of thrift or saving that has put money into savings banks, into building and loan societies, in seven years, to the equivalent of the previous twenty-seven years before. We all know it

is not human nature for all of us to save money. I believe for every dollar that has been saved, ten dollars have been spent, which is a very conservative calculation. This money has been spent in moving pictures, radio equipment, entertainments at home, better and more expensive forms of dressing, and certainly there have been improvements in the sanitary and hygienic form of living in America in the last seven years that have put all the plumbing fixtures people ahead, doubling their business everywhere for the last seven years. With the good wages of today which are twice the wages of seven years ago, a portion of same put in the bank and a much larger portion expended, you may naturally expect to see stores prospering and all forms of industries that make products that go into home life, advertising, selling, and prospering.

The American people and the working people, especially now, have a fashion of living that is all their own in comfort, sanitation and hygiene, spending money for entertainment and amusement, the like of which was never dreamed of in other countries and by previous generations. That in turn has brought about a wonderful purchasing power that causes a prosperous flourishing condition in this country of ours. Just the other day the Brotherhood engineers of this country on only the Eastern lines were given an advance of six million dollars in their wages, which is the estimate for only one year. Everybody who is studying economics realizes that that means six more million dollars to go into building and loans and savings banks, although perhaps nine out of ten of those dollars will be spent for additional luxuries, additional improvements in living, and being spent largely in the cities, of course, it will bring additional prosperity to the cities and their factories and employees. In Louisville, Kentucky, we have seen this very great improvement in business and the professions. There was a time when whisky, as has been often said by me, was to Louisville what motor cars are now to Detroit, or steel to Pittsburgh. It was just as much a part of our fabric of finance and our social structure. There were 29 distilleries, one of them making 400 barrels of whisky a day. But we now have a city with varied industries that give steady employment and pay fine wages and in five years of Prohibition we have showed as much growth in population and building as during the previous fifty years.

Prohibition, Prosperity, Peace and Plenty go hand in hand.

THE POLICY AND THE PROGRAM OF THE UNITED TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS OF CANADA

REV. W. W. PECK, M.A.

Educational Secretary, Prohibition Federation of Canada

The object of the Prohibition Federation of Canada is the same as that of the World League Against Alcoholism—"to attain by the means of education and legislation the total suppression throughout the world, of alcoholism." Its activities are determined by the legislative and social conditions existing in Canada. Under the British North American Act of 1867, legislation dealing with the manufacture, exportation, importation and transportation of liquors rests with the Dominion parliament; the provincial legislatures may legislate only with regard to the retail sale of liquors.

This divided jurisdiction is primarily responsible for all our troubles.

In none of the eight provinces that adopted so-called provincial prohibition did we really have prohibition. When the provincial prohibition act came into force the brewers and distillers, licensed each year by the Dominion Government, continued to manufacture the same as before. For example: the Province of Ontario adopted prohibition on September 16, 1916. During 1926, however, the Province of Ontario, while nominally under Prohibition, had seven distilleries and twenty-eight breweries in full operation. Their attitude toward provincial prohibition was that it was an unwarranted restriction upon their business. Nominally they could not manufacture for retail sale in Ontario. After supplying the Provincial dispensaries or liquor stores they were supposed to export their product. The result was that from a number of our Lake ports we had boats clearing after dark for Cuba via the Chicago Drainage Canal, and these boats would make a phenomenal trip, being back for another cargo next morning. Whilst part of this liquor found its way into the United States, part of it found its way back into Ontario. The presence of this liquor was used to discredit provincial prohibition. The bootlegger had no difficulty in securing ample supplies. The propagandist for liquor control claimed that the bootlegger was the product of prohibition: as a matter of fact he had little difficulty in securing his supplies from the brewers and distillers, from those who would profit most by the defeat of prohibition.

Having a Dominion license, it was quite legal for a brewery or distillery to export liquor to any country. In 1924, according to government returns, there was exported from Canada to the United States, \$19,391,000 worth of liquor. Of this amount \$4,581,525 worth was at the port of Windsor, opposite Detroit. In 1925 there was exported to you \$11,874,000 worth of liquor. Of this amount \$6,572,360 worth was at Windsor. For the first six months of this year there was exported to you \$11,466,000 worth of liquor. Of this amount \$7,275,760 worth was at Windsor.

You will see at once how, under our laws, the brewers and distillers were a menace to Prohibition in Ontario, and in surrounding countries.

You will also see from the volume of their business why it was profitable for them to contribute large sums of money for propaganda purposes. For example: On May 5, 1927, the affairs of one of our distilleries being under investigation by the Customs committee, it was revealed that the company had paid \$363,000 for propaganda in combating prohibition. It was shown that \$180,000 was in reality a campaign fund applied largely to fighting for Government Sale in the recent election in Ontario. This amount from one distillery.

It has been shown under oath that similar conditions exist in other provinces.

These conditions may be said to have determined the organization and the policy of the Prohibition Federation of Canada. It was seen that the form of provincial prohibition that we had—merely prohibition of retail sale—was not sufficient; that we must have prohibition of manufacture, of importation, of exportation and of transportation; that liquors must not be allowed to be exported or transported since there was so much risk of their being diverted for sale within the province whilst on their way.

Nor under Government sale have the brewers been satisfied with merely selling to the government. In British Columbia government sale came into operation on June 15, 1921. Over three years later, on December 15, 1924, the Attorney-General, Hon. A. M. Manson, standing in his place in the legislature at Victoria, stated: "I have no sympathy for the brewers. I could not, after my three years' experience. There has never been a day when the brewers have not spent every minute in doing their utmost to contravene the will of the people, defy the government and tear down the law of the land. To most of the brewers the meaning of the word 'honor' is unknown."

The Hon. R. W. Craig, the then Attorney-General of Manitoba, speaking at Portage la Prairie on January 13, 1927, two years and four months after government sale came into effect in Manitoba, stated: "As appears by a return brought down in the closing days of the last session of this legislature 61½ per cent of the beer manufactured in Manitoba upon which gallonage tax was paid, appears to have been disposed of without being accounted for to the liquor commission. We have the unprecedented number of convictions during last year—31 in number. One firm has two convictions, two firms have three convictions each, four firms have four convictions each and one had seven convictions during the year."

Annual reports of the provincial Government sale Liquor Commissions all report large increases in the amount sold under government sale over the amount sold under prohibition. In British Columbia, for example, the amount sold in the government dispensaries for the year 1920, the last year under prohibition, was \$909,884.18. The amount sold in the government liquor stores for 1926 under Government sale was \$13,434,345.28; and this amount does not include the sale of beer in the beer taverns.

The amount sold in Ontario last year under prohibition was \$5,083,340.23. The Ontario government, in estimating the profits for the first year under government sale, placed the amount at \$7,000,000. According to the rate of profits of other provinces under government sale, this would mean a government sale of from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The social results of this increased amount of liquor sale and consumption are what might be expected. For example: comparing statistics for the city of Toronto for June and July, 1926, under prohibition, with June and July, 1927, under government sale, we find that charges of drunkenness increased from 862 to 1,082; drunks in charge of autos, from 25 to 31, an increase in each case of 25 per cent. The auto accidents increased from 258 to 368. Disorderlies increased from 203 to 290, or 42 per cent.

Under government sale, infractions of the Liquor Act have increased instead of decreasing. In British Columbia in 1919 under prohibition there were 896 infractions of the liquor act; in 1920 under prohibition, 1,314; but in 1922-1923, the second year of Government sale, there were 2,400 infractions; in 1923-1924, 2,196 infractions; in 1924-1925, 3,364 and in 1925-1926, 3,365.

Under government sale, bootlegging, especially by the bottle men, has increased. In Vancouver, British Columbia, after six years' trial of Government Sale, the Liquor Control Board recently extended the time of two liquor stores to twelve o'clock midnight. This does not, however, prevent illicit sale on Sundays and holidays. According to the Victoria (B. C.) Times

of July 30, 1927, "Police Commissioner Staneland bitterly attacked what he referred to as indiscriminate selling of liquor from Government stores to those who had already been convicted of bootlegging. 'The Liquor Board turns on the tap', said Commissioner Staneland, 'and we clean up the mess'."

Perhaps the most sinister effect, however, has been upon our political life. The Dominion committee carrying on our customs investigation discovered a canker at the root of our public administration. To attain their object the liquor interests made lavish use of funds. The Halifax Herald said editorially: "Events of the past few months and disclosure after disclosure prove that the whole Dominion has been caught in the meshes of the traffic." McLean's Magazine (Toronto), stated: "With millions upon millions at stake was it any wonder that this oligarchy of bootleggers were able to summon to their aid members of Parliament, were able to wangle defense even from cabinet ministers." The Financial Post, of Toronto, stated: "Those behind the scenes state that the growth in smuggling was a direct result of the breaking down in the morale of the customs service as a result of the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic, with its colossal scale of operations, its huge profits, its temptation for graft, developed by organized gangs of cold, determined, strongly backed and heavily financed crooks, who were the willing servants of wealthy Canadians and Americans, many of them powers in politics, got beyond the control of the ordinary preventive service. The customs preventive service, in both United States and Canada, broke down under the strain of the liquor traffic's evil influence. When the men who were making smuggling an industry, began to widen the scope of their operations to include many other commodities, the service was unable to cope with the situation. Politicians, between the deep sea of their financial supporters among the smugglers and the devil of their harder job, did nothing."

Having in mind the divided jurisdiction and the intolerable conditions that have been created, the Prohibition Federation of Canada, whilst keeping in mind Dominion-wide prohibition as its object, is urging on the Dominion government necessary amendments to restrict the freedom with which clearances are given liquor boats under the customs act. We are alarmed at what has resulted from this in our own land and we are ashamed when we consider what has happened to our neighbors.

We are also seeking amendments to the Canada Temperance Act so that control of manufacture be given to the provinces. We think that when a province votes dry, automatically the breweries and distilleries in that province should go out of business.

Educationally, through the press and by means of text books prepared for Sunday schools and public schools, we are trying to teach young and old that alcohol is not a stimulant, but a depressant; is a narcotic drug that successively weakens and suspends the functions of the brain from above downwards; that it is a poison that prevents its user from accomplishing his highest and best; that socially it is a menace to the home, to clean politics, to good society.

To business men, to show the economic benefits of prohibition, we quote the following: Sir Alfred Balfour's statement to the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce—"Prohibition has given to the United States twenty per cent ad-

vantage over us in the competition for the trade of the world." The statement of Sir Philip Snowden, the Labor leader, at Bradford, England: "I was a member during the war of the liquor control board. We had scientific experiments and investigations made in regard to the effect of a comparatively small dose of alcohol upon the efficiency of the drinker, both in clerical and manual occupations. The conclusion was that a moderate dose of alcohol had the effect of reducing the efficiency of the working man by one-seventh." The statement of Herbert Hoover, U. S. Secretary of Commerce: "Exhaustive study from many angles of production over average periods of ten years apart, before and since the War, indicate that whilst our productivity should have increased about 15 per cent, due to the increase in population, yet the actual increase has been from twenty-five to thirty per cent, indicating an increase of efficiency from somewhere of ten to fifteen per cent. There is no question in my opinion that prohibition is making America more productive." Professor Irving Fisher states that the adoption of Prohibition has meant an increase of six billion dollars a year in the income of the United States.

We must always keep in mind that fundamentally the liquor question is a moral question, a question that all moral leaders seeking to establish the Kingdom of Righteousness on earth, cannot possibly ignore. Thus whilst teaching the young that making the most of life means total abstinence, we also have in mind the enlisting of all in a national campaign for better business, cleaner social and political life. As the social and industrial development of the United States was the outstanding achievement of last century, we are hopeful that during this century a sober, industrious and God-fearing Canada will take her rightful place among the nations.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

PROHIBITION AND THE COMMUNITY

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST

Washington Representative, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

By the will of the great majority of the people, expressed in the regular way, and after years of consideration and deliberation, we amended our constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. We prohibited a thing and a system which was the most debauching, the greatest crime-producing, health-destroying, heart-breaking factor in our American life.

Now we are being told that the law is not enforced in certain sections and not observed by all. Assuming this to be true, it is no reflection upon the law, but it is a serious reflection upon the citizen who is either too unpatriotic to observe the law, too apathetic to take a strong stand for law enforcement, or too selfish to interest himself in that which, no matter how worthy, may not mean much to him personally.

In our impatience to see laws effective immediately, we are likely to dwell too much on the imperfections and too little on the benefits. A Chinese man of letters recently said: "We Chinese think in centuries, you think in years." And but recently Jane Addams said: "Give prohibition three generations and it will do away completely with drink. Here around Hull House we used to see whisky and beer left at saloons by the dray load. The poverty and suf-

fering were appalling. There is such a difference now that it seems like another world." We are well on the way, but cannot be satisfied with the progress already recorded toward actualization of the ultimate goal—prohibition generally observed and adequately enforced.

Therefore, if our objective is to be attained, the community conscience must again be appealed to and aroused. If you will search your memories, and answer the question, Where did the movement for national prohibition first begin? you will be reminded that it was in the smaller communities; that the sentiment which later swept the nation had its birth there. In community sentiment is to be found the real foundation of national action, just as the family is the unit upon which local organized society is built.

Following the illustration a little further, we will realize that if the family has the proper social consciences then will society have the proper social conscience; if the community has the proper civic conscience, then it must necessarily follow that the nation will have an exalted national conscience.

When citizens are made to realize how potent their influence in the community may be, and the necessity for individual and group effort to the desired end, we will have laid a firm foundation for desired conditions in the nation at large with respect to law observance and law enforcement.

How often we reach out, with constructive intent, in an effort to remedy some situation in a far off capital, for example, where our influence is necessarily weakened by reason of distance and lack of intimate knowledge, and ignore conditions in our local community where our influence should not only be more directly effective but more speedily felt.

It is much easier for an organized group to condemn an executive because of some particular action, the intimate details with which they are not in the least acquainted, than to face the fact that violations of the prohibition law are winked at in its immediate neighborhood.

Is it not futile for the small, far-away community to spend its energies in an effort to perfect conditions in our large centers of population like New York and Chicago, and be blinded to continued violations in their own town or village; blind to places where intoxicants are dispensed—places which could easily be eliminated by the organized action of women, alone, of the community? If there was demanded in the home a strict observance of the prohibition law, how comparatively short would be the time when law observance would be the rule of the community, and of the nation?

It is easy, of course, to understand why and how we have become accustomed to working nationally, and have turned our thoughts and activities away from the community. In the final effort to establish state and national prohibition, it was necessary to nationalize the prohibition sentiment created through community education and organization, covering a period of half a century. This we brought to bear in the state and the nation to secure submission of amendments and legislation to make these effective. Writing prohibition in the fundamental law in state and nation necessitated a great concentration upon the centers of power. Quite naturally the community, having succeeded in focusing its thought upon state and nation, lost the sense of community responsibility, which has not since been revived.

The marvelous era of moral growth and civic development, materializing as

it did in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, must be followed by an equally marked renewal of conscience awakening, that the full benefit of what has been won may be realized. The question, therefore, is:

Can the community conscience be again aroused?

Organizing nationally for law enforcement is to a degree spectacular and therefore has a great appeal. Many committees, and effective they have proved, have been valuable allies in recent years of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that matchless organization which, more than fifty years ago, began education, agitation, and organization for the total annihilation of the beverage liquor traffic. The Anti-Saloon League, with its aggressive leadership, meeting the enemy on his own ground and besting him; the Prohibition party, which pioneered so sturdily in the political field; and the Prohibition and Temperance boards of the various churches, helping to arouse to a ceaseless activity the church membership—likewise have all together aided in reaching the cherished goal.

The achievement of the Eighteenth Amendment attests the effectiveness of these groups, federally. It would seem, therefore, that as we are well organized nationally, the time has now come for these manifold agencies to divert some of the tremendous influence so strongly evidenced, to the arousing of the community conscience and organizing through it to secure universal observance of the law.

What a marvelous thing nationally was the action of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in biennial convention, when the question of going on record as opposing any weakening of the Federal prohibition law, was proposed! The proposal was seconded by representatives from every state in the Union, and when the National President asked for a vote on the question, the response was unanimous. To confirm this, the president asked for the negative vote and there was not a single "Nay" in that great convention, representing millions of women of the United States. This action was indicative of a widespread determination to see this great experiment of the ages completely and finally successful. Reflect for a moment on the tremendous and far-reaching influence of these millions, if directly active in awakening THE COMMUNITY CONSCIENCE.

Devotion to our country can have no higher expression than loyalty to our constitution. That great progress has been made cannot be successfully challenged.

Even in the face of great progress there is something more to be done before we arrive at that solidarity of public opinion so essential to our complete and final success. What is the great need to complete the task to which we have dedicated our lives? Some way, somehow, the citizen must be brought to a sterner realization of the fact that law enforcement, and to a still greater degree, law observance, is the vital question.

Total abstinence through education—law observance through community effort—these will give us freedom from the age-old burden imposed by the alcohol habit. Organization directed towards arousing the community, which will be reflected in the national conscience, is the heart of the whole thing.

Never in the history of this country when the issue has been clearly drawn as between observance and non-observance of a basic or fundamental law, has

the right failed to prevail. The conscience of the country will not permit the direct or indirect nullification of any law that has had placed upon it the approval of the majority. The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the organic law of these United States. Upon its strict observance rests our honor and our integrity. This is the challenge which we here and the millions of others of our fellow citizens throughout the country are today facing, "Prohibition generally observed and adequately enforced."

THE BATTLEFRONT IN SWEDEN

SENATOR ALEXIS BJORKMAN, Stockholm, Sweden

Last time—in 1920, in Washington, D. C.—when I had the honor to speak in this country to temperance friends from all over the world concerning the Bratt system, our Swedish liquor system, I ventured to express, as my opinion, that the system would soon prove to all, who would see and understand, that this system is not the way to general sobriety.

The seven years that have passed since 1920 have proven—year by year better and better—that I was correct.

We shall not deny that the consumption of intoxicants has decreased in Sweden, if it is compared with the time before the World War, nor shall we overlook that drunkenness has decreased comparatively to somewhat the same extent—that is to say, the drunkenness that can be seen in the police reports. But it is evident that only a part of the intoxicated are taken care of by the police.

The consumption of brandy was 40 million litres in 1913 and in 1926 it was about 30 million litres. The consumption of wines was 3,100,000 litres in 1913 and 4,500,000 litres in 1926. Malted liquors were consumed in 1913 to an extent of 270 million litres and 230 million litres in 1926.

Arrests for drunkenness were 59,000 in 1913 and 30,000 in 1926. It is to be remembered, however, that drunkenness among young people has proportionately increased during the last few years. Out of the total arrests for drunkenness the following percentage represents persons under 25 years of age:

1922, 19 per cent; 1923, 19.9 per cent; 1924, 20.7 per cent; 1925, 21.4 per cent, and 1926, 21.5 per cent.

Only a few persons (about 6,000 in the whole country) can get the Motbok (the "right" to buy liquors) before 25 years of age. This because of the local authorities' right to decide the age for buyers of strong drink.

In the cities and towns where, so to speak, all of the selling of intoxicants is carried on, younger persons who have reached the age of 18, can buy intoxicants for drinking on the premises.

The drunkenness among young people has two special causes: First, that persons who have the right to buy liquors through the use of the Motbok, illegally furnish them to the young or to others who have no Motbok. The number of persons having Motboks has steadily increased year by year. In 1926 the number was 1,088,976 (more than one-sixth of the total population); of that number 98,717 were women.

The other reason is beer. Swedish beer must not contain more than 4 per cent alcohol by volume or 3.2 per cent by weight, but everybody understands that it is easy to get intoxicated by drinking such beverages. To be

sure, one has to consume quite much of water, but it is not hard to get rid of the water, while the alcohol stays much longer in the body and causes intoxication. In Sweden the buying of beer is not controlled or rationed out as brandy is.

The greatest harm is caused, as I have said, by the Swedish Motbok system, through the control—or rationing system, which is set up and carried on by the Motbok. Every blameless citizen has a right to get a Motbok, when he has reached the age that is decided upon, and most men use this right: more than two-thirds of all grown-up men have a Motbok. And, of course, when the Motbok gives a right to buy liquors, that right must be made use of.

It is perfectly clear from what I have said, that the Swedish system for selling liquors in no way solves the alcohol problem. On the contrary, it seems to be very well adapted to stabilize and develop the drink habit. Experience, in all times and in all lands, has shown that the liquor problem can not be solved through any system of **selling** intoxicating liquors, but only through the abolition of every form for distribution of such liquors.

Therefore, it is evident that our fight in Sweden, as everywhere else in the world where men do understand the alcohol problem, is a fight for prohibition.

All temperance friends in Sweden are now, since the popular vote of 1922, prohibition friends. The fact that we at that time did not get more than 49 per cent of the votes cast for prohibition was first and foremost due to the economical disadvantages which came as a result of the war, even for those lands in Europe which were lucky enough not to be drawn into it.

Next time, when we in Sweden go to great battle, whether it be at a plebiscite or at elections to our lower house of parliament, we will prove where the real majority in this question is to be found. Until that time comes, we will have—just as was done in the United States—to try to curtail and drive back as far as possible the liquor traffic in cities, towns, townships and counties.

The leadership in the Swedish fight for prohibition is with the National Dry Federation of Prohibition Friends, a union of the following forces: (1) The Swedish Temperance societies. (2) The Swedish Anti-Saloon League, and (3) The Central Board of Woman's Prohibition Work.

The Swedish temperance societies now count about 250,000 adult members, and the free-religious denominations, which are united in the Swedish Anti-Saloon League, count about 290,000 adult members; a good part of the State Church also adheres to the Anti-Saloon League.

In the public vote on prohibition in 1922 the position was as follows:

For prohibition—888,459 (49.12 per cent of all votes cast). **Against** prohibition—924,550 (50.88 per cent of all votes cast.) The majority against prohibition being only 36,000 votes.

The temperance movement is at present represented in the Swedish parliament as follows: Drys in the Upper house: 44 out of a total of 150. Drys in the Lower house: 109 out of a total of 230. Total: 153, who are members of the dry groups in the Parliament; that is, 40 per cent of all the members of the Parliament.

The ways and means through which the prohibition friends in Sweden endeavored to reach their goal, are these:

Education through thousands of lectures every year and distribution of temperance literature among all classes of people:

Legislation: The private economic interests in the alcohol trade are to be eliminated;

Local as well as state government must be entirely free from all dependence upon the revenues from the liquor trade;

The people must be given the right to determine by direct vote, whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold in the cities, townships or counties;

Enforcement of existing liquor laws must be made as effective as possible;

Counteraction against every movement in regard to legislation, that would hinder the adoption of prohibition.

In 1928 elections to all seats in the Lower house will take place. The prohibition friends of Sweden will, without any doubt, work by all their strength in these elections in order to bring the number of reliable drys up, so that the way speedily may be opened for the realization of their long-cheered aim in regard to legislation, and thus the way may come, when the liquor traffic in Sweden will be forbidden through the will of the people.

In closing I will, as a Swedish representative, bring you good temperance friends in the U. S. A., thanks for all that we have received from the United States.

During the last hundred years we have sent millions of our best citizens to your country. Everywhere in the States they have broken new land and have become good American citizens as also have their children in the second and third generation.

But we have received from you, besides, so much of good things, both materially and spiritually, in the eighteen thirties, the organization idea in the temperance work, through the missionary from America, Rev. Baird, who was sent to Europe by the American Temperance Society. Half a century later you sent us the prohibition idea through the Order of Good Templars, and now, at last, through the Anti-Saloon League, you have taught us to unite all prohibition friends in the country to do effective union work. I am glad to be here as a representative not only of the Swedish temperance societies, but also as a representative for the entire prohibition movement of Sweden.

The example of a nation, that has not only adopted prohibition, but also is making it effective in its life, will help us in a very high degree, not only in Sweden, but in Europe, yea, in all the world, to make ourselves free from the misery of the alcohol traffic.

Hail, America!

PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND—A MESSAGE AND AN APPEAL

By DUNCAN MACLENNAN

Honorary Secretary of the Scottish Temperance Alliance

Eight years ago you good people of the United States closed your seagates to "Scotch", but I am going home to testify that you have opened your hearts to the Scotch.

I bring greetings from the Temperance workers of Scotland to our fellow workers from many lands assembled in this Congress. A gathering like this reveals to us our solidarity, and ought to send us back again strengthened and inspired for the great task to which we are all pledged.

Let me first of all give you a flashlight impression of Scotland's position with regard to the Temperance question.

It is almost exactly one hundred years since we began to enact any kind of prohibition of the liquor traffic. All that our forefathers were then able to say to the traffic, legislatively, was, "No selling of liquor during the hours of Divine Service on Sundays." A tiny beginning, but once you are able to establish even the suggestion of a conflict between drink and the service of God you are on the right road, and that has proved to be the case with us. Twenty-five years later our predecessors were able to say: "No sale at all on Sunday." For more than seventy years past that law has been enforced with the utmost stringency. It has been jealously guarded by temperance reformers, and it has been an unspeakable boon to our land. Not only so, but in addition today there is prohibition of retail liquor sale during sixteen hours daily on all the other days of the week. Within these one hundred years the hours for the legal sale of liquor across the bar have been reduced from 8,760 in a year to 2,504.

But that is not enough, and for the accomplishment of our further objective we have a preliminary instrument in our Local Option Act, passed in 1913, which became operative in 1920. For the purposes of that Act, Scotland is divided into 1,215 voting areas. Prior to the passing of the act, 304 of these had no public houses—that is, they were saloonless—and they remained so. Under the act 29 areas have voted and retain, No-License; and 30 others have voted out, through the Limitation Option, one-quarter of the former licenses.

In the rural areas polls are taken at fixed triennial periods, if demanded by ten per cent of the electors. In the city areas a poll may be called for in November or December in any year, provided an interval of three years has elapsed since the date of the last poll. The options submitted to the electors are: No-Change, Limitation of Licenses and No-License.

The conditions of securing No-License are severe; 35 per cent of the voters on the register must vote for it, and so must 55 per cent of those who actually go to the poll. Even so, the temperance forces of Scotland have made a good start on the way to their country's redemption, and they will not cease to fight until Scotland is completely free from what in the home-land has been her greatest curse, and in the face of all the nations her most shame-covering scandal.

And here I would just like to say this—as a Scotsman and on behalf of all Scotsmen and Scotswomen of right will and Christian outlook, I denounce with indignation the action of the Scottish distillers in sending liquor across the seas for consumption in a friendly country which they know has banned its use. It is a breach of the good feeling which should subsist between two friendly nations, but it is infinitely worse. It is a menace to the peace of the world, and a despicable attempt for the sake of gain on the sobriety and purity of the coming generation.

Several things stand between us and the achievement of our objective.

One is the traditional hold of liquor on the national life. Dr. Herdod told us yesterday that in some of the continental European countries when a man enters his wine cellar he has something of the feeling that he might be expected to have when he enters a church. In Scotland the days have long since gone when a man said grace over his whisky; but there are still many

people in Presbyterian Scotland today who regard liquor as part of the fore-ordained scheme of life. It sometimes seems that nothing less than a moral earthquake could separate them from their inherited prejudice. But the impossible is happening before our eyes. Let me illustrate. The chairman of a well known social club in my own city of Edinburgh told me only two or three months ago that for the first time in their long history they celebrated their anniversary dinner this year without one drop of intoxicating liquor being placed on the table. To us that is significant, but much more significant is the fact that the Town Council of Glasgow, governing municipally about one million people, have officially banned liquor from their banquets. The traditional hold of liquor is loosening its grip. The liquor interests are compelled now to fight, because we are fighting and because we are making advances all along the line.

I do not want to mislead you, nor to over-state the position. There is still much to overcome, but remember, with sympathy and with gratitude, that this is in Scotland. We are getting on.

Another great obstacle between us and victory—and it is this that here I want to emphasize—is the insistent, plausible, subtle, well-timed reports that reach us of the so-called failure of prohibition in the United States. Some of us try to keep abreast of the accredited facts. But as your great fellow citizen, Mr. D. L. Moody, who did so much for the spiritual uplift of Scotland a generation ago, used to say: “A lie circles round the globe while truth is putting on its boots.” We want to see devised as quick a currency for the truth as for the lie. But in the meantime we should be glad if Senator Upshaw would tell us how to fumigate the lies.

It is quite true that we are accumulating splendid Scottish facts of Scottish local prohibition. It is quite true that these facts tell us of dried tears, of well-clothed and well-nourished children, of happy homes and of clean streets, and that these facts are going to tell with cumulative effect in the days to come. But it is equally true that in the old land from which I come a great many people, many of whom would not care to admit the fact—are holding back because of what they think and what they are told, is happening in your land. Fundamentally, deep down, no doubt only sub-consciously to many of our people, perhaps the most potent immediate factor governing the situation in Scotland is the situation in America. If prohibition in the United States were presently to be revealed as a clear success, both substantively and as a problem of law enforcement, I feel confident in saying this, that prohibition would emerge in Scotland as an easy probability. That at least, is my view. That is my faith. That also is your challenge—part of the price of your leadership.

That is why I join hands across the seas with Mr. Gifford Gordon and say to you great people of the United States—“Hold Fast, America.” That is why, with profound admiration, with deep respect, and with personal unbounded confidence, I venture to say to you, “America, stand firm. The forces arrayed against you are still strong and rich and powerful, but we look to you to win through to your final goal.”

You have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the country. May I not emphatically say to my fellow countrymen, when I go

back, that you are getting it firmly fixed into the constitution of the people, and that this magnificent endeavor is on its destined way to full accomplishment?

In this question at least you have taken the leadership of the world, and when you shall have still further succeeded in making the ideal real, as I believe you are now in the very course of doing, all the nations will be your debtors, and they will rise up and call you blessed.

I have spoken to you of Scotland's position. I have feebly voiced the appeal of her idealism. Suffer me one word on her outlook.

We recognize and we growingly recognize, that this is no mere affair of the parish, or the town, or the city. This is no affair merely of the province, or even of the state or of the country. This is a world movement. Some of us have been endeavoring for some time past to relate our Scottish campaign to this wider issue. For although we must all primarily "brighten the corner where we are," we must never cease to remember that the field is the world, and that it is our high privilege to join hands with our sisters and brothers of all the nations in making this a drink-free world.

How good to see this brave array of the flags of the world. May they increasingly wave in happy unison. And here, may God set the world in our hearts and send us out again to help achieve for humanity the twin boons of world peace and world sobriety, so that we may realize within a measurable—perhaps within a brief—period of time, this ideal, surely the will of Christ for a torn and broken world—

Between the Nations—no more War,
Within the Nations—no more Drink.

AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO AUSTRALIA

MISS GRACCIO LEGGO HOULDER, of Victoria

Mr Chairman, English, Canadian, South African, Scotch, Irish and New Zealand cousins, and foreign brothers in the world cause of prohibition:

Two men in conversation the other day, were discussing the "Advancement of Woman." One reminded the other of a woman's limitations regarding vocabulary.

"Isn't it a pity," he remarked, "the average woman's vocabulary is so limited—only five hundred words."

"What!" questioned the other, "The average woman's vocabulary limited to five hundred words?"

"That's about it."

"Well, my wife, then, has certainly a marvelous 'turn-over'."

Had I had time this morning to exhaust my "average vocabulary" to tell you the message I have to tell from America to Australia, I would indeed be pleased. Over two years ago I came to the United States to get this message. I came as a seeker after truth. I came to judge the working of the Eighteenth Amendment, that I might carry back to my country a message pertaining to its success or its failure. In Australia the wet press would have us all believe that the Eighteenth Amendment is a failure, a farce, and a fiasco. The only thing for a young speaker like myself who wished to be effective in prohibition campaign work to do, was to personally visit America.

personally investigate and personally collect data as to the facts. And now the time is drawing near when I am about to turn my face homeward. I am due to "give my message" at the "All Australian Congress" to be held in Sydney, New South Wales, from June 1 to 11 of next year, and in the name of its committee I am charged to invite prohibition leaders and workers attending this Congress to make a big effort to visit Australia and be in attendance on this most auspicious occasion in the history of the Temperance movement in Australia.

This morning I have but a few minutes in which to tell you the message I am taking back home. I must tell it to you in a few words. It can be told in two words! **Two words!** Two wonderful, glowing, dynamic, thrilling words! In them I see a mighty moving drama, a song sweeter than any sung, a poem, a fine symphony, greater than any yet composed, a picture, to hang on the walls of time—with Kansas as its central figure—and a monument erected to posterity. I hear in these two words the singing of a mighty hallelujah chorus with a grand Amen—"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow"—the message I have for Australia—the message Australia waits to hear, told in two glorious words—

Prohibition Prohibits!

Furthermore, I say emphatically that in my opinion, of all the efforts in all the world at all times to control, to eliminate, to abolish the legalized liquor traffic, **Prohibition in America is the best yet!**

I have heard that someone said "The Eighteenth Amendment was attached to the Constitution by a pin." But let it be remembered that that pin is the "Safety Pin" of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. And to make the attachment more secure there followed a strong application of the best brand of sealing wax in the form of the women's vote—the Nineteenth Amendment.

America's most discriminating women will never, never permit the Eighteenth Amendment to be torn from the constitution. Prohibition has come to stay! The women of America will see to that.

There are many factors, many phases of the prohibition movement to be studied: many motives determining the outlawry of the legalized liquor traffic, but again I say, in my opinion, the supreme desideratum is the welfare of the child. Compared to this desideratum, all others seem transitory. Alcohol constitutes the deadliest enemy of childhood. For many generations the child has paid the price of its existence. The last generation paid; this generation, in my country, Australia, will have to pay, and tomorrow's generation, unless we do as America did—hear and answer the cry of the child for protection against this evil, and so make the childhood of tomorrow free. Prohibition is the greatest child welfare movement of the age. Also, prohibition is inseparably linked with Safety First.

"Motor cars or liquor bars—which?" asked America. And America answered, "Motor cars."

I shall tell Australia that the efficiency slogan of industry in America is "Total Abstinence." If a man is detected with the odor of intoxicating liquor on his breath, he is fired. If he be known to drink, he is never hired. America has a marvelous lot of common sense.

During my American tour I have visited many of your great military hospitals and entertained the soldiers with my Australian pictures. I am commissioned to take back "their love" to the "Anzacs"—our Australian soldiers. I am glad to note the fine feeling of friendship your "dough-boys" entertain for our "Anzacs" or "Aussies" and I can say with all my heart that the Anzacs reciprocate the sentiments.

America, stand firm! Hold fast to Prohibition! Know no retreat to the wet enemy! Where you stand today, we in Australia will stand tomorrow. What America has done, Australia will do. Remember, it's up to you to see Prohibition through, for all the world is "listening in" to you.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA REGARDING PROHIBITION

REV. D. N. McLACHLAN, D.D.,

General Secretary Board of Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada

This is a great occasion. What is being done by this Congress is challenging not only the attention of the delegates, but the attention of civilized mankind. On the one hand we stand for the removal of a heavy burden that has too long rested upon the helpless and weak. On the other hand there is unseen, but ever watchful, a powerful organization world-wide and cruel, with its back to the wall and determined to exhaust all of its resources of money and brain in the battle for its existence. Leading the forces of sobriety is this Great Republic. It has taken a brave and noble stand. Canadians feel proud of what America has done. We regard ourselves as very close to the United States in more than a geographical sense. People of British stock are finding it harder and still more hard, to call America a foreign land—for what is this great Republic but one of the lion's whelps grown to lionhood, and for distinction's sake, growing a pair of wings, and lately proving himself to be a lion of the air?

The Executive has been kind enough to ask me to speak a word about the attitude of the United Church of Canada to Alcoholism. It is a great pleasure to say that long before the Uniting Churches entered into Union, they had severally and emphatically declared themselves as hostile both to alcoholic usages, and to the legalized traffic in strong drink. At the meeting of the first general council setting up the United Church, a significant incident took place. No sooner was the constitution of the organization completed and the church able to articulate itself, than there came from the floor as by a spontaneous outburst, a proposal that The United Church of Canada should reaffirm as its own, the traditional attitude taken to alcohol by the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches in their previous independent forms. This action was taken by the general council, and is so deeply involved in the history and spirit of the denominations now constituting The United Church, that there is no possibility of any change in this matter.

The position in Canada is very different from that in the United States. This republic, by constitutional amendment, has outlawed the liquor traffic, and I may truthfully say that those who look on from the outside are watching with wistful longing for the complete success of the policy inaugurated by the United States. Let me add this also, that the effort to nullify the deci-

sion made by the United States through illicit importation in your country, finds no sympathy from the reputable elements in society, and you will be glad to know that The United Church of Canada has emphatically called for the cessation of any regulations which make it easy to break the American law.

No such Constitutional Act outlawing the traffic is within measurable distance in Canada. Our position is very different from yours. The distribution of powers between the Federal and Provincial legislatures forbids any likelihood in the immediate future, of securing a Federal act excluding all forms of manufacture, importation and sale of liquor within the Dominion of Canada.

As in all nations, we have a considerable section of the population distrusting state action. These people are not to be classed as belonging to the wets. They believe in ecclesiastical action for the removal of the evils of alcoholism. The United Church of Canada, and, indeed, I may include all Christian denominations, are feeling more and more that the supreme attitude of the church is not so much to promote sobriety by political action, but rather to create an informed public opinion, and a sustained political conscience, which will itself find expression through political organs, and finally become enacted in law, thus eliminating alcoholic usages and the trade in alcoholism.

The United Church of Canada recognizes that all workers in this wide field, whether they approach the task from an economic point of view, or in the interests of society generally, are our allies whose intimate cooperation we seek, and with whom we desire to work in close fellowship. But, as a Christian church we are charged in the first degree with ministering to that form of life which finds expression in religion. Our work is rather to arouse the religious consciousness of people regarding the baneful influence of alcohol in all the higher phases of human life, and thus to mobilize in support of right laws and wise government the vast power of organized religion. The membership of the United Church is overwhelmingly in favor of complete Prohibition, although there is, doubtless, a considerable number of members and adherents who have some misgivings as to the effectiveness of prohibitory laws, unless they command the assent of a large majority of the population.

The constituency of the United Church of Canada is, in the main, of Protestant and Puritan tradition, of English speech and stock. The effort to impose the standards suggested by our own traditions, upon newly arrived people whose racial and cultural origins are different from our own, and to accomplish this by means of the compulsory power of the State, naturally excites some distrust among many of our people. Yet, it remains true that The United Church as a body, as voiced by its Courts, has no hesitancy in its statements of purpose and policy. That policy has been set forth as four-fold:

1. To meet the craving for drink by the self-imposed discipline of total abstinence:
2. To meet the pressure from social life by organized resistance to drinking usages:
3. To meet the tendency towards drinking customs which arise from mistaken or ignorant ideas about alcohol by persistent and accurate scientific education, and—
4. To meet the terrific pressure of propaganda and advertisements by the wets, by the supreme voice of the people, which is expressed in statutory enactment.

You do not desire from me any statement of the political phases of the movement in Canada. This has been, or will be, discussed by other speakers. I may, however, point out that the electors were led to believe that in the largest province of Canada—Ontario, there was such a majority of the population desiring the free sale of liquor as to require the removal of absolute prohibition and sale in that province. This idea led the government to provide for "Government Sale of Liquor." There is no "**Government Control**" in Canada. Out of a population of two and three quarter millions, barely one-twentieth, or five per cent, have shown any desire to utilize the opportunity of securing liquor. This suggests that the actual demand for the sale of liquor was not so much the demand of those who wished to buy, but the persistent demand of those who wish to sell.

As one charged with executive responsibility within the United Church of Canada, I can give you the most positive assurance that this large body will, with ceaseless vigilance and energy, seek to bring to bear the utmost pressure of an awakened conscience and organized opinion, looking to the entire elimination from personal, and social life of all avenues to alcoholic beverages. It is doubtful if within the great fellowship of ministers, now united in the pastorate of The United Church of Canada, there could be found twenty men whose support to prohibition would be withheld in any situation calling for electoral decision.

I trust this organization may continue to move wisely and effectively in the future as it has in the past, until the day shall arrive when in every nation under Heaven the traffic in strong drink will have been removed.

AS THE BATTLE GOES IN DENMARK

LARS LARSEN-LEDET,

I. S. L. W., of the I. O. G. T., Editor Afholdsdagbladet, Aarhus, Denmark

I come from a country where the habit of drinking has its roots going back to the oldest time.

The Danes, a thousand years ago, believed in a dozen gods, who killed each other every day, but arose in the night, ate bacon, drank ale out of long horns, and then killed each other again.

It was the highest ideal of the heathen time, to drink ale and kill human beings. The man who did so, got everlasting life, and even in heaven he was served with ale and beer. Only he, who didn't empty the drinking horn, went to hell, where no intoxicating drink was served.

This shows us that the old Danes were far from being a temperate people.

Religion changed. But until the last century the belief remained, that he who drank the most ale, was the greatest hero.

Only two and a half centuries ago, one of the kings who (by the wonderful grace of God) ruled Denmark and Norway, on a certain occasion proposed 35 toasts and drank them all. **Every one** of his guests, the nobles and the higher clergy of Norway, rested under the table, when the banquet was over. His Majesty wrote in his diary, that it was the happiest day in his life! The diary is now kept in a museum in Copenhagen and is a very interesting book indeed. The king used to write a cross when he had got drunk, two crosses when he had got a great drunk, and three indicated a mighty one.

There are many crosses in the Royal diary, often one, more often two or three, and sometimes four. The king had many "happy days."

And the "good" example, shown by His Majesty, was followed by the people, from the upper classes to the lower. The nobles drank, the clergy drank, the common people drank.

It was in those "happy days" Shakespeare wrote his famous words, "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Shakespeare was right. He is still right—but not to the same degree.

Fifty years ago the temperance idea came to our shores. Men and women of the common people—not the kings, not the upper ten, not the clergy—but just the common people, awoke.

Society mocked the first pioneers; they were regarded as fools, as people outside of discussion.

But the idea grew, and today we are represented in all classes of society. The temperance movement in our country counts 160,000 members, out of a population of 3,400,000. It owns its own daily paper and several weeklies.

In 1907 we began to vote on the liquor business, and since then we have closed the half of the 1,600 saloons in the rural districts, dried up 219 parishes, one-fifth of them all. Besides this all the Faroe Islands, by a vote of their own people, have prohibited the sale and manufacture of strong drinks and the government has prohibited the supply of alcohol to the natives of Greenland.

During the war the manufacture and importation to Denmark of brandy and other distilled liquors was restricted to one-tenth of what it was before, and beer with more than three per cent of alcohol was prohibited. The beer restrictions were repealed after the war, but the brandy restrictions are still in force, and will be so forever. Nobody expects that our national drink will come back any time more.

The last twenty-five years the consumption of pure alcohol has been reduced by two-thirds, from 8.28 to 2.66 litres per capita.

In these last days a Royal Commission has proposed (1) a development of the local option rights in parishes and counties, and (2) a state-wide vote on total prohibition to be taken, if asked for by 50,000 electors.

The alcohol capital is fighting furiously for its life. It controls most of the big newspapers and many of the electors.

Nevertheless, we hope it will be possible for us to clean more and more of the country and at last have it to enter the water wagon.

Dear old Shakespeare will then have an hour of joy in his grave. There will be no more "rotten" in the birthplace of Hamlet.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

EDWARD B. DUNFORD

Assistant General Counsel, Anti-Saloon League of America

The ratification of the Constitution of the United States drafted by the convention of 1787, marked a new experiment in government. By the Constitution the states delegated to the national government certain powers with a reservation to the states, or the people, of all powers not so delegated.

Many innovations characterized the organization of this new member of the family of nations. The most conspicuous of these was the division of power between the State and Federal governments and the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial branches with the carefully devised system of checks and balances to preserve this status. In the preservation of this equilibrium the Supreme Court is an important factor. Among the many unusual features perhaps none exceeds in importance the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States to review acts of Congress and of State Legislatures insofar as the latter may involve questions growing out of the Federal constitution.

The authority of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislative acts is not expressly given in the Constitution, but results from necessary implication. In the early history of the country a bitter controversy was waged over the existence of the power of the court to determine the validity of a law passed by the representatives of the people, but since the decision of the court in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, in 1803,¹ its exercise has never been successfully questioned, although the court has refused in some cases to entertain jurisdiction over matters it has characterized as purely political.² Review by the court is not confined simply to ordinary legislation, but extends even to passing upon the validity of amendments to the Constitution itself.

The decisions of the Supreme Court, therefore, represent a phase of the struggle to outlaw the liquor traffic that should not be overlooked in any study of the prohibition movement in the United States if a thorough understanding of it is to be obtained.

Whenever an amendment to the Constitution is adopted, or legislation passed by Congress, so widely affecting personal and property rights as did national constitutional prohibition, litigation inevitably results to test its validity. Conflicting views upon the same question of law may be expressed in the different courts of original jurisdiction. There follows a period during which administrative officials are uncertain of the full scope of their authority until the question can be settled by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, which is final. This is not alone true of prohibition statutes, but applies to all Federal legislation. Thus a new act of Congress affecting interstate commerce may cause scores of cases to be filed in the United States Supreme court. But the authority exercised by the court to render final judgment gives stability to the government and promotes a more uniform application of the law, which is essential in a nation composed of forty-eight distinct states.

Although the Eighteenth Amendment represented a new experiment by the people of the United States in the realm of national government, it was after all no new and untried venture in the science of government. Prohibition legislation, either in the form of state-wide laws or local option statutes, had been in force throughout the greater portion of the United States for many years prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. The addition of

1. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137.

2. *The Divine Pastora*, 4 Wheat. 52; *Jones v. United States*, 137 U. S. 202; *Kennett v. Chambers*, 14 How. 38; *Luther v. Borden*, 7 How. 1; *Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co. v. Oregon*, 223 U. S. 118; *Ohio ex rel Hildebrand*, 241 U. S. 565.

that amendment simply meant a readjustment of the police power over intoxicating liquor between the State and Federal government and the extension of the principle from the State as a unit to the larger national unit. Congress, in enacting the National Prohibition Act, had the benefit of the experience of the states in enacting similar legislation. Almost every provision of the National Prohibition Act finds its counterpart in some State law which had been tested and its constitutionality upheld by the courts. During the seven years since the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment only slightly over forty cases, directly or indirectly attacking the Eighteenth Amendment and the National Prohibition Act, have necessitated formal written opinion by the Supreme Court, and in not a single instance has that tribunal declared a provision of the amendment or its enforcing statute invalid.

Despite well established precedents the opponents of prohibition undertook a vigorous legal warfare. They enlisted in the attack many of the most eminent constitutional lawyers. The cases which have been decided by the Supreme Court may, for the purpose of this discussion, be classified: First, those dealing with the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment or with its interpretation. Second, those dealing with the constitutionality of the act passed by Congress for its enforcement, known as the National Prohibition Act. Third, those dealing with the interpretation of the National Prohibition Act. Fourth, those dealing with the relation of the Eighteenth Amendment to other provisions of the Constitution. Fifth, those involving matters incidental to prohibition enforcement. Sixth, those relating to the effect of the National Prohibition legislation on State laws; and, Seventh, those involving questions of international law.

VALIDITY OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Whether the Subject Was Within the Amending Power

Among the first objections urged against the Eighteenth Amendment was that it related to a subject that was not within the amending power; that it was, in effect, attempted legislation in the Constitution and was not within the purview of Article V of the Constitution of the United States providing for future amendments. This contention was ably presented by counsel for the State of Rhode Island and others in the National Prohibition Cases. In effect, the contention was that the power to adopt amendments was confined to subjects covered by the original constitution and did not extend to the supplementing of the Constitution by the addition of new subjects. Therefore, since the original Constitution had given to the Federal government no control over the subject of intoxicating liquors, the attempt to confer such authority by the Eighteenth Amendment was invalid. The court held that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was within the power to amend, reserved by Article V. of the Constitution, and declared:³

"That part of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution which embodies the prohibition is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers, and individuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates every legislative act, whether by Congress or by a state legislature, or by a territorial assembly, which authorizes or sanctions what the amendment prohibits."

3. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

Vote Required for the Submission of the Resolution for Constitutional Amendment

In the same cases it was insisted that the Eighteenth Amendment was invalid because the resolution for its submission did not receive a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of Congress. The Supreme Court held:⁴

"The two-thirds vote in each house of Congress which is required in proposing an amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present,—assuming the presence of a quorum,—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership, present and absent,"

No Referendum on Amendments to Federal Constitution

The Constitution of the United States provides that an amendment shall become a part of the Constitution when it is ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. In several of the State Constitutions there are provisions, either permitting or requiring proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution to be submitted to a vote of the people. In one of these States, after the Legislature had ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, the action of the Legislature was submitted to a referendum. The Supreme Court was called upon to consider the application of the provision of the State Constitution to amendments to the Federal Constitution. The court held:

"Referendum provisions of state Constitutions and statutes cannot be applied in the ratification or rejection of amendments to the Federal Constitution without violating the requirements of article 5 of such Constitution, that such ratification shall be by the legislatures of the several states, or by conventions therein, as Congress shall decide."

When a Constitutional Amendment Takes Effect

When does a Constitutional amendment take effect? The Revised statutes require that the Secretary of State, whenever notice is received by him that the necessary number of states have ratified a proposed amendment, shall cause the same to be published. In connection with the Eighteenth Amendment, the question was raised whether it took effect upon the date upon which the Secretary of State had issued his proclamation or upon the date the last of the necessary three-fourths of the state legislatures ratified. The court held it was the date of the ratification by the legislature of the last of the necessary three-fourths of the states and not the date of the proclamation by the Secretary of State that controlled.⁵

Power of Congress to Limit Period for Ratification

The resolution for the Eighteenth Amendment was the first ever submitted by Congress to the state Legislatures which contained a limitation of the time within which ratification must occur. Section 3 of the resolution for that Amendment required its ratification within seven years if the amendment was to be operative. Article V of the Constitution of the United States merely provides for the proposing and ratification of amendments. It is silent as to the power of Congress to fix regulations regarding ratification. Opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment contended that the section requiring ratification within seven years was not authorized by the Constitution; that Con-

4. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350.

5. Rhode Island v. Palmer, 253 U. S. 350; Hawke v. Smith, 253 U. S. 221.

6. Dillon v. Gloss, 256 U. S. 368.

7. Dillon v. Gloss, 256 U. S. 368, 375.

gress had exceeded its power, and, therefore, the Amendment was invalid. The Supreme Court overruled this contention, saying:⁷

"As ratification is but the expression of the approbation of the people and is to be effective when had in three-fourths of the states, there is a fair implication that it must be sufficiently contemporaneous in that number of states to reflect the will of the people in all sections at relatively the same period, which, of course, ratification scattered through a long series of years would not do."...

"Of the power of Congress, keeping within reasonable limits, to fix a definite period for the ratification we entertain no doubt."

Power of Congress to Enact Legislation Prior to Date Upon Which Amendment Became Operative

The Eighteenth Amendment was also the first which had postponed the date of its operation beyond the date of ratification. Congress had provided that the Eighteenth Amendment should take effect one year after ratification. The amendment was ratified by the legislatures of the necessary three-fourths of the states on January 16, 1919; but by its terms did not become operative until January 16th, 1920. On October 28, 1919, between the date of ratification and the date of its operation as fixed by the amendment, Congress enacted the statute for its enforcement, known as the National Prohibition Act. It was insisted that Congress had only such powers as are granted to it by the Constitution, and since by the language of the Eighteenth Amendment it was not to be operative until one year after ratification, that Congress had no power at the time it passed the National Prohibition Act to enact legislation prohibiting the beverage liquor traffic. The Supreme Court answered this contention by saying:⁸

"It is not correct to say that the Amendment did not exist until its prohibition went into effect; in other words, that there was no amendment until January 16, 1920, although one had been ratified a year before. The moment that the Amendment was ratified it became effective as a law. The operation of its words a year later depended wholly upon what had happened on or before January 16, 1919....

"A shorter answer to the whole matter is that the grant of power to Congress is a present grant, and that no reason has been suggested why the Constitution may not give Congress a present power to enact laws intended to carry out constitutional provisions for the future when the time comes for them to take effect."

Territorial Scope of the Amendment

The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes and declares it shall apply to the United States and all territory subject to its jurisdiction. What is included within this phraseology? This question was raised concerning the application of the prohibitions to the transportation of beverage liquors aboard foreign and domestic vessels when entering the ports of the United States and its possessions, and as to vessels of the United State when upon the high seas. The Supreme Court answered the question by saying:⁹

8. *Druggan v. Anderson*, 269 U. S. 36, 39.

9. *Cunard Steamship Co. v. Mellon*, 262 U. S., 100, 122.

"Various meanings are sought to be attributed to the term 'territory' in the phrase, 'the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.' We are of the opinion that it means the regional areas—of land and adjacent waters—over which the United States claims and exercises dominion and control as a sovereign power. The immediate context and the purport of the entire section show that the term is used in a physical, and not a metaphorical sense,—that it refers to areas or districts having fixity of location and recognized boundaries.

"It now is settled in the United States and recognized elsewhere that the territory subject to its jurisdiction includes the land areas under its dominion and control, the ports, harbors, bays and other enclosed arms of the sea along its coast, and a marginal belt of the sea extending from the coast line outward a marine league, or three geographic miles."

The Court held the prohibition applied to both foreign and domestic vessels when within the three-mile limit of the United States and its possessions, but that it applied to neither domestic nor foreign vessels upon the high seas.

Compensation of Liquor Interests Not Required

The question of the right of the liquor interests to compensation for business and property destroyed by reason of the adoption of the prohibition policy was raised with reference to the War Prohibition Act which preceded the Eighteenth Amendment; the Supreme Court holding in that case that the liquor interests were not entitled to compensation.¹⁰ This followed a long line of former decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving similar state legislation upon the subject in which it had been held that the conduct of the liquor business was a privilege and not a right and that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor was not an inherent right of citizenship.¹¹ Following these decisions the court ruled under the Eighteenth Amendment that its prohibitions could constitutionally apply to the sale of liquor for beverage purposes manufactured before its adoption.¹²

Meaning of Concurrent Power

The Eighteenth Amendment provides that Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. No phase of the prohibition legislation has given rise to more legal discussion than the meaning of this phrase. It was the first instance in which the Constitution had conferred in express terms concurrent jurisdiction over the same subject matter.

In the National Prohibition Cases the nature of the power possessed by Congress and the states was fully discussed. It was contended that concurrent power meant joint power and that legislation for the enforcement of the amendment must be the result of joint action upon the part of the Federal and State governments. It was also insisted that the term "concurrent power" contemplated the exercise of the authority conferred in different areas, that of the Federal government acting within those jurisdictions where Federal authority was exclusive and that of the States within their confines. These

10. *Ruppert v. Caffey*, 251 U. S., 264, 302; *Rhode Island v. Palmer*, 253 U. S. 350; *Samuels v. McCurdy*, 267 U. S. 188.

11. *Bartemeyer v. Iowa*, 18 Wall. 129; *Mugler v. Kansas*, 123 U. S. 123; *Kidd v. Pearson*, 128 U. S. 1; *Giozza v. Tiernan*, 148 U. S. 657; *Barbour v. Georgia*, 249 U. S. 454; *Crane v. Campbell*, 245 U. S. 304; *Samuels v. McCurdy*, 267 U. S., 188.

12. *Rhode Island v. Palmer*, 253 U. S. 350.

views were not approved by the Supreme Court. In defining the true meaning of the term "concurrent power" in those cases the Supreme Court held:¹³

"The words 'concurrent power' in the declaration in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution that 'the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation' do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several states or any of them, nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between Congress and the several states along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign or interstate commerce from intrastate affairs." . . .

"The declaration in the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution that 'the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,' does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means."

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ENFORCING STATUTE

Definition of Intoxicating Liquors

No question in connection with the prohibition legislation has been more vigorously contested than that of the power of Congress to define the term "intoxicating liquors." The Amendment prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. It declares that Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. When is an alcoholic beverage intoxicating? Congress, in the National Prohibition Act, declared that any beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume should be deemed an intoxicating liquor. It was insisted that this definition was arbitrary and included within its prohibition beverages which are not in fact intoxicating. The Supreme Court answered this in the following words:¹⁴

"Legislation and decisions of the highest courts of nearly all of the states establish that it is deemed impossible to effectively enforce either prohibitory law or other laws merely regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, if liability or inclusion within the law is made to depend upon the issuable fact whether or not a particular liquor made or sold as a beverage is intoxicating. In other words, it clearly appears that a liquor law, to be capable of effective enforcement, must in the opinion of the legislatures and courts of the several states, be made to apply either to all liquors of the species enumerated, like beer, ale, or wine, regardless of the presence or degree of alcoholic content; or, if a more general description is used, such as distilled, rectified, spirituous, fermented, malt or brewed liquors, to all liquors within that general description, regardless of alcoholic content; or to such of these liquors as contain a named percentage of alcohol; and often several such standards are combined so that certain specific and generic liquors are altogether forbidden as such other liquors as contain a given percentage of alcohol.

"A test often used to determine whether a beverage is to be deemed intoxicating within the meaning of the liquor law is whether it contains one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume. A survey of the liquor laws of the states

13. *Rhode Island v. Palmer*, 253 U. S. 350.

14. *Ruppert v. Caffey*, 251 U. S. 264, 282.

reveals that in sixteen states the test is either a list of enumerated beverages without regard to whether they contain any alcohol, or the presence of any alcohol in a beverage, regardless of quantity; in eighteen states it is the presence as much or more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol; in six states, one per cent of alcohol; in one state the presence of the 'alcoholic principle,' and in two states 2 per cent of alcohol."

"The decision of the courts as well as the action of the Legislatures make it clear—or at least, furnish ground upon which Congress reasonably might conclude—that a rigid classification of beverages is an essential of either effective regulation or effective prohibition of intoxicating liquors."

While the foregoing statement was made with reference to the War Prohibition Act, a similar position was taken by the court with reference to the power of Congress under the Eighteenth Amendment:¹⁵

"Congress did not exceed its powers, under U. S. Const., Eighteenth Amendment to enforce the prohibition therein declared against the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, by enacting the provisions of the Volstead act of October 28, 1919, wherein liquors containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume, and fit for use for beverage purposes, are treated as within that power."

**Power of Congress to Regulate Nonbeverage Liquors as an Incident of
Prohibition Enforcement
Medicinal Liquors**

The Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. To what extent did this give power to Congress to regulate the distribution and use of liquor for nonbeverage purposes? This question was before the Supreme Court in a number of cases involving the constitutionality of the prohibitions of the National Prohibition Act and its supplement, regulating the kind and quantity of liquor which a physician may prescribe for the same patient within a period of ten days. The Supplemental Prohibition Act of November 23, 1921, had prohibited the manufacture or prescribing of malt liquors for medicinal purposes. The authority of Congress to impose such an absolute prohibition upon malt liquors was challenged. The court said:¹⁶

"Neither beer nor any other intoxicating malt liquor is listed as a medicinal remedy in the United States Pharmacopoeia. They are not generally recognized as medical agents. There is no consensus of opinion among physicians and medical authorities that they have any substantial value as medicinal agents; and while there is some difference of opinion on this subject, the question is, at the most, debatable. And their medicinal properties, if any, may, it appears, be supplied by the use of other available remedies. That the opinion is extensively held that the prohibition of prescription of malt liquors is a necessary and proper means to the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverage, likewise appears from the legislation in many states, under which such prescriptions are not permitted.

"We find, on the whole, no ground for disturbing the determination of Congress on the question of fact as to the reasonable necessity, in the en-

15. *Rhode Island v. Palmer*, 253 U. S. 350.

16. *Everard's Breweries v. Day*, 265 U. S. 545, 562.

enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, of prohibiting prescriptions of intoxicating malt liquors for medicinal purposes."

The power of Congress to limit the frequency of prescriptions and the dosage was also questioned in cases relating to spirituous and vinous liquors. The court held: ¹⁷

"Restricting prescriptions by physicians of intoxicating liquor to not to exceed a pint for use by the same person within any period of ten days cannot, in view of the diverging opinions of physicians as to the medicinal value of such liquor, be regarded as arbitrary or without a reasonable basis, and is an admissible measure for enforcing the prohibition ordained by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

Liquor for Industrial Purposes

A similar question was raised regarding the power of Congress to regulate the use of alcohol and liquor for industrial purposes, but again the constitutionality of the statute was upheld. The court said: ¹⁸

"The power of the Federal Government, granted by the Eighteenth Amendment, to enforce the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor, carries with it power to enact any legislative measures reasonably adapted to promote the purpose. The denaturing in order to render the making and sale of industrial alcohol compatible with the enforcement of prohibition of alcohol for beverage purposes is not always effective. The ignorance of some, the craving and the hardihood of others, and the fraud and cupidity of still others, often tend to defeat its object. It helps the main purpose of the Amendment, therefore, to hedge about the making and disposition of the denatured article every reasonable precaution and the penalty to prevent the proper industrial use of it from being perverted to drinking it."

Statute Creating Separate Offenses as to Same Liquor Constitutional

Under the National Prohibition Act the same liquor may give rise to a number of prosecutions. It was contended that this was a violation of the Fifth Amendment. The court said: ¹⁹

"The contention is that there was double punishment because the liquor which the defendants were convicted for having sold is the same that they were convicted for having possessed. But possessing and selling are distinct offenses. One may obviously possess without selling; and one may sell and cause to be delivered a thing of which he has never had possession; or one may have possession and later sell, as appears to have been done in this case. The fact that the person sells the liquor which he possessed does not render the possession and the sale necessarily a single offense. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent Congress from punishing separately each step leading to the consummation of a transaction which it has power to prohibit and punishing also the completed transaction."

The subject of prosecution by both the state and Federal governments as involving double jeopardy will be discussed later.

17. *Lambert v. Yellowley*, 272 U. S. 581; *Hixson v. Oakes*, 265 U. S. 254.

18. *Selzman v. United States*, 268 U. S. 466.

19. *Albrecht v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 333.

CONSTRUCTION OF ENFORCING STATUTES

Status of Liquor Stocks

Aside from constitutional questions involving validity there always arise whenever new legislation is enacted, many questions of interpretation. Thus, did the owner of warehouse receipts covering liquors stored in bonded warehouses at the time the law went into effect have the right to withdraw such liquor for domestic consumption in his own home? This was decided in the negative by the Supreme Court.²⁰ It was held, however, that liquors purchased before the law went into effect and stored in a private warehouse, which were duly reported to administrative officers as required by the statute could be removed to the private dwelling of the owner for consumption therein.²¹ When the National Prohibition Act was enacted the Supreme Court had not passed upon the constitutionality of a statute prohibiting the possession of liquors for personal use acquired before the law went into effect. The question had been left open.²² Congress, therefore, did not attempt to make illegal the possession in the home of stocks acquired before the law became effective. The Court has since held constitutional a state law making the possession of liquors so acquired illegal.²³

Effect Upon Internal Revenue Laws

What was the effect of the adoption of the National Prohibition Act upon the former statutes regulating liquor for the purpose of taxation? Many of the Internal Revenue laws carried heavier penalties than those imposed by the National Prohibition Act. It was also insisted that it was inconsistent to tax a commodity which was outlawed. The Supreme Court, however, held that intoxicating liquors are subject to taxation, notwithstanding their manufacture and sale for beverage purposes is prohibited and punished.²⁴ The taxing power may be used as a means of discouraging a prohibited traffic, but when the imposition is a penalty as distinguished from a tax summary proceeding by administrative officials to collect by distraint without opportunity for notice and hearing will not be sustained.²⁵ Some of the regulatory provisions of the internal revenue laws were held by the court to have been impliedly repealed.²⁶ Congress was later held to have revived many of them by the Supplemental Prohibition Act as to offenses committed after the date of the passage of that act.²⁷

Forfeitures

As both the Internal Revenue and Prohibition statutes contain provisions for forfeiture the question arose in the interpretation of the prohibition statute in connection with the pre-existing Internal Revenue laws, as to which could be invoked where property had been used in violation of law. The Supreme Court held that the government could proceed under either law to condemn forfeited property, it being only necessary to allege and prove the elements of the offense as defined by the particular statute under which the pro-

20. *Cornelli v. Moore*, 257 U. S. 491.

21. *Street v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.*, 254 U. S. 88.

22. *Barbour v. Georgia*, 249 U. S. 454, 460.

23. *Samuels v. McCurdy*, 267 U. S. 188.

24. *United States v. Yuginovich*, 256 U. S. 450, 462; *United States v. One Ford Coupe Automobile*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 180.

25. *Lipke v. Lederer*, 259 U. S. 557, 562; *Regal Drug Co. v. Wardell*, 260 U. S. 386.

26. *United States v. Yuginovich*, 256 U. S. 450, 464.

27. *United States v. Stafoff*, 260 U. S. 477.

ceeding was brought;²⁸ but where the government elects to institute a criminal prosecution against the offender under one statute, it must invoke the forfeiture under the same statute. In other words, there cannot be a criminal prosecution under the National Prohibition Act and a forfeiture proceeding for the same act under the Internal Revenue Law.²⁹

Seizure by State Officers as Ground for Forfeiture in a Federal Court

In a case in which state officers seized a motor boat illegally transporting liquor and turned it over to the Federal government, the court was called upon to determine whether the seizure would be utilized as a basis for forfeiture. The Court held that the seizure by State officers of property employed in the unlawful transportation of intoxicating liquor, although not authorized by the National Prohibition Act, may be adopted by the Federal government so as to justify a forfeiture and the possession of the vehicle by the prohibition director was sufficient to give jurisdiction to the Federal court.³⁰

Administrative Authority Under Permit System

Under the National Prohibition Act the control of the distribution of alcohol and liquor for non-beverage purposes is provided by what is known as the permit system. The manufacturer or dealer desiring to engage in a business using alcohol or liquor in the process of its operation is required to obtain a basic permit resembling a license which is good for a period of twelve months, or in some instances until revoked. In addition a permit must also be obtained for each transaction involving purchase or transportation other than upon prescription of a physician. The authority of administrative officers to pass upon applications for permits and to revoke permits once issued was the subject of much litigation until the decision of the Supreme Court. The question was as to the discretion vested in the commissioner in the administration of the permit system. The Supreme Court upon this point declared:³¹

"The dominant purpose of the act is to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and all its provisions are to be liberally construed to that end. It does not provide that the commissioner shall issue any liquor permit, but merely that he may do so. It specifically requires the application to show 'the qualification of the applicant,' and authorizes the Commissioner to prescribe 'the facts to be set forth therein.' These provisions, as well as the purpose of the act, are entirely inconsistent with any intention on the part of Congress that the Commissioner should perform the merely perfunctory duty of granting a permit, to any and every applicant, without reference to his qualification and fitness; and they necessarily imply that, in order to prevent violations of the act he shall, before granting a permit, determine, in the exercise of his sound discretion, whether the applicant is a fit person to be entrusted with such a privilege. This is emphasized by the provision that if the Commissioner refuses an application, his action may be reviewed by a court of equity in matter of fact and law; there being no substantial reason for this provision if he is imperatively required to grant a permit upon the mere presentation of an application in due form."

28. *United States v. One Ford Coupe Automobile*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 180.

29. *Port Gardner Investment Co. v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 193.

30. *Dodge v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 212.

31. *Ma-King Products Co. v. Blair*, 271 U. S. 479.

Procedural Questions

Cases involving procedure in the trial of cases arising under the National Prohibition Act have also engaged the attention of the court. It has been held that prosecutions for first offenses under the National Prohibition Act may be instituted upon an information filed by the prosecuting attorney without the intervention of a grand jury.³² Such action must be upon leave of court first obtained; the affidavit of the district attorney affords sufficient verity to justify probable cause for the prosecution and a reference to supporting affidavits by private individuals does not invalidate the information as indicating that it is presented otherwise than upon the oath of office of the United States Attorney.³³

An affidavit verified before a state notary public is insufficient to support a warrant of arrest under authority of a Federal Court but a false arrest does not necessarily deprive the court of jurisdiction of the proceedings. The failure of the defendant to object to the jurisdiction when giving bond does not constitute a waiver of his right. The defect may be reached by a motion to quash the warrant after the accused has given bail, but a motion to quash directed solely to the information does not raise the question of the validity of the warrant and is ineffective after properly verified affidavits have been filed.³⁴

The Court has also held that the form of bond required of permittees by the Commissioner for faithful compliance with the statute are for indemnity only and are not forfeiture bonds.³⁵

The record of sales of intoxicating liquor required by the statute was held to apply to persons permitted to make sales only, and not to persons attempting to make unlawful sales so that an indictment charging a conspiracy to sell intoxicating liquors without making a permanent record was insufficient.³⁶

Under the law as it stood prior to the Reorganization Act of March 3, 1927, the Court held that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is a necessary party to an action brought to test the validity of regulations issued for the enforcement of the law.³⁷

The National Prohibition Act declares the premises upon which liquors are illegally manufactured, kept, sold, or bartered to be a nuisance and authorizes a proceeding in equity for its abatement and for restraining the individuals responsible. The provision is constitutional.³⁸ The court has held that the acquittal of a defendant upon a criminal charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance is not a bar to a proceeding in equity to abate the nuisance;³⁹ that notice is not a necessary prerequisite to the granting of a temporary injunction;⁴⁰ and that the Constitution does not require a jury trial in proceeding for the abate-

32. *Brede v. Powers*, 263 U. S. 4; *Albrecht v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 333.

33. *Albrecht v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op., p. 333.

34. *Albrecht v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 333.

35. *United States v. Zerbey*, 271 U. S. 332.

36. *United States v. Katz*, 271 U. S. 354.

37. *Gnerich v. Rutter*, 265 U. S. 388.

38. *Lewinsohn v. United States*, 278 Fed. 421, Certiorari denied 258 U. S. 630; *Duignan v. U. S.*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. 653; *Mugler v. Kansas*, 123 U. S. 123; *Kidd v. Pearson*, 128 U. S. 1; *Eilenbecker v. Plymouth County*, 134 U. S. 31.

39. *Murphy v. United States*, 272 U. S. 630.

40. *Druggan v. Anderson*, 269 U. S. 36, 40.

ment of a liquor nuisance;⁴¹ also that a United States District Court has jurisdiction to cancel a lease upon petition of the owner of the premises in an injunction proceeding where the evidence shows the existence of a nuisance.⁴²

Right of a Federal Prohibition Agent to a Removal of a Prosecution Instituted Against Him in a State Court

The revised statutes of the United States provide that whenever any civil suit or criminal prosecution is commenced in any state court against any officer acting by authority of any Revenue Law of the United States on account of any act done under color of his office, he may petition the United States District Judge for the removal of the cause to the Federal Court for trial. The National Prohibition Act declares that the officers charged with its enforcement shall have all the power and protection in its enforcement that is conferred by existing laws relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. In several instances in which prosecutions were brought against Federal Prohibition agents in state courts the Supreme Court was called upon to construe the language of these acts to determine whether the agents were entitled to removal. The Court held that where the petition for removal recited facts sufficient to show that the offense charged grew out of acts committed in the discharge of the duties of office that the agent was entitled to such removal, and if the petition for removal was defective it could be amended,⁴³ but where the nature of the offense charged was such as to indicate that it did not solely relate to acts done in the discharge of his official duty that he was not entitled to removal.⁴⁴ Thus a removal of a murder charge was held to be authorized, while removal of charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice and perjury was disallowed.

RELATION OF EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

Search and Seizure

The Constitution of the United States, Article 4, guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures, and Article 5 against compelling a citizen to give evidence against himself. Closely associated with the question growing out of the enforcement of the prohibition statutes are those connected with the law relating to search and seizure. The opponents of prohibition have sought to invoke the provisions of the 4th and 5th Amendments as a means of thwarting the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Under what circumstances may a search for intoxicating liquor be lawfully made without a warrant? The National Prohibition Act provides that when any officer of the law shall discover any person in the act of transporting intoxicating liquors in any vehicle in violation of law, it shall be his duty to seize the liquor and the conveyance, and arrest the person in charge. What was intended by the term "discover in the act?" Did it mean that a seizure without a warrant was limited simply to cases in which the illegal transportation was open and obvious, or did it confer the right upon the officer to search

41. *Lewinsohn v. United States*, 278 Fed. 421; *Certiorari denied* 258 U. S. 630; *Duignan v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 653.

42. *Duignan v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 653.

43. *Maryland v. Soper*, 270 U. S. 9.

44. *Maryland v. Soper*, 270 U. S. 36, also 44.

without a warrant whenever there was reasonable cause to believe the law was being violated? The Supreme Court declared:⁴⁵

"The guaranty of freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures by the 4th Amendment has been construed, practically since the beginning of the government, as recognizing a necessary difference between a search of a store, dwelling house, or other structure, in respect of which a proper official warrant readily may be obtained, and a search of a ship, motor boat, wagon, or automobile for contraband goods, where it is not practicable to secure a warrant because the vehicle can be quickly moved out of the locality of jurisdiction in which the warrant must be sought."

"The measure of legality of such a seizure is, therefore, that the seizing officer shall have reasonable or probable cause for believing that the automobile which he stops and seizes has contraband liquor therein which is being illegally transported."

It is lawful for an officer to arrest without a warrant a person committing a misdemeanor in his presence and to seize the evidence of crime.⁴⁶ The seizure by an officer without a warrant of liquor abandoned in an open field is not unreasonable,⁴⁷ but the search of a dwelling house by an officer and the seizure of liquor without a search warrant is a violation of the 4th Amendment and liquor so seized may not be introduced in evidence against the accused at the trial where a timely challenge is interposed.⁴⁸

In cases in which seizures have been made upon warrants first obtained the Supreme Court has been called upon to pass upon what constituted probable cause for the issuance of search warrants; the adequacy of the description in search warrants, and the extent of the premises that may be searched under warrants; also the character of use of the premises sufficient to make it a private dwelling within the meaning of the act. Thus, the fact that an employee slept and cooked in a room on one of the floors of a garage was held not to constitute it a private dwelling within the meaning of the law.⁴⁹

In a case in which the right of a prohibition agent to execute a search warrant was challenged it was settled that a prohibition agent is a "civil officer" of the United States to whom a search warrant may lawfully be directed for execution.⁵⁰

It is also established that the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the search warrant was issued is a judicial question which cannot be submitted to a jury for determination in a criminal trial,⁵¹ and that where a petition for the return of seized property has been overruled the question of probable cause for the issuance of the second warrant is *res adjudicata* in a subsequent prosecution against the one from whose premises the property was taken.⁵²

The fact that officers charged with the execution of a search warrant exceeded their authority by destroying the liquor seized except a small sample

45. Carroll v. United States, 268 U. S. 132, 153, 156.

46. United States v. Lee, No. 752, decided May 31, 1927; Angello v. United States, 269 U. S. 20, 30.

47. Hester v. United States, 265 U. S. 57.

48. Amos v. United States, 255 U. S. 313; Byars v. United States, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 331.

49. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 498.

50. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 505.

51. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 505.

52. Steele v. United States, 267 U. S. 505, 511.

preserved as evidence, did not in a criminal trial render the sample of such liquor inadmissible.⁵³

It has also been held that evidence seized by state officers, acting under a state warrant is admissible in a trial in a Federal Court for a violation of the National Prohibition Act.⁵⁴ However, where, by agreement, Federal agents accompanied state officers in the execution of a state search warrant issued on information and belief, which is insufficient under the Federal law, it was held that the search was illegal and the evidence inadmissible in a prosecution in a Federal court.⁵⁵

Seizure of American Vessels on High Seas

A decision of the Supreme Court had established that the National Prohibition Act by its terms did not apply to American vessels when on the high seas.⁵⁶ In another case the question arose whether the customs officers could seize, beyond the twelve-mile limit, a vessel registered under the laws of the United States engaged in smuggling liquor into the United States in violation of the revenue laws. The court sustained the right of the government to a forfeiture of the vessel under the circumstances in that case, saying:⁵⁷

"If vessels violating the revenue laws and thereby incurring liability to forfeiture could escape seizure by departing from or avoiding waters within customs districts the liability to forfeiture would be of little practical effect in checking violations; and it is most improbable that Congress intended to leave the avenues of escape thus unguarded. The terms it has used are easily broad enough to meet the situation effectively, . . . and no reason is suggested or perceived for cutting them down as respects domestic vessels. If Congress were without power to provide for the seizure of such vessels on the high sea, a restrictive construction might be justified. But there is no want of power in this regard. The high sea is common to all nations and foreign to none; and every nation having vessels there has power to regulate them and also to seize them for violation of its laws."

In another case in affirming a conviction it was said:⁵⁸

"Officers of the Coast Guard are authorized, by virtue of Revised Statutes 3072, to seize on the high seas beyond the twelve mile limit an American vessel subject to forfeiture for violation of any law respecting the revenue. . . . From that power it is fairly to be inferred that they are likewise authorized to board and search such vessels when there is probable cause to believe them subject to seizure for violation of revenue laws, and to arrest persons thereon engaged in such violation. . . . The failure of the government to institute thereafter proceedings for forfeiture of the motor boat and the liquor did not, by retroaction, render illegal either the seizure or the search."

The court held, however, that the right of seizure under existing statutes is limited to seizures for violation of the revenue laws. The law applicable to foreign vessels is discussed later.

Double Jeopardy

Under the concurrent power clause of the Eighteenth Amendment both

53. *McGuire v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 292.

54. *Center v. United States*, 267 U. S. 575; *Burdeau v. McDowell*, 256 U. S. 465.

55. *Byars v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 331.

56. *Cunard Steamship Co. v. Mellon*, 262 U. S. 100.

57. *Maul v. United States*, No. 655, decided May 31, 1927.

58. *United States v. Lee*, No. 752, decided May 31, 1927.

the State and Federal government may prosecute for offenses relating to intoxicating liquor. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution declares that no person shall for the same offense be twice put in jeopardy. In a case in which there was a prosecution involving the same liquor in a State Court for an offense against the state prohibition law, and a subsequent prosecution of the individual in the Federal court for a similar offense under the national law, the question arose as to whether this was a twice placing in jeopardy for the same offense. The Supreme Court said:⁵⁹

"We have here two sovereignties, deriving power from different sources, capable of dealing with the same subject-matter within the same territory. Each may, without interference by the other, enact laws to secure prohibition, with the limitation that no legislation can give validity to acts prohibited by the Amendment. Each government, in determining what shall be an offense against its peace and dignity, is exercising its own sovereignty, not that of the other.

"It follows that an act denounced as a crime by both national and state sovereignties is an offense against the peace and dignity of both, and may be punished by each."

Power of the President to Pardon for Contempt of Court

Article 2, Section 2, of the Constitution declares that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment. The section of the National Prohibition Act providing for the abatement of liquor nuisances by injunction, empowers the courts to summarily punish for contempt any person guilty of violating an injunction. In a case in which a defendant was committed by a district court for the violation of an injunction issued under the National Prohibition Act, the question arose concerning the validity of a pardon granted him by the President. It was insisted that contempt of court is "*sui generis*" and is not an offense against the United States within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution. The Court, however, declined to accept this view and sustained the pardoning power of the President.⁶⁰

QUESTIONS INCIDENTAL TO PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Liability of Income from Illicit Traffic to Taxation

The statutes of the United States provide a tax upon gains, profits and income derived from the transaction of business carried on for gain or profit, and income derived from any source whatever. Was an individual who had made profit from illegal traffic in liquor liable to taxation under this act? This question was before the Supreme Court in a case in which the defendant was indicted for failure to file an income tax return. The defendant interposed the defense that part of his income was derived from illegal transactions, and to require him to file an income tax return would be to compel him to incriminate himself in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court said:⁶¹

"We see no reason . . . why the fact that a business is unlawful should exempt it from paying the tax that if lawful it would have to pay."

59. *United States v. Lanza*, 260 U. S. 377; *Herbert v. Louisiana*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 111.

60. *Ex parte Grossman*, 267 U. S. 87.

61. *United States v. Sullivan*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 726

and held that a defendant could not simply by his own declaration of the illegal nature of some of his profits refuse to file any return whatever.

EFFECT OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT UPON STATE PROHIBITION LAWS

Many interesting cases arose upon this subject under the concurrent power clause of the Eighteenth Amendment. Was it necessary that state and Federal legislation be identical in terms? Were state laws in effect when the national law became operative, repealed, and was a definition of intoxicating liquor in a state law which was more restrictive than the National Prohibition Act valid? These questions have all been answered by the Supreme Court. Thus it has been said:⁶²

"Each state, as also Congress, may exercise an independent judgment in selecting and shaping measures to enforce prohibition. Such as are adopted by Congress become laws of the United States, and such as are adopted by a state become laws of the state. They may vary in many particulars, including the penalties prescribed, but this is an inseparable incident of independent legislative action in distinct jurisdictions."

In Pennsylvania when the National Prohibition Act became effective there was in force a state statute prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors without a license, however small the percentage of alcohol in the beverage sold. The National Prohibition Act prohibits only the sale of liquors containing as much as one half of one per centum of alcohol by volume. A prosecution was brought under the state law for the sale of spirituous liquors without a license. The defense was made that the state law was in conflict with the National Prohibition Act because of the difference in definition, that it was a license law enacted before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and was not appropriate legislation for its enforcement. The Court said:⁶³

"The Brooks law (license law) as thus construed, does not purport to authorize or sanction anything which the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act prohibits. And there is nothing in it which conflicts with any provision of either. It is merely an additional instrument which the state supplies in the effort to make prohibition effective. That the state may, by appropriate legislation, exercise its police power to that end, was expressly provided in Sec. 2 of the Amendment, which declares that 'Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.' That the Brooks law, as construed, is appropriate legislation, is likewise clear. To prohibit every sale of spirituous liquors except by licensed persons may certainly aid in preventing sales for beverage purposes of liquor containing as much as one-half of one per cent of alcohol; and that is what the Volstead Act prohibits. If the Brooks law, as construed, had been enacted the day after the adoption of the Amendment, it would obviously have been 'appropriate legislation.' It is not less so because it was already in existence."

It is established that the states may impose greater restriction than those provided by the Federal law but the states cannot sanction what the Federal law prohibits. The National Prohibition Act permits the possession in the home of liquors acquired before it became effective,⁶⁴ but a state statute mak-

62. *United States v. Lanza*, 260 U. S. 377, 381

63. *Vigliotti v. Pennsylvania*, 258 U. S. 403.

64. *Street v. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.*, 254 U. S. 88.

ing such possession illegal is constitutional.⁶⁵ Likewise a state statute providing an absolute forfeiture of vehicles used in illegal transportation of liquor is valid notwithstanding the National Prohibition Act exempts from forfeiture the interest of an innocent lienor.⁶⁶

Special Statutes for the Protection of Indians Not Repealed

The effect of the National Prohibition Act upon special statutes enacted for the protection of the Indians has also been considered by the Supreme Court. In this case it was held:⁶⁷

"The provision of the Act of 1892, and its amendments of 1897 and 1918, making criminal possession of intoxicating liquor in Indian country, were not repealed by the National Prohibition Act."

QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and National Prohibition Act have also given rise to several questions of International law. A treaty entered into between the United States and Great Britain on May 8th, 1871, gave the British subjects the right to tranship merchandise under customs bond through the United States from one British possession to another. Could beverage liquors be so shipped after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment? The Supreme Court, after pointing out the differences in view expressed by several Presidents upon whether the treaty was in force, held that irrespective of it the transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes was prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.⁶⁸

Seizure Under Hovering Acts of Foreign Vessels Engaged in Smuggling

The efforts of persons operating vessels under foreign registry to smuggle liquor into the United States in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the seizure of such vessels by the coast guard of the United States has required an examination of the municipal and international law relating to such cases. The court in a prior case had recognized the three mile limit as the extent of the territorial waters of the United States.⁶⁹ This had been defined as the limit of the ordinary jurisdiction of the United States over criminal offenses. Under the customs statutes of the United States, however, which were patterned after the British Hovering Acts of 1736, there had existed for many years a provision authorizing the customs officers of the United States to board vessels when within four leagues, or 12 miles of the coast to inspect them for dutiable articles. After the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, vessels within 12 miles of the coast, but beyond the three mile limit, were seized by customs officers of the United States while engaged in smuggling liquor into the United States by means of small boats. The contention was made that the seizure was a violation of international law. The District Court held the vessel subject to forfeiture, saying:⁷⁰

"The evidence shows conclusively that the master intended to introduce and did introduce the liquors into the United States by the participation of small boats which came to the vessel for transference. Such practices by con-

65. *Samuels v. McCurdy*, 267 U. S. 188; *Raymond Moore v. State of Idaho*, 264 U. S. 569. same case below 36 Idaho 565, 212 Pac. 349.

66. *Van Oster v. Kansas*, 272 U. S. 465.

67. *Kennedy v. United States*, 265 U. S. 344.

68. *Grogan v. Walker*, 259 U. S. 80.

69. *Cunard Steamship Co. v. Mellon*, 262 U. S. 100, 122.

70. *United States v. Henry L. Marshall*, 286 Fed. 260; 292 Fed. 486.

certed action were fraudulent and a violation of the statute in question.... The vessel... actively assisted in the unloading, and by the use of motor boats or other craft caused the fraudulent introduction of the merchandise into the commerce of the United States."

The Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of certiorari for a review of the case, thereby sustaining the action of the trial court.⁷¹

Validity of Seizures of Foreign Vessels Under Anti-Smuggling Treaties

The principal maritime nations have entered into treaties with the United States which pledge their cooperation for the suppression of liquor smuggling. The treaties are similar in terms. They provide that whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that a vessel has committed, is committing, or attempting to commit an offense against the laws of the United States it may be seized by officers of the United States and taken into port for adjudication. Such seizures are not to be made at a greater distance from the coast of the United States than can be traversed in one hour by the suspected vessel or by the small boat operating from it. In a seizure which was made under the terms of the treaty with Great Britain four questions were presented to the Supreme Court for its decision:⁷²

First, whether the seizure of the vessels was in accordance with the treaty; second, whether the treaty prohibits prosecution of the persons, subjects of Great Britain, on board the seized vessel brought within the jurisdiction of the United States upon the landing of such vessel for illegal importation of liquor; third, whether the treaty authorizes prosecution of such persons not only for the substantive offense of illegal importation or attempt to import but also for conspiracy to effect it; and, fourth, whether such persons without the United States conspiring and cooperating to violate the laws with other persons who are within the United States and to commit overt acts therein, can be prosecuted therefor when thereafter found in the United States.

In this case the Supreme Court sustained the conviction of the conspirators where the evidence showed the seizure was made within 5.7 nautical miles from the Farallon Islands, and the small boat used to establish contact with the shore could traverse the distance within one hour.

The case may be said to be authority for the following propositions regarding the treaty: That it does not change the territorial jurisdiction of the United States to try offenses against its importation laws. If the ship could not have been condemned for such offense before the treaty, it cannot be condemned now. It did, however, extend the distance within which seizures may be made and if an offense is committed within the jurisdiction of the United States the vessel may be seized and brought in for adjudication; that the right of seizure of the vessel under the treaty carries with it by necessary implication the right to prosecute the individuals found aboard; that it authorizes a prosecution for conspiracy as well as for the substantive offenses concerning which the conspiracy was formed and that a conspirator whose part in the offense against the laws of the United States was performed beyond the confines of this country may be prosecuted if he subsequently comes within the jurisdiction of the Court.

71. *Albury, claimant of the schooner Henry L. Marshall v. United States*, 263 U. S. 712.

72. *Ford v. United States*, 71 L. Ed. U. S. Su. Ct. Adv. Op. p. 610.

CONCLUSION

The record of the Supreme Court upon prohibition legislation is in keeping with the splendid traditions of that tribunal to which is committed the delicate and difficult task of preserving a written constitution as a vital force in the life of the Republic; of construing and applying with other parts of that historic document changes in the fundamental law as they are made by the people; of protecting personal and property rights against governmental usurpation while seeing that necessary powers to promote the general welfare as they are granted by the representatives of the people shall be applied and made effective.

BRITISH WOMEN PLAY THEIR PART

MISS MONICA WHATELY

(Prospective Labor Candidate for Hythe, England)

We have in Great Britain today two lines of thought among those who are working for temperance. We have those who believe that the only way to bring about real temperance is by national prohibition, and they will not consider any other remedy. We have others, who while they number among their members, many strong advocates of prohibition, feel that real temperance can be brought about in Great Britain only by the universal wish of the people, and that this wish can best be expressed through local option.

It is for this reason that I am working for the passing into law of "The Oxford Liquor Popular Control Bill." In this bill, which has the support of many members of Parliament of all parties, voting areas will have a chance of expressing their wishes as to how the drink trade shall be controlled by voting on three options:

No Change. Reorganization. No License. Those who are content with the way the drink trade is carried on at present, as a private concern for the purpose of building up large financial profits, and for that reason doing all they can to stimulate sales, will have an opportunity of voting for "No Change" and there will be no change in that area for the present.

Others, who while not desiring National prohibition but desiring a reform of the drink trade, will have an opportunity of voting for the second option, "Reorganization."

If "Reorganization" is passed in the area, the manufacture, and sale of drink will be taken out of the hands of the private trades, and will instead be put under the control of a disinterested board of management, who will be there to supply the demand, but not to create a demand for the purpose of building up financial profits. Those of us who are supporting this bill are of opinion that under no circumstances should the management of the trade be carried out by a government board, for we feel the less Parliament mixes in the drink trade the better, and for that reason we have decided that the manufacture and sale of drink in reorganization areas shall be absolutely in the hands of a disinterested Board of Management responsible to but not controlled by Parliament.

Under the third option of the Bill, those who can carry a "No License" vote will have prohibition in their area. This Bill, while not forcing prohibition on the whole country, enables those who are educated up to the extreme reform to obtain it in their own reality.

Compensation will be paid in all areas which vote for "Reorganization" or "No-License" out of a central fund, which will be built up by a levy on the Trade, which already exists, and this will be doubled, by the profits on the sale of drink in Reorganization areas, and by the sale of saloons, properties, etc., etc. in Reorganization and No-License areas.

Polls under this bill will take place every four years until the expiration of the time limit of fifteen years, when all licenses once more become the absolute property of the state.

We realize the great evil of our saloon is due to the fact that the saloon does not belong to the man who serves the drink, but is in almost all cases, the property of the brewer. The publican is the servant of the brewer, he is not there merely to supply the demands of the people, but to do his best to stimulate sales. Otherwise he loses his job.

He also receives from his employer a percentage of the amount of drink he is able to sell. I feel that a bill such as I have just outlined will do much for the cause of temperance. I believe that reorganization of the trade will be a great step in showing our people the need of temperance and I most earnestly pray that this bill will be the first step towards national prohibition in Great Britain which I passionately believe.

Some of you know I am a prospective parliamentary Labour candidate, and in my work which takes me all over the country I see the terrible effects of intemperance on the working people, and I believe that drink is just as much a dope to the workers of England as opium is to the people of the East.

I remember when on a speaking tour in the mining areas of South Wales, meeting a man employed by the Drink Trade to speak against any Temperance reform. He told me he thought it was a very hard life, that the miners' wives who spent their day in their miserable homes, deprived of any of those things which make life possible, should as well, be unable to forget their sufferings over their glass of beer in the saloon in the evening. I said that I believed that it was just because they could forget their sufferings for even a short time, those sufferings to a great extent continued. Personally I do not want the workers to forget for one moment the conditions under which they are compelled to live, for the conditions are a disgrace to a so-called Christian country. I have visited the homes of the miners in Scotland, when whole families are crowded into one room, with the only water supply out in the yard, stone floors the only place to keep the coal, which is under the bed, the windows broken, the walls falling down. In one house, and in one room I talked with a miner who had been unemployed for three years. His wife was a young woman of thirty who had six children, one of whom was living. In the same room there lived another miner, his wife a girl of twenty-two, with her two children and a grown-up sister. Each of these women was shortly expecting another child, and so you had in that one room two adult men, three adult women, three living children, and two more little lives to come. I could not help wondering what chance they would have in that already over-crowded room.

Since coming to your country I have seen how your workers live. I have been over the very worst slums they could show me in New York and Chicago. I have just returned from a visit to your mine fields in Illinois, and I can only

say your people are living in palaces, compared to the workers in Great Britain. Can you be surprised that I desire the same decent standard of living for my people, a standard which I truly believe, if not brought about entirely has been very much helped, by prohibition.

In Great Britain today we have terrible unemployment, and many who are working are in receipt of a wage which barely buys the necessities of life. Yet we spend two billion dollars a year on drink. Alas! the workers' share must be being spent, at the expense of the necessities of life.

When the mother or father drink beer, the children must go without milk. When I hear the lies that are spoken about prohibition by its enemies, I am reminded of a story about my great-great uncle, Archbishop Whately, the famous author of Whately's "Logic." One day the Archbishop was walking in the streets of Dublin, he saw a small boy building a castle of mud. "What is that?" said the Archbishop. "That," said the small boy with pride, "is Dublin cathedral, and this is the pulpit." "Well," replied Archbishop Whately, "if you have built the Cathedral and the pulpit, why don't you put in the Archbishop?" "Because," replied the small boy, "I haven't got enough mud."

I feel that the mud which has been thrown at prohibition is running out. Soon the whole world will realize that economically a wet country will not be able to compete with a dry, and America with the magnificent courage with which she handled this great question, will see she has given a lead to the world, a lead which will make it possible for us who follow, to give to our children, and the children who are to come, a safer, saner and happier life than we have had ourselves.

[NOTE:—The following statement has been signed and filed in connection with the foregoing address.

The undersigned delegates from England desire to enter their respectful protest against the impression given in the address by Miss Monica Whately under the title "British Women Play Their Part," that the bill recently introduced into the British House of Lords by the Bishop of Liverpool, is supported by the Temperance forces of England. So far as the bill proposes to give to the people the power to vote "No-License" it has been welcomed, but the Reorganization proposals, under which the traffic can be taken from private hands and placed under the control of a public body, have met with the strongest opposition, and persistence with them cannot but cause division among the temperance party with unhappy consequences. We deeply regret that this contentious subject should have been introduced, without notice, to the attention of this World Congress.

Edward Oliver, Grand Chief Templar, I. O. G. T., England.

J. W. Hopkins, Past Grand Chief Templar, I. O. G. T., England. (Member of Executive, United Kingdom Alliance.)

M. I. Walker, (Member of Executive, National British Women's Total Abstinence Union).

Mary Atkinson, Past Grand Vice Templar, I. O. G. T., England.]

SATURDAY EVENING SESSION

THE ANTI-ALCOHOL FIGHT IN LATVIA

JOHN E. DAVIS, of Riga

My fatherland, Latvia, is one of those new states on the shores of the Baltic sea, which were founded after the World War. Acknowledging that the alcoholization of the Latvian people by the former Russian and German government through brandy and beer is very noxious for the existence and future development of the newly founded state, and wishing to make the country free from the curse of alcoholism, the Latvian Parliament in 1924 promulgated the "Law for combatting drunkenness." The chief articles of the law are as follows:

Part I.

1. In places of sale of alcohol, it is prohibited to sell and to consume alcoholic beverages from 10 o'clock p.m. till 9 o'clock a.m., but on Sundays and other festive days, as well as on the days of popular voting, elections and the calling out of recruits, the whole day; on Saturdays and on the eve of other festive days from 12 o'clock on. Restrictions on sale at other hours during the time allowed by this law are decided by the councils of individual towns, spots or communities.

2. It is prohibited to the factories and manufactories of alcoholic beverages, storehouses, shops and other places of sale, to advertise intoxicating drink to outsiders, through puffs, posters, special lighting, exhibitions in show windows or otherwise, except signboards containing the name of the concern and the firm. Likewise, is prohibited every kind of advertisement for any alcoholic beverages and their places of sale through newspapers or other kinds of printed matter and in public places such as street cars, railways, exhibitions, etc.

3. In places of sale of alcoholic beverages for immediate consumption, dancing, variety performances, and similar amusements are prohibited. In such places music may be admitted only by the consent of the local communal authorities.

4. It is prohibited to pay out wages, as well as to conclude contracts, between employers and employed in places of sale of alcoholic beverages, to persons who are not employed there.

5. It is prohibited to use alcoholic beverages on all festivities or banquets arranged at the expense of state or community, as well as in the buildings of state and communal institutions.

6. It is prohibited to use the alcoholic drinks in all localities of teaching and educating institutions, in organizations existing in connection with these institutions and in their localities, as well as in parties of these institutions and organizations.

7. It is prohibited to sell intoxicating beverages and consume them at exhibitions, markets, parties of various organizations, theatres, groceries, boats if internal waters and coast service ships, and at railway stations.

Part II.

The second part contains the penalties for violating the law, which can amount to 6 months imprisonment and to paying of Ls5000 (or \$910.00).

Part III.

1. Communal institutions which systematically fight drunkenness receive for this purpose subventions from the state budget.

2. Independent of attention to enforcement by police officers—the boards of city, spots' and community councils may appoint special curators, to whom the same as to the police are imparted the rights to prosecute at law the culprits.

3. The subvention sums come from a special fund for the fight against drinking.

4. The communal institutions may spend the sums mentioned in paragraph 1 in arranging anti-alcohol exhibitions and lectures, instituting and supporting asylums for persons given to drinking, people's houses, teashops, libraries and reading rooms, subsidizing orchestras and choirs for similar ends, under the condition that in all these enterprises no alcoholic drinks are consumed.

5. According to this law all intoxicating and ardent drinks containing beyond 1½% of alcohol are considered alcoholic.

As you see, ladies and gentlemen, except Finland where there is prohibition, there is in no other European state such a strong law against alcoholism as in Latvia. Nevertheless, this law in Latvia is only the first step to prohibition, but we yet have to go a long and troublesome way to it.

As the law against drunkenness styles as alcoholic all intoxicating drinks containing beyond 1½% alcohol, and strongly restricts the time and places of sale of them, some members of Parliament interested in the alcohol capital have initiated in Parliament an amendment to the above mentioned law according to which alcoholic drinks would be intoxicating only when containing above 4% alcohol and the restrictions of the time and places of sale of them would be modified. If the Parliament should adopt such an amendment to the law for combatting drunkenness, the sale of beer would be again as free at any time and place as the sale of milk, lemonade, fruitwater and other non-alcoholic beverages. It is clear that in this case the whole law for combatting drunkenness would be in great part nullified. In consequence of this, in Latvia, there is now going on a desperate struggle between the fighters of alcoholism and its protectors. To lose our hard conquered gains would be a heavy defeat to the abstinents and a great satisfaction to the brewers, spirit manufacturers and publicans. The abstinents have serious reason to fear because the complement of the members of the present Parliament is enough benevolent to the publicans and to the manufacturers of alcoholic drinks. There are also such members of Parliament who, one after another, easily fall into the nets of the alcohol capitalists. It can happen that the groups interested in alcoholization of the people may attract the needed number of deputies, and then the law for combatting drunkenness must drop.

According to its constitution, "the object of the World League Against Alcoholism is to attain by the means of education and legislation, the total suppression throughout the world of alcoholism." In harmony with this goal, the League recognizes that the problem of alcoholism is no longer merely a local, state or national problem, but it is a world problem, and that to the

solution of that world problem, the efforts of the World League Against Alcoholism are being directed. Taking into account this goal of the World League, I take the liberty to direct the attention of the Assembly to Northern Europe, especially to the states around the Baltic Sea where now is going on a decisive combat for making Europe dry. As in America, so also in every other part of the world, the fight against alcoholism can go only from North to South, never in the contrary direction, because the southern wine-growing countries are materially interested and not just to fight against, but for alcoholism, is really what they are doing. Now to counteract the World League Against Alcoholism they have founded the World League of wine-growing countries, in order to paralyze the anti-alcohol movement in the northern non-wine-growing states.

The same importance that the United States of America has for combating alcoholism in American continents, the northern European states have for making dry Europe. We know that there are now efforts to make U. S. A. wet again, not only by the southern countries through their wines, but still more by northern lands of Europe through their spirit. If you make dry the northern European states, the spirit smuggling in America (which our adversaries declare a natural result of prohibition) will cease immediately. As the soil in North Europe is already well prepared for dry efforts, we must strive with all forces there next to attain prohibition.

To fight after a common plan against alcoholism the Northern European states, viz: Norway, Sweden, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Denmark, and Iceland have founded the Northern European Union Against Alcoholism. Some of these states have begun a struggle surpassing their forces. Therefore, they cannot endure to hold out the combat and keep the front. But a breach in the united front and defeat in the fight against alcoholism in any one country is at the same time also a sensible loss in the anti-alcohol fight of the whole world. We have only to remember what sensation was produced in the whole world by the abolition of prohibition in Norway. There will be similar heavy blows to the abstinence movement not only in Latvia, but also in the whole of Europe, if in Latvia should take place the modification or nullification of the law for combatting drunkenness. We must know that nowhere in the world is the fight against alcoholism so difficult as in Latvia, because no other country has been so destroyed and plundered during the war and the Russian communism period as Latvia. Therefore, the Latvian abstinence workers alone have not sufficient means to fight against the almighty alcohol capital. I have come the long way from Riga to Winona Lake with the sole aim of telling you, ladies and gentlemen, that Latvia is seriously threatened by the enemy and of asking from you advice what is to be done.

Concluding my address upon the anti-alcohol fight in one of the Northern European states, Latvia, I beg the Congress to accept the following resolution:

"The Congress acknowledges that for 'making Europe dry' the fight against alcoholism is to be chiefly concentrated and supported in Northern Europe, especially, in the countries which form the Northern European Union against alcoholism."

THE APPEAL TO YOUTH

By REV. HENRY CARTER

Hon. Sec. Temperance Council of Christian Churches of England and Wales

Eight years have passed since I last visited the United States, to share in the founding of the World League Against Alcoholism. In those eight years, events have moved fast in the sphere of social service and achievement with which we are directly and immediately concerned. I shall have another opportunity to explain the situation in Great Britain, and to indicate the advance made in England and Wales in the years since the late war.

I do not propose to discuss in detail today the American Prohibition situation. It would be presumptuous for me to do so, for you are much more intimately acquainted with it than I can possibly be.

My task is to emphasize the direct responsibility of the youth of a nation for the achievement and the maintenance of a high standard of civilization, particularly, of course, in relation to the drink question. Obviously, this has a direct bearing on the situation in America, for you decreed nation-wide prohibition for the sake of the America of the future.

Great social achievements, after the first stage of enthusiasm has passed, usually experience a period of hostile challenge by the vested interests which were checked or defeated. This is so in regard to Prohibition in the United States at the present time. It is plain that the liquor trade, throughout the world, has united its forces to discredit and overturn American Prohibition if it can do so.

On whom, then, does the responsibility rest, for carrying Prohibition to complete success? I answer that it rests with those for whose sake it was decreed; that is, it rests with youth. If I might presume to address a word of fraternal counsel to the American Prohibition Movement, it would be this: Call the youth of the churches, and the youth of the nation into the field to make prohibition completely and permanently effective.

Two Points of View Regarding Youth

But here it is necessary to be explicit. I am going to speak directly of the youth movement in the Methodist churches of England, which I was privileged to originate two years ago. This English movement aims at victory over our national drink habit and drink trade "in this generation." "In this generation" is our slogan. In presenting this slogan to youth, two considerations are dominant:

FIRST: It is useless, at any rate, as far as England is concerned, to regard the national responsibility of youth as merely that of obedience to the law. I do not ask English youth merely to obey, but to fight—to fight the drink trade. The parallel to this, as regards America, would be to give a new significance to the old commandment "Thou shalt not." "Thou shalt not" would not simply refer to a Prohibition law which youth, like the adults of the nation, ought to obey. "Thou shalt not" would be a mandate which youth would hurl at the liquor trade outlaws, who seek to overturn prohibition.

I should not ask youth to consent to be prohibited from consuming liquor, but to prohibit the bootleggers and lawbreakers in general.

SECOND: As far as England is concerned, it would be a profound mis-

take for us to ask youth to enter militantly into the temperance fight for personal advantages.

Considerations which are solely or mainly prudential are certain to be rejected by youth, adventurous and aspiring. A speaker of national reputation, addressing a body of undergraduates at an English University recently, appealed to them to be total abstainers, citing as a main reason the fact that insurance companies in Britain offer financial advantages to habitual abstainers, on the ground, established actuarially, that the total abstainer is a "better" (that is, a longer) life. I felt that at this point the speaker was not carrying conviction. At the close of the meeting an undergraduate said to me, "Why should I be an abstainer so as to live five years longer, or to save insurance premiums? I am not keen to do either. Why did not he ask us to abstain to help our country?"

I expect that English youth and American youth are much alike in this. Personally I never ask young men or women to abstain from strong drink so as to get in on business. I ask them not only to abstain from drink but also to challenge the drink interests **for the sake of a worthier civilization**. He who is for alcohol is against civilization. Therefore, whoever is moved by the dream of a loftier civilization ought to fight alcohol.

The English "Young Methodist Temperance Movement"

It is time for me to explain the English movement of which I speak. Because the youth of England are adventurous, and because they are responsive to the call of the ideal, I conceived the idea about three years ago of challenging the youth of my own church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain, to enlist in a decisive fight against our national drink habits and drink interests. The response has been amazing. Acting in conjunction with our Sunday School department, and the Wesley Guild, which is very like your own Christian Endeavor, we have organized campaign assemblies of young Methodists in every great center of population throughout Great Britain. These mass meetings have been quite different from any held in Britain before. Note these points:

1. The chairman is always a young man or woman at the beginning of a business or professional career.

2. Whilst, of course, older people are not excluded from these meetings, we always expect that three-fourths of the audience will be between fifteen and thirty years of age. Naturally, this implies careful preparatory organization.

3. Each meeting is definitely educational in its character. Usually there are two speakers, one of whom takes as his subject the "Indictment of the Drink Evil;" his fellow speaker takes as his subject "The Challenge to Youth." (By the way, we never speak of an "Appeal to Youth" but of a "Challenge to Youth." Do not plead with youth to do something for its own sake, challenge youth to do a great thing for the nation and mankind.)

4. Following these two addresses, the first of which has described the drink evil, whilst the second has summoned youth to a moral battlefield, I then ask the whole body present to stand for an act of common prayer and decision. Prayers with response are offered, and then the whole audience is invited to join in the spoken acceptance of what we call the "Obligation." The obligation is worded thus:

"By the help of God, I enter here and now into the two-fold obligation of abstinence and service.

"I will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages, that body, mind and soul may serve Christ's Kingdom at their highest.

"I will serve as I have opportunity, studying to make my service effective, and I will set temperance reform in the forefront of my claim and duty as a citizen."

This twofold obligation to abstain and to serve brings to a definite point all that has preceded. You will note especially that those who accept the obligation thereby pledge themselves to carry the fight against drink into the sphere of citizenship. This is exceedingly important, for in Great Britain young men become parliamentary voters at the age of 21; and by an act of Parliament, passed in 1918, women became parliamentary voters at the age of 30, and it is generally agreed that before long women will have the vote at the same age and on the same terms as men.

When I tell you that over 100,000 young men and women of the Methodist churches have taken this obligation, to carry the fight against drink into the sphere of citizenship, you will see that something very significant and potential has happened.

5. But these mass meetings of youth do not conclude at that point. We know that it is necessary to keep in close and constant touch with the finest and keenest of those who accept the obligation. Accordingly, just before each meeting closes, an opportunity is given to sign on for "active service." Those who do so pay a minimum subscription of one shilling per year, in return for which they receive, six times in the year, a specially written journal entitled "On Active Service." Those who sign in this way become members of what we call "The Active Service Order." We are in touch with them each second month through the journal "On Active Service," the purpose of which is to make plain the contemporary temperance situation, and to indicate the ways of service immediately open to the "A. S. O.'s," (that is, to members of this "Active Service Order.")

I am glad to tell that, in this way, we have already enrolled over 20,000 "A. S. O.'s."

Active Service for Youth

What are these A. S. O.'s doing to make good their pledge to serve? Their first business is to increase the number of abstainers. They are called upon to discourage drinking customs, and to persuade others to abstain. Many circulate temperance literature. Thousands are engaged in temperance instruction as Sunday School teachers, lay preachers, officers in our new British Youth movements—the Scouts, the Girl Guides and the Boys' and Girls' Life Brigades. At each parliamentary election these A. S. O.'s are pledged never to vote for a drink candidate. These are some of the modes of Active Service.

Already this Young Methodist Temperance Movement has caught the eye of other churches, and I think it is exceedingly likely that similar movements will be founded shortly in other Christian denominations in Britain. It has also caught the eye of keen party politicians, some of whom are already

aware that our A. S. O.'s are determined to fight and to beat the drink interest in politics.

This year, we have held two A. S. O. summer schools. One was for ministerial probationers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church—young preachers who have finished their college course, and are just beginning active ministerial service. The other summer school was for young laymen and women. It included under-graduates from our universities, school teachers, and young business men and women. Both these schools were thrilling in their determination to lead new England victoriously against this old enemy.

If I have made my meaning clear, you will have seen that this new Movement of Youth is educational and idealistic. It presents the facts of science and of social life to the youth of today, and it challenges them to apply this new knowledge in the name of God to the deliverance of their country.

You will be able to judge whether this Young Methodist Temperance Movement points the way to any new lines of work in America and in other countries represented in this congress.

At the A. S. O. summer school, which I conducted just before sailing for America, one great English poem became a kind of battle song. It was written by William Blake in the eighteenth century, and is generally known by the title "Jerusalem." It concludes with these stirring lines:

"I will not cease from mental strife,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

Jerusalem, God's dream city of the ages! It shall yet stand on every shore, and youth shall be its builders.

PROHIBITION, WHY, HOW, WHITHER

By RAYMOND ROBINS

We are met at a time of crisis for the age-long struggle against alcoholism and the liquor traffic, here in the United States, and throughout the world. A century of education and legislation in this country culminated in the passage of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution. This victorious advance toward a sober America is now in question. There is claimed to have been a recession in public sentiment and a more or less complete failure in the enforcement of the prohibitory laws. In wide circles confidence in the realization of a sober nation is being undermined. This condition in the United States is a menace to the movement to outlaw the liquor traffic in all lands. It is well for this international congress of the leaders in the world-wide struggle against drunkenness and alcoholic waste to review the history of our common cause in the land where it has been most advanced, and to consider with understanding the realities of the present condition and work out a program for the future.

I shall proceed with this discussion by asking four principal questions and attempting to answer them. It is charged in this country that there is an increase in crime and lawlessness and that this condition is due to the pol-

icy of prohibition. The fact charged is true; the reason given for its cause is false. There is an increase in crime in the United States. This is true, however, in all the nations that participated in the Great War. We are the only one of these in which the liquor traffic is outlawed. Therefore the crime and lawlessness of this hour must have another and a more universal cause. We do not have far to seek. The present wave of crime and lawlessness is an aftermath, a backwash of the Great War. Millions of the youth of great nations, taught to disregard the life and property of the alien, now allow their appetites and greed for gain free dominion under a wave of force and disregard of public law in their own lands.

It is easy to talk about this being a government of laws rather than of men. A democratic, self-controlled law-abiding community is not a small thing. It has come from the blood and travail of a thousand years. It does not rest alone upon black words on white paper in public statutes. It rests upon the incarnation in every generation of living men and women, of an understanding faith in those principles of social order, and a willingness, if need be, to suffer for that faith. Not before in modern times has the authority of public order by self-government been so strained as in the aftermath of the Great War. In our country the place of greatest strain is in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Does not the menace to the authority of the democratic ideal of social control in all lands demand of every citizen who cares for our social order, special regard to law enforcement at this time, regardless of personal opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of particular laws? To choose what laws and parts of the Constitution we will obey is selective anarchy and will end in the destruction of the foundations of order and authority.

Obedience to a constitutional law is the foundation of democratic liberty. Is the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution and the Volstead act for its enforcement a valid exercise of the law-making power in a democratic society? What is a valid law in a democratic society? There are, I think, three tests of such validity. The first is, vitality in public opinion through the force of social facts. The second is the crystallization of that opinion into specific statute. The third is that in principle and method of enactment, such statute be affirmed by the courts of the land. How fares the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act when submitted to these tests? First, vitality in public opinion as the result of social facts. And here I ask my first principal question—**Why did Prohibition come?** First, prohibition came because of the close of the frontier and the end of escape from social pressure through emigration and the occupation of new lands, together with the urban movement making for great centers of population. For six thousand years or more there has been a westward movement of mankind seeking escape from political, economic, religious pressures, and for freedom of opportunity. This movement closed a generation ago. I participated in the last advance westward of this age-long movement of the race. In the spring of 1899 I stood on a cliff looking out over Behring Sea. The ice mountains had come down from the Arctic ocean and ranged themselves along the shore. The bitter winter had frozen the salt sea more than a mile out from the land. In the arctic at times the intense cold does the same magic that intense heat does down

in the desert sands of the tropics. Standing there, looking out across those ice mountains and that frozen sea, I saw painted on the low western horizon, the spires and domes of Vladivostok. I saw that city as clearly that morning as I have since seen it when in the harbor not a mile distant. I turned away thinking I had just witnessed a wonderful phenomenon in nature, but I did not apprehend its meaning then. I know it now. I was standing there looking into the oldest east, into Asia, into that continent from which our fathers swarmed thousands of years ago. And the movement has been westward and ever westward. Western Asia, eastern Europe, western Europe, the British Isles, and then across the surging Atlantic until the thin line reached the rugged New England and the smooth Virginia shores. Then their sons picked up that line and carried it across the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge, and their sons carried it across the prairies to the Father of Waters, and their sons carried it over the great plains to the foothills of the Rockies, and their sons carried it across the continental divide until the feet of the pioneers met the waves of the Pacific. There it rested for a generation, and then we men of the last advance carried that line north and west until, when we finished we could look into the Arctic Ocean on the north and into the Behring Sea on the west. And this was the close of the frontier, the end of the westward movement of the race seeking escape from the conditions of life in the older settled places of mankind—seeking new opportunity and new lands to make a social order more to their hearts' desire. What is the eager hearted boy or girl with the old spirit of quest in their souls thinking about tonight? Are they thinking about the frontier, of pioneering new lands? They are not. They are thinking about Chicago and New York, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco, London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Moscow. Population has turned back upon itself and is moving towards the cities and the industrial centers of the world. There is no longer escape by immigration, by running away; we must master conditions at our own doors and clean up the back yards of every community, if humanity is to go forward and our civilization is to survive. Here in the United States we began as 97% rural in our population; tonight we are 54% urban, and each decade marks a progressive increase in the urbanization of our population. There are vast social implications in this fact. A man drunk driving a team of oxen on a rough country road is a wholly different social fact from a drunken hand at the steering wheel of a motor car in the crowded street of a modern city. The old right, if there ever was one, of personal liberty to get drunk, is now lost in the community right to security, the right to live.

Second. Prohibition came because of the vast extension of general education, universal suffrage and the rise in the standard of living and means for recreation of the Group of Toil. This present generation has witnessed the greatest diffusion of knowledge increase in political power and rise of living conditions among the masses of the people of any generation in the history of mankind. The people now know that alcohol is a poison, that it does nothing but injury to body, mind and soul. The investigations of men of science in all lands have reached a common agreement on this fact. It has been proved that the least amount of alcoholic stimulation deflects the accuracy and reduces the speed of the message sent by the brain through the nerves to the muscles of the body, so that a fine marksman shoots a little

off as the result of a few drinks or, a master draftsman draws his lines a little less true, the thinker loses the logical efficiency of his mind and the moral leader the master of conscience in his soul. We now know that alcohol poisons and degrades the three-fold life of man and is the substance that realizes in the human brain that text of terror—"Strong delusion that they should believe a lie." We now know that this deflection of accuracy, and speed, this delusion of mind and betrayal of soul is to a degree in proportion to the sensitiveness and high nervous organization of the individual, more in the intellectually keen and sensitive, and less in the slow and stupid personality, so that when a man says he can take half a dozen cocktails and not feel it, he may be telling the truth, but it is certainly not complimentary. In the matter of suffrage, the inclusion of women within its privilege and power has brought into effective reaction that half of the race that has borne the burdens of drunkenness and alcoholic waste through the ages, and in all past time without adequate means of relief.

The rise of the standard of living and the means of wholesome recreation for the group of toil is possibly the most far-reaching of these three facts of social change and amelioration now under consideration. Thirty years ago I was working twelve hours a day, seven days a week for one dollar a day. Those conditions of labor leave neither the time, the resources, nor the spirit for intellectual interest, or healthful recreation. After the day's work we went down to the saloon, threw three or four beers under our belts, and a whisky or two, and thought we were happy when we were just woozy and stupefied. Yet before you judge too harshly our evil ways, please remember that this side of 25, youth will have its joy, its release from gloom and monotony, even if it has to find it at the bottom of the third quart pot. An eight-hour day, with a five-day week, and four dollars a day for common labor, has brought the movies, the radio, and the motor car into the life of the group of toil. No longer does labor need the narcotic of alcoholic poison to find relief from the curse of Adam, and the saloon as the working man's club is as great an anachronism in 1927 for producing happiness, as the cave man's club for furnishing food.

Third, we are living in a vast engineering and mechanical power world. The diffusion of artificial power, power of tremendous potency, has changed the whole social implication of individual responsibility in action. This power, under control of a clear head and a steady hand, capable of vast service and benefit, is transformed by a drunken hand at the throttle, into mighty engines of destruction. I was born in a 12-mile an hour world—we are now living in a sixty-mile an hour world with the promise of one hundred and fifty miles an hour as a moderate speed before our curtain falls. More than thirty years ago we introduced the rule of abstinence from alcohol for engineers in the locomotives on the railroads of the United States. This was not done to limit the personal liberty of such engineers, it was done to protect the lives and property of the traveling public. That rule which was necessary then for engineers has become by this wide diffusion of mechanical power, necessary for all people as a protection and safeguard for the property and life of every citizen.

Fourth. Last and most potent of all the reasons why prohibition came,

was the effects of the liquor traffic and the saloon itself, upon the welfare of the people.* To understand this influence we must distinguish between the tavern of the old days and the American commercialized saloon. The old tavern, run by a man and his wife and family, furnishing food, shelter, social fellowship, and drink on the side, was a fairly tolerable social institution. Abraham Lincoln sat around a tavern stove and swapped stories with his friends and acquired that profound knowledge of the life and thought of ordinary folks that made him one of the wisest politicians as he was the greatest statesman of his age. But a generation or so ago, the more greedy and commercially minded brewers and distillers decided that they were not making the money that was possible from the liquor traffic. They began to buy up every desirable corner in the cities and towns of this country, they put ex-convicts behind the mahogany and brass rails—and some folks that ought to have been convicts but were not yet—and told them to “get the booze across. Don’t lose your license, but get the booze across and we will pay you a percentage on your sales.” This commercialized saloon became the center for organized rotten politics, organized commercial gambling and organized prostitution, and it became the enemy of the home and the church and of the school—a stench in the nostrils of all decent folks—and they rose against it and outlawed the saloon and the liquor traffic. The saloon is gone. And in my judgment, friends, the saloon, in spite of all the wet press and politicians in Christendom will never return to the United States. These are the forces, social, economic, educational and moral that developed the agitation and equipped the agitators and brought prohibition to the United States.

I now ask my second principal question—**How did Prohibition come?** It is reiterated in the wet propaganda that Prohibition was a war measure, that it was slipped over on the people when the boys were in the trenches, that it was the hidden work of a fanatical minority. Nothing could be more completely false to the facts. The first nation-wide conference to oppose drunkenness and the evils of the liquor traffic met in Boston a little over a century ago. The question was agitated more or less steadily from then until the issue of slavery took the front of the stage and all other social problems were obscured by the death and life battle over that issue. Before slavery had assumed first importance and more than three quarters of a century ago, a man who became the foremost American and is not unknown to international fame, had this to say about the evils of drunkenness and the liquor traffic:

“Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed: in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feelings, none injured in interest, even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as to have never felt the change. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom: with such an aid its march cannot fail to go on and on, until every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow—quenching draughts of perfect liberty. And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the

birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in victory. How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity, both the political and moral freedom of the species."

This statement was made at a meeting on Washington's Birthday in the town of Springfield and the speaker was—Abraham Lincoln! After the final solution of the slavery problem had been achieved and the years necessary for recovery from the greatest civil war of history had passed, the liquor issue again began to be a matter of intense public concern. In the most perfect Anglo-Saxon fashion, we began with small units, and after trying the question back and forth—some communities reversing their liquor policy not once but many times—with the units slowly increasing; first districts, then towns, then municipalities, then counties and finally states were added to the list, until 32 sovereign commonwealths had become dry by constitutional amendment or state-wide statutory prohibition. Only when it became manifest that the liquor traffic, always an outlaw in fact—criminal in its methods and ever a traitor to the communal law—would not permit those communities to be dry that so voted, but with fraud and violence forced the evils of drunkenness and the liquor traffic upon dry municipalities, counties and states, **only then** did the movement for national prohibition begin to have vitality. It grew out of practical necessity rather than fanaticism or dogma. The organized forces of the liquor traffic, rich, arrogant and deeply entrenched in both political parties, fought every step of the way against the prohibition policy and a sober America. When the Eighteenth Amendment was first introduced into the Congress it was a matter of amusement and sneers. Step by step, election after election, it made headway until it was passed through the federal congress by many more than the necessary two-thirds required by the Constitution. In the last hours of its passage through Congress the liquor lobby secured the adoption of a rider by which this amendment would have to be ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states within seven years from its passage in the congress or become null and void. In the whole constitutional history of the United States no other amendment had ever been limited in time for its ratification. The liquor lobby in the corridors of the capitol laughed over the way they had hamstrung this amendment by getting this rider adopted and said that they could always hold more than a fourth of the state legislatures against its ratification. Within two years from its passage by Congress, this amendment had been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states and was part of the fundamental law of this nation. It has been ratified by 46 of the 48 states of this republic. For the enforcement of this amendment an act known as the Volstead law was passed by the Congress. President Wilson vetoed this act in a vigorous message. The Congress was controlled by the party of the president. He was the war president and supposed to dominate the legislative branch of the federal government. But the public opinion in favor of a sober America was so great that this Volstead Act was passed over the veto of the president by 176 to 55 in the House and 65 to 20 in the senate.

From the beginning of the struggle against the liquor traffic the principle and method of prohibition has been subjected to review and decision by the courts of the land. Local, superior and supreme courts of the States; dis-

trict, circuit and supreme courts of the nation have heard and decided these questions. Uniformly the courts have upheld this legislation, and in the last great judicial battle over the Eighteenth Amendment the most noted lawyer of the nation, Elihu Root of New York, was the counsel for the liquor interests. In an unanimous decision the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act at all points. No other question has had so long a discussion in all sections of the nation—been so completely tried out by local and state experience—so overwhelmingly written into the supreme law of the land, or finally so uniformly upheld from the lowest to the highest courts of the United States.

I now ask my third question—**Has Prohibition come to stay?** Here let me say that prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment I was not a prohibitionist and that I opposed the adoption of this amendment. But I have ever been among those citizens who believe that the people of this country have the right to the kind of social conditions and government the majority of the people want. I believe that the people have the right to change their minds, and when they so will, to change the constitution and laws of the land. But they must maintain the public law so long as it is the law, and the changes must be made in accordance with the constitution. Nullification by non-enforcement is treason. Nor are the legal methods of change or repeal unreasonable in theory or impractical in practice. Four times within my personal experience in public affairs we have amended the fundamental law of this Republic. I was a young man when the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the decision in *Pollock vs. the Farmers Loan and Trust Company*. It is known as the Income Tax case. By a divided court—one judge changing his opinion over night—legislation which had been legal for a hundred years was declared unconstitutional and void. At once there began an agitation for an income tax amendment to the Constitution. Radical leaders of that time sneered at us for our childlike faith in American institutions under the power of public opinion to change constitution and laws. They declared that this decision had been bought by Wall Street, that it was absurd to think that we could get an income tax amendment through the rich man's club—the Senate of the United States. Within twelve years there was an amendment passed by Congress and ratified by the necessary number of the states, giving the federal legislative full power for taxation of incomes. The next was the amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Evils had grown up in the method of electing Senators by the legislatures of the several states, culminating in the election to the Federal senate by bribery of William Lorimer, a Republican boss of Illinois. A movement began to amend the constitution in this particular. This was a change that was supposed to alter the fundamental character of the government established by the founding fathers. It was bitterly opposed by the party "machines" and by the conservative citizens of the land. Within ten years the amendment had been passed by the required two-thirds of each house of the congress and ratified by three fourths of the states. The third was the amendment granting women the suffrage on equal terms with men. There again we had an organized and militant opposition supported by all the conservative forces of public opinion. And yet

tonight every woman in the United States enjoys the same rights and power to influence and change constitutions, laws and public officials that is possessed by men. Finally came the prohibition amendment. The facts prove that the claim, that public opinion is against prohibition, and yet, none the less, modification or repeal of the amendment is impossible, is utterly false. The Constitution of the United States has been and will be amended to meet the changing social, economic and moral conditions in American life. But the liquor traffic—always lawless and violent—prefers nullification and violation to the ordered processes of law and government.

To change or repeal Federal laws or amend the Constitution, it is necessary to get action by the federal congress. What are the facts? Each congress since the passage of the Volstead Act has been "drier" than the preceding Congress. The government of the United States is a government by political parties. Every four years each party holds a national convention and adopts a platform specifying its more important policies and purpose. No national convention of any party has resolved for the repeal or modification of our Prohibition policy. At the last national convention of the Republican party, there was a delegate from the state of New York, the Honorable Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who had held the front pages of metropolitan newspapers with his diatribes against the Eighteenth Amendment. He was there from the drop of the gavel at the opening meeting until the final adjournment, yet on this question he was as silent as the grave. I attended the last national convention of the Democratic party that has irreverently been called the "Madison Bear Garden Convention." I was there for sixteen days and two nights, and all through those weary hours the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, governor of New York, the leading nullificationist and wet leader of the Democratic party, was a leading candidate for its nomination for the presidency and spoke before the convention. Yet, on this question, he uttered no single word. The able governor of New Jersey who had prided himself on being "as wet as the Atlantic Ocean" when talking to wet audiences in his own state was a leading delegate to this convention, but spoke not one word on the great issue of liberating the people from the thralldom of the Eighteenth Amendment. The handsome and gifted Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, worthy scion of a long line of distinguished ancestors, who has had a great deal to say of the betrayal and wrong of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act in his own state and before wet gatherings throughout the country, was a prominent delegate in this convention—yet here, where he could get a national pronouncement on this "Greatest Issue before the people"—he also was utterly dumb. Why this silence by national leaders of the wets in a national convention except that they feared repudiation by the rank and file of their own party? In the last national election in which the whole federal administration and policy for the following four years is determined, it was given out that the Democratic candidate was wet and the Republican candidate for the presidency was dry. This issue was sought to be brought to the front in the supposedly wet state of Illinois. Candidate Davis was induced to use the slogans of the wets in a notable speech in Chicago, during the campaign. Bill board advertising pictured his handsome face and then submitted just two ideas in a great national campaign.

The one was—"I stand for personal liberty." The other—"I stand against unlawful search and seizure." With this appeal he met the ides of November and when the votes were counted, dry Calvin Coolidge had defeated wet John W. Davis by a record majority in the state and had carried Chicago and Cook County in the most sweeping Republican victory since the civil war. In Ohio dry Democrat Vic Donahey running against wet ex-governor and ex-mayor of Cleveland, Harry Davis, Republican, was victorious by a large majority, while running on the same ticket, wet John W. Davis lost to dry Calvin Coolidge by more than a quarter of a million votes. In this same election Kentucky for the first time since the civil war, gave its electoral votes for dry Coolidge against wet Davis, and elected to the U. S. Senate dry Republican Sackett over wet Democratic Stanley. The last congressional election resulted in an overwhelmingly dry congress. Despite all the wet agitators and the wet press of the country there is nothing in the vital election returns to indicate a substantial change of opinion on the question of prohibition by and largely throughout the United States since the passage of the Federal Amendment. From the realities of politics there is no probability of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or of the Volstead Act. By every practical political test, Prohibition has come to stay!

I now ask my final principal question—**Where do we go from here?** **First.** The campaign for light wines and beers is a pretense and a sham, a mere barrage or smoke screen to bring back and legalize the saloon and the liquor traffic. No man has ever devised a scheme for legalizing light wines and beers that would not increase the number and power of the bootleggers and criminals, after having surrendered to them. This country will never allow nullifiers and outlaws who love their selfish appetites more than the Constitution and the law to dictate the policy of the government.

Second. Government ownership, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will never become the policy of this Republic. As a people we are opposed to bureaucracy on the one hand and the invasion by government of the economic field on the other. No other government owned industry could possibly have as corrupting an influence upon the whole fabric of government as would the liquor traffic. Senator Borah has well said that such a policy would bring back all the evils of the old system, corrupt the whole order of social control, build the most far reaching and vicious bureaucracy—and that bureaucracy **drunk!**

Third. The progress of invention, the diffusion of mechanical power machinery among the people, the speed and accuracy necessary to success in modern production for the maintenance of the standard of living and wages, and for increased consumption; dooms alcoholic waste as the enemy of the industrial, as well as social and moral welfare of the people of the United States. All the forces of modern industrialism, as well as the spirit of the age, aid in the overthrow of the liquor traffic as the foe of health, progress and economic power. "The stars in their courses fight against the Sisera" of drunkenness and the Demon Rum.

Fourth. The American people have undertaken the greatest moral and social adventure in the history of mankind. They have set out upon the highway that leads to a sober America. As yet the American people have not

been among those who, putting their hands to the plough, look back. Their ample heritage did not arise from surrender to selfish panderers to base appetites, outlaws and criminals.

Fifth. There is a growing and encouraging belief that the collective human being living in all ages and inhabiting all climes, is to have a youth nobler than his childhood and a maturity diviner than his youth. All the processes of life make for progress rather than for reaction. We grow old and the ardor dies in our human hearts, the flames of adventure grow dim, the fires of our faith wax cold. But we go hence, and Youth with the quest in its heart, with new adventures of the soul, takes the torch from our failing hands. This is the miracle of the resurrection. This death and birth three times in every hundred years of the human race, is a perpetual guarantee against the permanence of ideas or institutions inharmonious with the Divine Will—with the ordered destiny of mankind. Institutions have an end, but the people is eternal.

Sixth. Friends of this great cause, let us reform our ranks and march forward. Let us begin again the many sided education that will reveal the curse of alcoholic poison in all its varied forms. Let us send forth battalions into the political, the economic, the educational and the religious forces of the life of America and throughout the world. Let us demand of all citizens obedience to the Constitution and the public law. Let us make this demand effective at the ballot box and in the courts of the land. Let us marshall all of our political resources and concentrate on the next national election. America believes in law and order. America has ever repudiated the nullifiers. America is at the dawn of a new era. Let us have faith, and march on, "blazing out the way up which all the peoples of the earth shall come in God's appointed time!"

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION

THE RATIO OF RESPONSIBILITY TO OPPORTUNITY

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A favorite tenet of the faith of the average American is that his country is a land of destiny, that the people of this continent are especially destined to unparalleled prosperity and material wealth. He believes that in some way God has presided over the destinies of the Republic and is giving it the leadership of the world. It is neither here nor there that other nations think the same of themselves.

If America is especially favored in her geographical position, her natural resources, her providential history, her racial heritage, she is likewise responsible to God for the use she makes of her endowment. In the church schools of America there are 17,500,000 pupils. They are led by two million teachers. There are thousands of pastors, priests, and rabbis in American churches and synagogues. If the mind of God is to be discovered by these students, and His will become their will, the teaching responsibility of the people of God, and especially those in strategic places such as the ones mentioned, becomes evident.

Upon great moral and social issues like the prohibition question, the light and truth will guide our people only when we take pains to discover and teach it. Great progress has been made in discovery. The social and scientific aspects of the liquor problem have been quite well defined. Its bearing, in politics, industry, business, and morals, has been revealed. The influence of alcohol on physical and moral character is known by all serious students of the question. But while we have made great advances in this country in discovery, we have not done so well in teaching.

The results of our exploration and discovery in this field are not well known. We have allowed a generation of men and women to grow up in all but utter ignorance of the known facts about alcohol as a racial problem. The boy or girl who was ten years old when the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect is a man or woman of twenty now. He is virtually ignorant of the saloon and the harmful effects of the liquor traffic in all its aspects—scientific, social, political, and moral. He knows nothing of the insolent spirit with which the liquor interests rode rough shod over womanhood, childhood, the home, the church, and every sacred interest of mankind.

Before prohibition we diligently taught all these things in our church schools, in the public schools, in the colleges, and in the religious and reform press. The daily press carried our stories of temperance reform and achievement. The result was a generation of well-informed citizens. Our legislators, state and national, came from this enlightened citizenship. The result was that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by the greatest majority in Congress of any amendment since the famous Bill of Rights and was ratified by a larger number of states than was any other amendment in our history—not excepting the nineteenth. This constitutional law received a larger number of votes in the legislatures of the several states than have ever been cast for any other such law by the legislatures of our several states.

The reason is not far to seek. We taught the people the truth about alcohol. If we desire to make the prohibition law effective, we must have its enforcement in the hands of men of courage and conviction who also believe in it because of what they know about the alcoholic beverage traffic.

But a measure, to be effective, must have more than a copper-riveted, fool-proof constitutional and statutory law back of it. It must have more than an honest and powerful enforcement personnel and machinery. It is also imperative that the measure be undergirded by an enlightened, aggressive, and irresistible public sentiment. This cannot be created by statute. It cannot be imposed by police authority. It is not something handed down by presidents, kings, parliaments, congresses or legislatures. A dynamic, militant sentiment on this or any other great moral issue is the result of patient, thoroughgoing teaching. All the resources for creating a healthy, normal, permanent public sentiment need to be mobilized for this task.

Among these the church school in all its phases and forms, and with its specialized leadership stands preeminent. The Christian education leadership is under the bond of duty and divine commission to place the facilities, resources and personnel of the church at the service of this great social reform. This done, adequately, religiously, and persistently, nothing can withstand the enlightened sentiment which will be created.

Some of the channels through which we may work are indicated in the outline suggested herewith:

How Can the Church School Best Promote the Movement Against Alcoholism?

1. Local school
 - a. Carefully selected and trained teachers.
 - b. Place in regular Sunday program.
 - c. Contests, pageants, music, recitation, dialogue. Circulation of temperance literature, display of teaching posters. Getting of readable temperance items, news and facts into the daily press. Use of movie films. Organizing the church school into temperance society with officers to promote, plan, carry out temperance education through study courses.
2. Denominational organization: Conference, synod, convention, yearly meeting or assembly.
3. Interdenominational.
 - a. National Associations.
 - b. International Council.
 - c. World Sunday-school Association.
4. Geographical: Township, county and parish, state, province, nation.
5. In schools.
 - a. Institutes.
 - b. Daily Vacation Church Bible Schools.
 - c. Week Day Schools of Religion.
 - d. Standard Training Schools.
 - e. Summer Conferences.
6. By courses of study.
 - a. In the International Uniform Lessons.
 - b. Graded material and instruction in the International Graded and Group lessons.
 - c. Special elective courses of study.
(The Methodist Episcopal Church has one—The Liquor Problem, Richardson; Alcohol in the New Age, Picketts)
 - d. Observance of World Temperance Sunday.
7. Cooperation with other organizations to encourage, assist, and share responsibility, and overcome resistance.
 - a. Intercollegiate Prohibition Association (Washington, D. C.)
 - b. Social Hygiene Association.
 - c. Denominational Temperance Boards and social agencies.
 - d. Public schools:
They have ceased giving temperance instruction in many states. The Christian superintendent of schools in a large city is indifferent to temperance instruction, thinking it is not necessary now. No better agency for scientific temperance education is to be found than the schools where our youth spend five days a week.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

REV. ROBERT W. GAMMON, D.D.,

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We have come to a new day in our fight against alcohol and the issue is critical. The evils of the saloon were open to the world even before the traffic was outlawed in America. It came to the place where even the wets, when they were sincere, admitted that the world was not justified in putting up with those evils any longer. The stench of the traffic in those days smelled to high heaven.

I lived in Chicago in the days of the open saloon. We had 7,000 saloons in the city and about 2,000 blind pigs. The bootlegger and the blind pig are not inventions of prohibition days. There were more of them under license than under prohibition. They have been with us ever since the day that revenue began to be collected on the sale of intoxicants.

The saloons in those days were nearly always associated with the other two members of the trinity of evil—the gambling den and the house of vice. Whole sections in the cities of America were given over to the control of these three evils. Moreover, the whole body politic was corrupted by the liquor traffic then. The great political conventions in village, in city, in state and in the nation were controlled by it.

Our problem now comes from the fact that we have a multitude of young voters and near-voters who cannot remember those days, and who have no idea of what it meant to have a lawful liquor traffic or one partially lawful. They have no idea what the open saloon was like. The outlawing of the trade has changed the whole situation. Multitudes of districts in our great cities that belonged to the under-world in those days, have now been cleaned up and have become respectable. Then, young people as well as older people were so accustomed to the liquor traffic that they thought little about it. Now, if any drinking is in evidence it makes a stir because it has been outlawed. It is probably well within the bounds of the truth to say that there is not a tenth of the drinking in the country that there was in saloon days.

I have just spent a week in an Idaho town, where four days were given to a rodeo. During the four days only one drunken man appeared upon the street, and liquor drinking was not in evidence. Two or three evil women were seen about, but in general the whole proceeding was a sort of a Sunday School affair in comparison with the rodeos that I witnessed in the west thirty years ago. Not long ago a professor of sociology in a great university investigated West Madison street on a Sunday afternoon. This was during saloon days, a hanging out place for drunks, bums, bar flies, and all the refuse of the liquor traffic. A thorough investigation on this Sunday afternoon not only of the street itself, but of the nearby alleys, disclosed not one drunk man. Instances like this could be multiplied over and over again from the testimony of reputable witnesses.

Our great crop of new voters does not understand how completely the situation has improved. They are being led astray by wet papers. Somebody complained that she had been "kidded by experts." That is the situation with a lot of our young people, and adults as well. Many people who are

normally dry have been led to believe that the world has gone to the bow-wows by the falsehoods of the wet press.

This means that we need an educational movement on the part of the drys to cultivate new voters, and to keep the old ones up to the times, so that the dry cause may have behind it an overwhelming public sentiment. The Anti-Saloon League made a marvelous contribution toward the overthrow of the liquor traffic. It was geared up to do a special piece of work and did it magnificently. It is still carrying on with great effect. Has not the time come, however, for some readjustment in its educational function, that will enable it to become the clearing house of the churches for the highest educational efficiency? It has come about in the last few years that great denominations such as the Presbyterians and the Methodists have organized commissions on temperance and morals, whose primary object is education. Has not the time come for all these commissions to unify their work through the educational department of the Anti-Saloon League to the end that a new literature shall be continually produced and the program of education carried forward with the greatest effectiveness possible through our churches? We can beat the liquor traffic if we use the forces at our command. The fact is, that practically every Protestant church in America can be made a station which will be a center of agitation for the dry cause. This means that in a certain sense every Protestant minister will be a leader in this work, and that he will have about him a group of strong laymen and laywomen to help in the task. The churches of America have enough new voters year by year under their influence to hold prohibition in the center of the stage of American life, and they can make this vote dry if proper educational methods are undertaken. We have lost much by the fact that we have been so slow in making this adjustment. Many of our ministers and other church leaders thought that the job was done when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. In reality we have just begun to fight. Let us find a way to get together in educating the new voters, and we can win the battle gloriously.

THE SOLIDARITY OF HUMAN INFLUENCE

BISHOP THOMAS NICHOLSON, D.D., of Detroit

President Anti-Saloon League of America

"And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise; God having provided some better thing for us, that they, without us, should not be made perfect."—Hebrews XI, 39, 40. "Faith—a confident assurance of that for which we hope; a conviction of the reality of things we do not see."—Weymouth.

The heroes here enumerated made their record through faith. For the most part the things promised were not realized during their life time. The individual did not obtain in any large measure the things for which he strove. God has given us a better chance. He permits us to see the fulfillment of the promises made to these old worthies. We can see that the faith of the ancients was not in vain.

It is permitted to few men to see what Howard Russell has seen, the fulfillment of his plans and purposes in so marvelous a way during his lifetime.

We have had a long list of martyrs of the prohibition movement. We can

recall the story of George C. Haddock in the early days of the movement; John Mahan at Muscatine, Iowa. Most of us here remember that at our last biennial meeting of the Anti-Saloon League of America we held a memorial service. There was exhibited at that service a chart with more than fifty names upon it of men who had died, martyrs to the fiendish liquor traffic. I have an increasing sympathy with the officers who are sent to enforce the law. There are times when they need our criticism, but in the main they need our sympathy and backing more than our criticism. And what shall we say of those now in the thick of the conflict, those giving their lives to the cause—Anna A. Gordon, the worthy successor of Frances E. Willard, the heroes and warriors of the Anti-Saloon League—what of the constant stream of attacks such as are found in the daily press against Wayne B. Wheeler? They are false and ridiculous and hard to bear; they are a libel on our boasted civilization.

At the beginning of the next chapter the writer to the Hebrews says: "We are surrounded by a great cloud of witnesses." There is a difference of opinion as to the exact meaning of that passage, growing out of the fact that the same word which is translated "witnesses" is also the word which means "martyrs." We do not know whether the writer means the ordinary group of witnesses or whether he had in mind the great sweep of the Roman amphitheater with its seats rising row on row, filled with a blood-thirsty crowd assembled to enjoy the spectacle of suffering and death of the Christian martyrs. No matter which it may be, the implication is the same—that in the eternal sphere these victories of faith have their satisfaction. We in our earthly sphere have the privilege of completing what they began. Our faith is strengthened for larger achievements by the fact that we can see the certain progress of society out of barbarism into a larger and a better life. The writer to the Hebrews makes a certain great, inescapable truth lie at the basis of all human civilization and of all progress, namely, the Universe is a moral order, with God as its originator and director. In the twelfth chapter of First Corinthians, Paul shows that the church and community are not like the drops in a pool of water, nor are they like the pebbles in a pile of stone or of sand. They are not unrelated similars. There is a multitude of distinct individuals, and they act and react upon each other. They produce the social framework of society. No member of the body exercises the same function as the other, but no member is complete without the other. There is a unity in the living organism. We are all members, one of another.

This figure of the different members of the body perfectly unified by one will and one directing intelligence is a wonderful illustration of what the ideal society should be.

Human life is, therefore, not to be considered in detached fragments. It is a connected whole. "No man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself." Just as the separate members of the body depend one upon the other, so the single life can never attain its highest reaches without a recognition of its corporate capacity. It is equally true that a single generation cannot attain by itself alone, nor can a single nation work out its destiny alone.

Mrs. Browning, in "Casa Guidi Windows" has this significant passage:

"We who are the seed of buried creatures, if we turned and spat
Upon our antecedents, we were vile.
Bring violets rather. If these had not walked their furlong,
Could we hope to walk our mile?
Yet, if we, self-balked, stand still, a-strewing violets all the while
These moved in vain. So rise up henceforth with a cheerful smile
And having strewn the violets reap the corn,
And having reaped and garnered, bring the plough
And draw new furrows neath the healthy morn,
And plant the great Hereafter in this Now."

What gives us such a perennial interest in Hebrew history? There seems to be no lack of personality or of purpose in the lives of Abraham, Moses, and David, but the chief significance of Hebrew history is that it reveals a people surrounded by enemies, beset by manifold difficulties, compelled to contest every inch of soil with indomitable will, yet revealing the fact that the supreme energy behind all their exploits, the inspiration of their feats of valor, the very source of the vision of their prophets was the sense of the omnipotent God unifying them through successive generations. He guided the nation to "one far off divine event." The desire and the yearning, the feverish unrest, the heartbreaking sobs of deathless hope heard above the crash of national disaster, all combined to give the world an unequalled literature, but far above all the literature rises the fact that this people led by the Divine Spirit prepared the world for the Christ of God. He was the unifier of the generations. He was to make this people a blessing to all nations. In Him all the forces of human nature mass and are unified. He commands and develops all the power of our common humanity. He is "God in Christ Jesus" yesterday, today and forever the same.

God working in us, therefore, is the great boon of civilization. It is the hope of glory. Through Him we are assured that human life is not fragmentary. Subject as it is, to the purposes of the ever continuing God, it moves steadily, age after age, to the assertion of rights and the assumption of responsibilities which reveal a new heaven and thus enable us to create a new earth. The work of the ancient worthies is not completed without us.

Paul said to Timothy, "the things which thou hast heard from me among many witnesses, commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." Life never can be lived at its best without a recognition of its far reaching purposes in history. Paul had what has been called a "plan of the ages." He saw clearly this great principle of the solidarity of the race.

A discerning man once walked into a piano factory. He saw a young woman sitting at a table. She was poking holes in a piece of light steel. He talked with her a moment and asked what she was doing. She said "Nothing but this drudgery of poking holes in this stuff all day long. It is dreary work." But as he went on through the factory he found that this young woman was really making one of the most important pieces of the piano—a part of the sounding board, on which the very perfection of the piano depended. The cure for her feeling of drudgery was to realize that she was a vital part of the production of the world's beauty as expressed in music.

Alfred Noyes, writing about the men who fell on Flanders Field makes them say:

"We have no more to pray;
To all men's praises we are deaf and blind;
We cannot even help, if they betray
Our hope, to make earth better for mankind. . . .

"What can be done, we know. But never fear,
If they fail now, we shall not see or hear." . . .

They crowded all their youth into an hour
And for one fleeting dream of light, they died.
Oh, if we fail them in that awful trust,
How should we bear those voices from the dust?

There is a decided tendency in our day to drift back into a smug materialism, to live in luxury and multiply personal pleasures—pleasures too of a fleshy nature. It is the "bread alone" type of life which Jesus repudiated.

The generation which lives for the present alone, for selfish personal pleasure, which lives on the "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die" principle, can never achieve or leave any permanent monuments.

See at how great a cost our liberties have been purchased. The Continental Congress more fully than any other body which up to that time had assembled, represented the victories won at great cost from arbitrary power for the enlargement of human rights. Among the delegates in that Congress were the descendants of the men who stood in the brilliant array upon the field of Runnymede where the Magna Charta was wrested from King John; here, too, were the grandchildren of the statesmen who had summoned Charles I before Parliament had compelled him to assent to the Petition of Rights which transferred power from the Crown to the Commons. Here were the descendants of men who had established representative government among the English-speaking peoples. These were they who had sprung from those Ironsides who charged and fought with Oliver Cromwell at Naseby and Marston Moor. Here, too, were those whose fathers had followed the white plume of Henry of Navarre and who had, in an age of bigotry, intolerance and the deification of absolutism, secured the great edict of liberty from French despotism. Moreover, here were those whose ancestors were the countrymen of William of Orange, the Beggars of the Sea, men who had survived the cruelties of Alva, those who had broken the yoke of proud Philip of Spain, who had two centuries before, made a declaration of independence and founded a federal union which was a model of freedom and strength. The principles of free, responsible, constitutional government had been impressed upon our Revolutionary fathers by these hundred years of struggle. For each principle they stated, they could point to the grave of an ancestor who died for it. When they signed the Declaration of Independence, they took their lives in their hands. Many of them, like Robert Morris, gave their fortunes and their all in the struggle.

And can we forget George Washington and Abraham Lincoln? Who paid

them for their sacrifices? Washington suffered as great detraction in his day as has Woodrow Wilson suffered in ours. He outlived it and did receive some meed of recognition, but Lincoln died by the assassin's hand before his victory was really and finally completed. Who paid him for all that he suffered? He lived to enjoy practically none of the fruits of his sacrifice.

Every great forward movement has its martyrs. It is so in the material world. Think for instance of the number of lives sacrificed in the air service. The navigation of the air is now an assured fact, but it has its full toll of martyrs. They without us do not find the completion of their lives. At the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in our Arlington Cemetery are the words of our immortal Lincoln: "Let us here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." This is civilization's great challenge to us. It is the challenge of Jesus Himself. We are plainly told that He is not complete without His body which is the church. "We follow after and fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ."

What is the present situation with regard to the prohibition amendment? The will of the people has been asserted in unmistakable terms. Men through a hundred years have studied, investigated, meditated, planned. The verdict of the nations is that the liquor traffic is a stupendous evil. It cannot be regulated. It will not be controlled. It must be annihilated.

The United States has taken the lead in the abolition of this age-old curse of the human race. As one of the British Premiers has said "What they undertake, they see through."

We are in a contest with all the forces of greed and of appetite, of cupidity, and of selfishness around the world. Every effort is made to throw us off the track. Let us remember how the Church fell when it departed from its moral and spiritual mission and mixed in politics for its own preferment. It was an evil day when the church acclaimed Constantine as a Christian Emperor. We will not become the ally of any political party. We will not compromise with any on the prohibition question. We will not shilly-shally. We insist that the liquor question is one of such moral, social, and economic importance as to make it one of major significance. It affects individual life; it affects home life. It touches the community, the church, the state. It complicates our international relations. We are at the parting of the ways. We will not be diverted, even to another great reform, until we have seen this one safely through. There is no discharge in this war. We have enlisted for the duration of the conflict. If we fall in the fight, they who come after us must carry on.

We have great problems. The mere opportunist lives to keep himself in power; the statesman lives to promote a great cause. I was talking with Bishop McDowell not long since about a certain United States Senator, who is a very able man. He has made a reputation as a fearless prosecuting attorney. He cleaned up one of the worst gangs in the history of a great city, but he has lived and rested on that record. My colleague said: "If he had thrown himself into a great moral cause like the abolition of war or the overthrow of the liquor traffic, he would have been one of our greatest men and I confidently believe he would have been president. As it is, he has held

office; he has played safe, but he has paid the price. He has missed his great chance."

Unless we carry on, unless we leave a better world, and help to incarnate God's purposes, we live in vain.

We could quote indefinitely the stories of hero upon hero of our own day who has fought or is still fighting some great entrenched wrong. Sometimes it seems as if Truth were "forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne," but "behind the dim unknown, standeth God within the shadows, keeping watch above His own."

"Blind unbelief is sure to err,
And scan His purposes in vain.
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain."

Zechariah spoke to the Hebrew captives in Babylon: "Your fathers, where are they? And the prophets, do they live forever?" His idea was, the fathers and the prophets are gone, but the truth they spake abides. Their children are to incarnate it and make it live. Accordingly he challenges these captives to shake off their lethargy, to go back to Jerusalem, and to rebuild the temple. We know the story of Ezra and Nehemiah.

How then shall we honor our heroes? Shall we content ourselves by making pilgrimages to their tombs? Shall we let it end with pious talk about them? Shall we build rich monuments to them? No, let us rather turn to the remarkable passage in Hebrews: "These all, having had witness borne to them through their faith, received not the promise; they were sawn asunder, they were slain with the sword, they were driven into the dens and caves of the earth—" but apart from us they cannot be made perfect. These words which close this great chapter on the victorious heroes of faith present in a new form the metaphor of a grain of wheat which falls into the earth and dies that it may bring forth much fruit. What is the meaning to us of the martyrs, prophets, seers, and sages, whose whole life was a living death, who wrought without salary or earthly compensation, who struggled against wrong and outrage, and who sealed their testimony with their lives? Is it that we may live in slothful ease and sinful indulgence? No; they all died in faith, but they wrought revolutions and achieved reforms and opened the way toward progress in human society into the glory of which we have entered. Are we to rest in endless ease, spend money extravagantly, bearing no burdens, enduring no wrongs, suffering no hardship? Nay, these cannot be made perfect without us. We must fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ for his body's sake, which is the Church. Our fathers, where are they? They are bending from their elevated seats as if incapable of taking their eternal repose until they see us at tasks worthy of the heritage they left us and they look to see us victorious in the fight. We have a solemn obligation and a great debt to pay to them.

Remember the great lines of John McCrea's poem "In Flanders Fields:"

"To you from falling hands we throw

The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep."

So I say to you, the generations who have gone before, throw the torch to this generation—be ours to hold it high.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

ADDRESS

REV. A. J. FINCH

Superintendent Colorado Anti-Saloon League

Prohibition is no longer simply an American Issue—it is a World problem. The United States of America is indeed the battle ground, but every liquor interest in the whole wide world is an ally of America's liquor gang in this contest. In fact the real headquarters of these wet interests are to be found in Paris. Here is centered the interests of the wine growers of Southern Europe, the beer barons of Germany and England, and the distillers of Scotland and Ireland. They have raised an enormous fund of more than a billion dollars, and are ready, according to their own public announcement, to spend the last cent of it, if need be, in the United States of America, to overthrow our Prohibition law. They can well afford to do this, for billions of dollars are at stake.

When the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect and the Volstead Law began to operate, it not only closed 176,000 liquor saloons in America, but it also destroyed the largest market which the European liquor interests had. This question is becoming a real economic problem to those countries which are all closely allied to the liquor interests. Today in Northern France there are huge wine cellars, extending for twenty miles under ground, that are packed to the doors with high priced wines. The owners are waiting and hoping for the day when America can be induced to let down the bars, so that they can unload on the American public.

When Mr. Caillaux was in Washington two years ago, attempting to settle the French debt to the United States, according to newspaper dispatches, he said to Mr. Mellon and the Debt Commission, "If it were not for your Prohibition law, France could easily pay her debt to the United States. We speeded up drinking in France last year, but, in spite of that fact, we had a huge surplus of high priced wines for which there was no market."

On the one side, then, of this Prohibition question is arrayed the greatest combination of capital that has ever fought against established law, and on the other is to be found, the forces of the church and every lover of civic righteousness, who will never yield one inch in this battle for the home.

Let us, however, pass on to the method of attack and note the exact condition which confronts us at this hour.

The World War taught men the value of propaganda. The liquor people have been apt pupils, and are using every agency which they can secure to help them in their struggle. Today in America the Metropolitan Press has practically gone over to these wet interests. Need I mention the great papers of large circulation, extending from one end of this country to the

other, that are using their news columns and editorial spaces to support these defiers of law and nullifiers of the Constitution? Need I call your attention to the great news gathering agencies that are always willing to send out any wet news, but never fail to suppress the facts that are in favor of Prohibition? These agencies have apparently adopted the policy that constant repetition will make the people believe most anything.

Following are some of their favorite arguments:

They constantly tell the reading public that more liquor is being consumed in America today than ever before. Such is not the fact, and they know it and we know it, but to the unthinking mass they are getting across with their message.

The evidence all points in the opposite direction. In 1918, the last wet year, there were two hundred and seventy-eight institutions in this land of ours whose doors were open for the curing of alcoholics. In 1925 two hundred and thirty-six of these institutions had closed their doors, because there was no longer anyone to patronize them. In my own city of Denver, Colorado, twenty years ago there was a large Keeley Institute at the corner of 18th and Curtis streets that was crowded to the doors with patients there taking the Keeley cure. After prohibition came, the number of these patients grew less and less, until four years ago the property was sold, the old building was torn down, the brick was crushed into pavement—and from the center of that lot today there rises a gasoline filling station and around the sides are stalls for the parking of cars. The men who used to congregate there to be cured of alcoholism are now buying gasoline for their flivvers.

Another of the favorite propaganda arguments of the newspapers and the wet crowd is that the young people of America are going straight to perdition because of the Prohibition law. Never was there a greater slander hurled at the youth of any land than this! In spite of the statements of my fellow townsman, formerly our Juvenile judge, I want to express my opinion—that never before in the history of the world have there been as many fine, clean, upward looking and forward marching young people as at this hour.

Again the facts, when dispassionately examined, bear proof to my assertion.

In 1918 there were enrolled in the colleges and institutions of higher learning of this nation two hundred and fifty-four thousand students. In 1925 this enrollment had increased almost four fold. In spite of this great increase in number, the college presidents of America unanimously state that there is less drinking in college today than ever before in history. In the language of the President of Chicago University, "Young men or women in college who drink cannot keep up with the procession, they soon fall by the wayside."

Professor Fisher of Yale University, in his masterly volume, "Prohibition At Its Worst," points out that since 1913 the New York Justice courts have kept a record of the finger prints of first offenders for drunkenness. In 1918, the last wet year, there were twenty-four such offenders for every ten thousand of population—while in 1925, only seven years later, there were only six offenders for each ten thousand of population. This record taken from the worst city on the American continent, as far as the enforcement of the Pro-

hibition law is concerned, speaks volumes for the nation as a whole. Every other wet argument can be answered in the same fashion.

There is one question, however, which the wets are loath to bring up. It was their favorite argument in the old days. How many times in the past have they run the changes on this—"the abolishment of the liquor traffic spells ruination to business." The business prosperity of America is without question of a doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, largely due to the prohibition law. Roger Babson, in a recent statement sent out to the business world, said: "Any return of the beverage liquor traffic to America will mean the worst panic the world has ever seen." Herbert Hoover, in his annual report to the government last year, made the statement that the American business world had increased its income by more than one-half billion dollars because of increased efficiency, and this increased efficiency was largely due to the Prohibition law. Professor Feldman's recent survey of the economic features of this question is an overwhelming argument for National Prohibition. Some definite, concrete examples may be of value to us in this discussion.

They tell me that the amount of life insurance carried by a nation is largely indicative of that nation's prosperity. Just a few nights ago I read an official statement that there was in effect in America today eighty billion of life insurance. This means nothing to you, unless you realize that sixty to seventy per cent of that life insurance has been written since the Eighteenth Amendment went into the Constitution of the United States. The last wet year the life insurance companies of this nation sold two billion, one hundred thirty-four million of life insurance; in 1924 they sold thirteen billion five hundred million of life insurance; in 1925—fifteen billion, six hundred million; in 1926, sixteen billion two hundred million. Where will they go in 1927 the Lord only knows.

The United States Bankers' Report furnishes a marvelous statement regarding increased savings. In 1918 there were ten million savings bank depositors; in 1925 that number had gone to more than forty-three millions and the savings bank deposits had nearly quadrupled. In 1918 there wasn't a single Labor Bank in the nation, and today they are scattered from coast to coast.

Another one of the old arguments of the wet crowd, which we hear very little about today, was that we could not run the government without the revenue which we secured from the liquor interests. In fact not so many months ago a United States Senator arose in the halls of the Senate in Washington and lamented the fact that we no longer had the income from the liquor interests to help us pay the national debt. Henry Ford says, "You cannot have the liquor traffic and the automobile." Bear these two statements in mind. The last wet year the wet interests paid in Federal taxes something like four hundred forty-three million dollars, and in 1924 the automobile industry paid in Federal taxes five hundred fifty-five million dollars. If you cannot have them both—which will you take?

In face of these overwhelming facts, regarding the benefits of prohibition—in face of this well defined attack on our law—in face of all the issues at stake—what shall be the answer of Christian America at this hour? The eyes of the whole world are upon us! There isn't a land under the sun where the best citizenship is not looking to us with hope and bravely expecting us

to hold that which we have secured at such cost. If we are to hold it—if America is not to take a backward step—if the white flag of prohibition is to continue to be unfurled to the wind it will be because we take decided action and follow well defined plans of work.

Permit me to suggest that we must undertake a campaign of education that will reach the millions of boys and girls in the high schools and colleges of America with the real facts about the operation of the Prohibition law. They need to be taught its economical effects, its social effects, its political effects, as well as its physiological effects.

We need, also, to get to the great masses of America the actual truth regarding this law, in order to offset this pernicious wet propaganda. In addition to all this there must be a very strenuous effort made to reach the people who have come to our shores from foreign lands. Not so many decades ago our own folk were not so enthusiastic about the Prohibition of the liquor traffic. The country was won over by practical demonstration. The foreigner in our midst can be reached, if we will set ourselves to the task.

In the next place, if we are to hold this Prohibition law, it must be something more than a joke. In many of our states the punishment for its violation is a joke. The penalty should be made adequate to the crime. In my own state of Colorado the possession of liquor is a crime, punishable by a severe sentence. Two years ago we passed what is known as the Anti-Still law. This law provides that any person who owns, has in his possession or is found operating a still, if declared guilty, shall be sentenced to the State penitentiary for from two to five years. The judge has no alternative, he must sentence him to prison. Under that law over two hundred of our citizens have gone to the penitentiary during the two year period. The Federal Prohibition department declares that the law is so efficient that it has closed more than sixty per cent of the stills in the state. A ten dollar fine will not stop a man from running a still, but a felony charge with a prison sentence is the deterrent that they give earnest heed to.

Again—if we hold this law—it is going to call for the practice of a real sacrificial spirit. America has almost forgotten what sacrifice means, and what sacrificial giving means.

Just a few years ago the very air throbbed with sacrifice. We lost sight of everything but the spirit of giving that the world might be made safe for the common man. From every hamlet, city and countryside American youth poured forth by the thousands that they might give their all for the World.

One of those boys, who was out yonder on the front lines in France, only eighteen years of age, came back with shattered nerves and weakened body. A few years ago he came into my study one night and laid down the following and said: "Dad, I wrote this last night, see what you think of it?" and here is what he had written:

Last night I lay dreaming of a star shell's gleaming,
And in its white glare I saw again my Buddy on the wire.
He seemed to say, "Have you forgotten in your play
Four years since I went away?"

The booming guns no longer sing their song,
But you still carry on—
That's why I'm wearing poppies today.

A muttered curse, a whispered prayer,
Thoughts that burn and tear—
Just a bit of bloody clay, a blur alone out there.
That's why I'm marching today.

A Mother's heart that's cold,
A Father's head that's bowed with care—
A blue star turned to gold,
That's why the flags are flying today.
Are we going to carry on?

DEBORAH IN THE BATTLE

ELLA A. BOOLE

President National Woman's Christian Temperance Union (United States)

Some points in the Bible story of Deborah can well be applied to the work of women in the campaign to secure full benefit of the prohibition law.

Deborah was a prophetess, a judge in Israel by divine appointment. Her work was cooperation with Barak, and without his help the forces could not have been marshaled. Her leadership was inspiring, it was successful, and she did not cease her efforts until the enemy of Israel was destroyed.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized as the result of a divine call to service. The evil of drink was omnipresent. The saloon wielded tremendous political power. Women were the greatest sufferers.

At their very first convention they announced their purpose to work for the closing of all the saloons by law. They assembled an army of total abstainers. They carried on a campaign of education. They taught the children in juvenile societies, in Sunday schools and in the public schools. They laid sure foundations, and it is an outstanding fact that prayer and depending upon God furnished the power with which the movement gathered momentum.

But men were needed with their political methods and their votes. The Prohibition party had bravely stood for the policy, the principle, and for party administration. But more help was needed, and the Anti-Saloon League was called into being. All these organizations were essential to winning the fight for prohibition in the Constitution. But the battle was not ended when this was secured.

The peculiar work that can be done by women is still needed. Ballots of women added to the ballots of men doubled the voting strength. Increased membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adds to the volume of those who conscientiously are obeying the law. Education or law observance safeguards the children in the home for they are the voters in the next generation.

The ideals of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are a protection to the American home and count for its conservation. The W. C. T. U. en-

courages by pointing out the benefits of prohibition. It inspires enthusiasm by presenting the convictions of organized women.

The campaign for membership is a campaign for law observance. The Wall of Defense which will be built at Minneapolis of bricks, each representing ten new members, will show the hosts of women who are responding to the call for service.

We see the drink habit driven from some of its strongholds. The sportsman does not use an intoxicant, the industrial worker no longer needs it. The capitalist knows it blasts business. Safety first on all railroads, in automobiles, and in airplanes demands total abstinence, and we call upon men and women everywhere to help capture the world of society for law observance. Drink is no longer needed in the working world, and women can win the social world in a campaign to make clear that drink is not essential to a good time.

Other women's organizations have heard the call. The National Woman's Committee for Law Enforcement is rallying women's organizations in the churches, and they are outspoken in demanding faithful enforcement of the law. The Federation of Womens' Clubs demands that this law, as every other law, be enforced, and all the time the educational work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union goes on.

And victory will come when the patriotic men and women of the nation, standing side by side at the ballot box, unite in electing officials from President down who themselves obey the law and conscientiously fulfill the conditions of their oath of office.

It is not surprising in the face of a world-wide challenge to religion to the home, the ordered state, to civilization itself, that prohibition should be challenged also. The women of America stand in the front ranks of the defenders of the faith handed down to us by the heroic men and women who made and kept us a nation and who sacrificed that prohibition should be placed in the Constitution.

Believing in humanity at large women know that America can best serve the world by keeping the flame of liberty ablaze on her own hearthstone, and by showing to all the world that the liquor traffic can be outlawed. They realize there is greater danger from indifference and lethargy on the part of the good than from the assaults of the deceived or the disloyal. Thus believing, the women of the nation are in the forefront not only for the preservation of the nation and the protection of its flag, but to help demonstrate that on American soil American law shall rule. They are determined that the flag shall never again protect the legalized saloon under whatever name it may appear.

A VOICE FROM CUBA

REV. SYLVESTER JONES,

*Missionary of the Society of Friends, and Committee of Cooperation in Latin
America*

It may seem strange to some that a native born citizen of the United States should be here to speak for Cuba. Indeed, I would that it might be some of that large group of native sons who are unselfishly and with ability devoting themselves to furthering the moral and social welfare of their home-

land, which is the youngest of the family of sister republics on the Western Hemisphere. However, as a justification for doing what otherwise might seem presumptuous, I will say that within 90 days it will have been 27 years since I took up my residence on the island of which Christopher Columbus said: "It is the fairest land that human eyes have ever looked upon."

There is another way in which I may, as a citizen of the United States, speak with freedom, and I trust with authority concerning the problem of alcoholism in Cuba. I refer to the influence of my country and the industrial enterprises operating from my country on social and moral conditions in a country well nigh helpless before what is to them the colossus of the north. The Cuban is a lover of liberty. He is sincerely patriotic. He does not resent the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which deprives him of his customary beverages while traveling or residing in the United States. He does resent the Platt Amendment, which was imposed upon him and made a part of his own constitution by the authority of the big stick. He is coming to resent the economic domination which is imposing upon him certain habits of life that are contrary to his own wishes. We are faced with the strange anomaly of Prohibition United States accentuating, to put it mildly, the problem of alcoholism in Cuba.

To explain this further, let us look at the background. The Cuban was moderate in his use of alcohol. He would, of course, have been better off if he had not drunk it at all, but if he drank it was far better for him to drink slowly as an accompaniment of conversation around the table of the cafe than to drink for inebriety as did the Americans. With the passing of time industrial changes came. Americans invested vast capital in industrial and agricultural enterprises. In round numbers these investments amount to \$1,500,000,000. Conditions changed radically. The easy-going life vanished. The wheels of industry brought their unending grind. The laborer no longer drank and ate as an accompaniment to conversation. He drank to get a "kick," to free himself from the intolerable monotony of the day's work. The amount of hard liquor consumed increased, until, according to government reports, in 1919 eleven million gallons of rum, containing from 47 to 70 per cent of alcohol, were consumed in the island, or an average of about three gallons for every man, woman and child. To show how this was brought about, let me relate to you an incident in this industrial life. For many years I lived in Eastern Cuba. While there I saw American enterprise and capital cause to spring up in the virgin forest, what was then, and for aught I know, is still the greatest sugar mill in the world. Its capacity is more than a million bags of sugar, each weighing 325 pounds. Later my work took me to another part of the island. After an absence of ten years I returned for a visit to this great sugar mill. In conversation with the assistant manager I took occasion to congratulate him on the great industrial enterprise in which he was associated. "But," I said, "I want to ask you a question, sir. You have absolute control of these great estates, and these sugar mill towns. I find that the sale of alcoholic liquors has greatly increased in recent years. At almost every crossroad there is a canteen and liquor sales here at the company store are much larger than formerly. Why do you not arrange to at least diminish the sales of alcoholic

liquors?" "Well," he replied, "I'll be frank with you, Mr. Jones, we can dominate the workmen better if we give them plenty of liquor."

Fellow citizens of the United States, shall we fill our coffers, already overflowing, at the cost of the manhood of Cuba?

Again, while the Cuban is intensely patriotic, and rightly so, none is more ready than he to follow American leadership in things which he considers right and true. I remember the thrill with which the Cubans received the news that day in January, 1919, that Nebraska, the 36th state, had ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the territory of their great neighboring republic. The Cuban newspapers carried great headlines announcing the fact, and they commented favorably upon it. Bills were introduced in the Cuban congress dealing with the liquor problem in Cuba. Conditions were favorable for action that would at least tend to diminish the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Then something happened. To explain this I will say that loans made to the Cuban government and floated by New York bankers are in part guaranteed as to principal and interest by a small tax on Cuban alcoholic liquors. When enthusiasm ran high for legislation limiting liquor sales a report purporting to come from Washington was published. I do not know whether it was true or not. I hope it was false, but true or false, the result was the same. The report published said that government at Washington, under authority of the Platt Amendment, would look with disfavor on any legislation that would tend to decrease the income from taxes on intoxicating liquors in Cuba. I ask you, true or false, will American citizens stand for that sort of thing?

Prohibition in the United States has brought special problems to Cuba. The American bar has vanished in this country only to appear in Havana and other Cuban cities in its worst form. With his foot on the brass rail, the Cuban will now "take 'er straight" a la American, or I should say "a la tourist!" Not all tourists are boozers. Far from it. But there are far too many. You may have heard of the Casino. I will not be unkind enough to ask if any of you have ever patronized it. Since coming north I have read in the Chicago papers that an additional \$13,000,000 is to be spent in enlarging the enterprise. I happen to know that already it is necessary to carry constantly a stock of \$50,000 in liquors in order to meet the demand and you may know that the turnover is frequent. Fellow citizens, by adopting prohibition in the United States you have gotten us into this mess, and you must now help us get out of it.

In the anti-alcoholic movement in Cuba we can count on the support of the physicians, especially the younger men. Recently at a mass meeting held in the auditorium of Cuban National Red Cross Building, Dr. Alfredo Reció, head of the Municipal laboratories of Havana made the following statement: "The tourist trade brings us millions of dollars every season, but if in order to draw American tourists we must debauch our Cuban people, then away with the tourist trade." A sentiment that was cheered to the echo.

In the same address Dr. Reció told of his experiences in previous years as a physician at the National hospital for the insane. He declared that his

investigations showed that fully 70 per cent of the patients were there because of the use of alcoholic liquors, either directly or indirectly.

Another group upon whom we can count in the struggle against alcoholism is the public school teachers. Recently the association of Normal School Teachers passed a resolution asking the Department of Education to put Temperance instruction in the Normal schools of the government. Certain textbooks are already in use upon the subject.

The growing Protestant churches are an increasing force for temperance. They recently inaugurated a campaign of total abstinence pledge-signing. Practically all the members are total abstainers.

The most active group in the anti-alcoholic struggle has been the women as represented in the W. C. T. U. They have recently brought speakers from the States who have done valuable work. Their child welfare department has made a telling appeal to the Cuban people. They have published a text book on temperance for use in the higher grades of the schools and a complete outline of temperance and health studies for the primary grades. Ten thousand copies of a Spanish translation of Alcohol in Experiment and Practice, by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, have been published. Poster contests have been held with striking success. Materials have been regularly furnished for temperance teaching in Sunday Schools. Medal contests have been held. Verily the women, who have suffered most, are doing most. But they can not do the work alone. There must be a mobilization of all the forces of righteousness for a great campaign of education. The truth must be gotten to the people.

I close with the words of a clarion call of a Cuban youth written a few weeks ago to the youth of the United States. He says: "America paved the way for our political freedom. Will you now bind upon us the chains of a new slavery? Let the best of America join with the best of my country to bring a new and greater freedom."

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND THE WORLD LIQUOR PROBLEM

REV. FRANCIS SCOTT MCBRIDE, D.D.,

General Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of America

Whether the prohibition of the liquor traffic will be successful will depend largely upon the work done by the organizations seeking to solve the alcoholic liquor problem. Prohibition will not just "happen." Prohibition in no unit will be enacted or enforced without the marshaling of the forces within that unit which favor prohibition.

The purpose and program of the successful organizations will be two-fold: The making of prohibition sentiment and the mobilization and utilization of the public sentiment created. They go hand in hand. Public sentiment must be aroused into action. The program embraces the never-ending task of education and agitation, and the more militant yet none the less necessary work of legislation and enforcement.

Even the legislative and enforcement work is largely educational. It must reach every class and community. The enforcement efforts must concur with and conform to the processes of orderly government. No organization should

desire or attempt to substitute for the government, or in any sense become a so-called "super-government." The Anti-Saloon League has wisely guarded against such. The futile efforts of the wets to misrepresent in this regard emphasize the wisdom of the League's course. It is our enemies who falsely charge the Anti-Saloon League with being a "super-government."

However, on the other hand, we will never surrender the right of petition, or cease to exercise the rights of citizens individually or collectively. We recognize the right of the citizen to have efficiency through governmental channels. We favor the placing in office of men who will keep faithfully the oath they take, and claim the right of citizens by processes recognized in the Constitution to put out of office those who fail to seriously carry their governmental obligations. Poignantly, we are for "backing up" those who make good and "backing out" those too cowardly, craven and conniving to conform faithfully to their oath of office. We ask and have a right to ask that prohibition shall have a chance to succeed by being administered by those who are favorable to the enforcement of the prohibition policy. To neglect these duties and thus withdraw from the field of conflict would please too well our enemies—the wets. We will never surrender orderly government to those who cry out "super-government!" The wet "super-government" bogie man will not be able to terrorize us in our task. Good citizenship cannot submit to evasion and inefficiency.

The solution of the world liquor problem calls for a fighting organization in every government unit over the world. The liquor organizations are militant. They know how to fight. If we are to overcome we must fight through to victory. The wet interests will quit when compelled. We must refuse to submit to liquor domination and doom. While a single nation is left that will open its arms to the liquor traffic, it will tarry.

There are at least two ways in which the Anti-Saloon League can contribute toward the solution of the world liquor problem:

First: **Cooperation**

Second: **Demonstration.**

(1) **Cooperation:** The relationship between the World League Against Alcoholism and the organizations composing it is something like that existing between the state and national organizations making up the Anti-Saloon League of America. The State League has its local problems. It builds the state organization. It secures its finances largely within the state. It organizes the state constituency and carries on its definite state program, but joining hands with the other states it cooperates to make up the Anti-Saloon League of America. The national problem is a common one. Neither nation alone nor state working alone can solve it. The world problem is unlike our national only in that we are different nations and cannot secure or enforce any law except through the citizens of the nation affected.

The Anti-Saloon League's Field

In a similar way to the Anti-Saloon League of America, only with more diverse problems, the Anti-Saloon League joins the World League Against Alcoholism to cooperate in the international campaign looking towards worldwide sobriety. The prohibition movement is inherently altruistic. However, we help ourselves when we help other nations to make their fight. The co-

operation we give in the international movement, reacts effectively and favorably upon the home program. Our own problems are involved. The many thousand miles of border-line and of indented coast line call for international help. The radio, flying machine, and other marvelous present-day inventions huddle the countries of the world together as close-up neighbors. Every day it becomes clearer that we cannot have prohibition anywhere as it ought to be until we get it everywhere.

The World League Against Alcoholism is the international agency to secure cooperation in this work. It is not a part of the program of the Anti-Saloon League of America to go into Canada, Mexico, South America, any division of Europe, or elsewhere, to coerce them into Prohibition. On the other hand, it is clear that if these units of government are to succeed in throwing off their liquor yoke, the great impetus must come from within rather than from without. When it comes it will be prohibition with the people back of it. Prohibition must be the product of public opinion.

The Anti-Saloon League, however, cannot escape its obligation toward the program of the other countries now wet to outlaw liquor, but its governing board has too much sense to include among these that of going into other countries to force our prohibition ideals upon them. The Anti-Saloon League is a national organization. The by-laws state the duties of the Superintendent to be, "to give his entire time to the organization and work of the League and the superintendency of its activities throughout the **entire United States.**"

The World League's Part

Neither is it the plan or purpose of the World League to carry on a movement that will compel any country to go dry. The purpose is, rather, to give such overhead assistance as will inspire the nations themselves to build organizations that will fight their own battles. The field of work of the World League, of necessity, is largely one of education, information and inspiration.

The success of the prohibition movement in any country will depend upon that country itself. It must enlist its resources for the battle and war. It must carry on its own legislative program. With this momentous program, the Anti-Saloon League of America offers hearty cooperation with the World League Against Alcoholism, serving as it does as a keystone to bind together the national prohibition organizations in a cooperative, anti-alcoholic movement such as will be able to drive the death-dealing liquor traffic from the face of the earth.

(2) **Demonstration:** Experience is a good teacher. The different units of government are passing through their different stages in the world panoramic prohibition fight. The United States, the largest nation of the world to adopt the prohibition policy, owes it to the world to give a good demonstration. Under prohibition, not prohibition itself but the American people are on trial. "We, the people, of the United States," must make good. The eyes of the world are looking on.

Organization Necessary to Defeat Nullification

The organized wets are doing everything they can to destroy prohibition. They are spreading their propaganda world-wide. It is significant that the

Chicago Tribune finds space for all wet propaganda bearing on American prohibition in its Paris edition. The demonstration under prohibition must thwart these efforts of the wets to nullify the prohibition amendment and back up constitutional government. Nullification must be broken. This requires organization. The issue is of sufficient importance to make it necessary and worth while to build the closest organization of good citizens ever effected. The Chicago Tribune recently announced that from now on it will advocate openly the repeal of the Volstead Act, that this purpose will be placed upon its masthead and that in the future this will be a chief part of its program. A new announcement but not a new program for them! With this purpose in mind, it has decided first to try to weaken and destroy the Anti-Saloon League. It is making its campaign editorially, in its news columns, and has also gone into the legislative game.

A few weeks ago I stopped off for a day at Springfield, Illinois. The legislature was in session. That day there was introduced into the house of representatives a resolution asking that the Anti-Saloon League be investigated. The resolution made a series of false, definite charges concerning the League. I found that the resolution was prepared by the Chicago Tribune and brought to Springfield by the Tribune's press representative. A wet member, rumored to be the chief bootlegger of the assembly, was secured to introduce it. The next day's Tribune carried headlines proclaiming the resolution indicating a sentiment in the Legislature. The whole program was a definite legislative effort of this wet newspaper to discredit the Anti-Saloon League.

Why all this? The League stands in the way of the wet program. This newspaper can be delivered in the morning to more than 30 million people—about one-third of the population of our country. This, however, where the purposes of the paper are known, is not damaging. In Illinois and Indiana the first thing a candidate for public office needs to do to win is to secure the opposition of the Chicago Tribune. The fact that the Chicago Tribune has taken up the wets' fight is a convincing reason why prohibition will be permanent and the League will live to see the victory complete.

It is, however, time for the decent, fair-minded, honest-thinking folk of the country to rise up in their might and throw off the yoke of such newspaper tyranny. The Hearst papers have recently paid a great tribute to the Anti-Saloon League by charging the organization with the possession of too much power. They and other wet journals and wet interests are becoming frantic because of the danger of one man at Washington with a few assistants, with the prohibition sentiment of the country back of them, becoming too powerful in our national life. It is the power of public sentiment that alarms them. The thing that Hearst and his political cohorts are trying to do is to sneak Jim Reed into the White House while the good people of the country are off guard. If he can intimidate or weaken the prohibition forces, his task will be easy.

Why are the wets urging Jim Reed or Al Smith for president? The president appoints the members of the United States Supreme Court. He appoints also the Circuit and District Judges. He appoints the Attorney-General and all district attorneys who prosecute, as well as the marshals who ar-

rest. He names the Secretary of the Treasury who names the Prohibition Director and the heads of the Prohibition Department and the Customs and Coast Guard. He appoints the Secretary of State, and our envoys, ministers and consuls to other countries who negotiate, or fail to negotiate, agreements for the prevention of liquor smuggling. A wet in the White House could by his appointments and indifference to enforcement easily nullify prohibition. These facts account for the activity of the Hearst interests and the wet Chicago Tribune, in the 1928 presidential campaign.

The great danger in all these efforts is that the dry people forget that the liquor traffic is a well organized fighting force, and think that this traffic can be conquered with facts and figures without a fight. Even the fact that prohibition is saving our country six billions of dollars a year and is snatching its thousands annually from the hearse, will never soften the **hard heart** of liquor. The answer to all these efforts of the wets must be better organization in the fight for constitutional government. If there ever has been a time when we needed the good people organized it is now. We must arouse the last voter in the community, otherwise constitutional government will fail.

The City The Big Problem

The large cities of our country constitute the chief problem. They are lagging behind in prohibition. It is a good thing for the prohibition cause that the movement in our country was launched soon enough to win before the city came into **complete** control. Even now the seven cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, have a larger population than live on all the farms of our country. There are but twenty-seven millions of our people now living on farms and twenty-eight millions in this group of seven cities. Chicago, with its suburbs, will soon constitute a majority of the entire population of Illinois—seven million in the state and more than three millions in Chicago alone.

Prohibition has been a blessing to the cities. There is actually no comparison between the saloon-controlled Chicago with her 7,152 saloons, with the 12,000 bootleggers that operated along with the saloon, and the present Chicago. Prohibition at its worst and in its worst places is better than the old liquor traffic in Chicago at its best.

The wets now want local option for the big cities. Finding this legally impossible, they seek the election of officers in the cities that will nullify prohibition. The wets were against local option when local option made possible the closing of the saloons in the community. They were against state-wide option when it meant a chance to drive the saloons from the state. But now, with prohibition enacted under an orderly process of government, they are fighting to retain the saloons in the local community by treading out constitutional government and substituting nullification. They are consistent in that they have always been for all the liquor they can get in all the places they can keep it.

Why is the city a determining factor in this fight? Fifteen years ago the rural sections started the program to outlaw liquor. With the backing of **rural** sentiment, prohibition has been enacted. It is now in the Constitution, but whether it will remain or lose out will depend upon whether we make

the hurdle of winning the city for prohibition within the next fifteen years by which time the city will be in control. There is no short-cut to victory. Cities are the homes of the political boss. They are the centers of publicity. They control newspapers and magazines. Press associations and news syndicates are located within them. News travels from the big city out. Foreign-born populations settle there. There are more Jews in New York City than in Jerusalem; more Italians than in Naples, and more colored folks than in New Orleans. These must be educated to the truth about alcohol. It is more needed today than ever. The Roman Empire collapsed when her rural districts drained into the city.

The importance of the cities of America to world prohibition is very obvious. It will be hard for Europe to believe that prohibition is a success in America so long as it is reported to be a failure in our cities. European visitors come to our cities and our cities distribute the news from America to the rest of the world. The time has arrived for an aggressive, onward movement on the part of the prohibition forces to drive nullification from the cities of our country and put constitutional government in control. The time is here to make the forward, aggressive move to conquer the city. It is not enough to hold our own in rural sections. The city must be taken. We must hold what we have but go **forward**. The city should be taught to vote, vote right, and vote on primary day. The city should be our last hop off.

The Federal Government Can Help

The federal government can do much to win the city for constitutional government. Prohibition enforced by the Federal government in the city will aid in the creation of a public sentiment that will back up the prohibition cause. The wet sentiment in Butte and Helena made possible a wet victory in Montana. When the Federal government shows Butte and Helena that they cannot have a liquor traffic because of national prohibition, the people of Montana will quickly swing back to the state enforcement code. The state will not long permit the fines to go into the Federal treasury when they should go into the state treasury. New York can be taken the same way.

The Federal government should demand prohibition enforcement in every community. Whenever and wherever local government breaks down, the Federal government should come to the rescue and prove that the resources of the Republic are sufficient to enforce its laws. Prohibition enforced in the city together with the program of education accompanying, will capture the city, the last hurdle, for prohibition.

It Can Be Done

Hard as is this task of breaking down the program of the wet nullificationists, the task is not an impossible one. It can be done. The great hope of triumph is in prohibition itself. Prohibition will prove to be permanent for at least these reasons: It conforms to government by the people. It is scientifically sound. It is civically correct. And, most of all, it is **inherently right**.

A good demonstration in the United States will point the way for prohibition in the world. It is our opportunity and obligation to help make this possible and we shall not fail.

"Since God is God and right is right,
And truth o'er error shall prevail;
With Christ our leader we will fight
With all our might; we will not fail."

THE QUEBEC LIQUOR SYSTEM

REV. E. I. HART, D.D.,

General Secretary Quebec League Against Alcoholism

In 1918 every province of the Dominion of Canada, out of the nine provinces, was dry except Quebec. Today, all but two provinces in the Dominion are wet. This startling change has been made within eight short years. The responsibility for this great reaction can be laid at the door of Quebec—in fact the Quebec government takes full credit for it and glories in the accomplishment.

In 1918, the closing year of the war, and when prohibition was in the ascendancy, the Quebec government, under Premier Sir Lomer Gouin, passed a Prohibition bill. It was to go into force on the First of May, 1919. Meanwhile the war had ended. The brewers, whose stocks had dropped, and dropped in anticipation of prohibition, became desperate. Anything to head off prohibition! Backed by the liquor interests of the world, who saw the handwriting on the wall, the brewers brought pressure to bear upon the government. The government was persuaded to agree to the modification of the prohibition bill by the introduction of light wines and beer, and the matter, most hurriedly, was submitted to the people, after a hot campaign of three weeks, in the form of a referendum early in April, 1919. The word "light" on the ballot caught the fancy of the electorate. "Why, what harm would light wines and beer do? No more harm than soft summer drinks!" So the proposed modification was endorsed by a majority vote of three to one.

For a few months the "Light Wines and Beer law" seemed to work well. Even some good temperance folks became reconciled to it. But the restraint on the liquor people to be good became too irksome and they threw off their masks. Abuses crept in, hard liquors were sold illicitly, bootlegging became a fine art, and the newly-appointed vendors could no more be trusted than the old-time saloon-keepers, many of them made large fortunes at the sacrifice of the government. Things went from bad to worse.

The Wines and Beer Act is often referred to by Quebec politicians and liquor men as a "Prohibition Act." They never tire of expatiating upon the evils which accompanied it, and of saying derisively, "That's what happened when we had prohibition." The prohibition element in the Act, apart from the elimination of hard spirits, was about as weak as the alcoholic content of its wine and beer was strong. Six per cent beer and fifteen per cent wine are not what might be called "temperance" drinks. The word "light" in the Act was a joker. None have enjoyed the joke more than the brewers of Quebec whose stock from that time advanced from \$15 a share to \$200 and more, and whose plants, in some instances, have trebled and quadrupled in capacity. The light wines and beer fiasco was the opening wedge for government control. The strategy of the wets was superb!

Early in 1921 "Government Control" was proposed by the Quebec Govern-

ment, under its new premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau. The proposal received the hearty approval of many of the Roman Catholic prelates and the Anglican Bishops of Montreal and Quebec cities. That word "control" has a magic appeal in it to the uninitiated. The liquor interests again put it over on the people of Quebec. Through a special act of the Legislature the Government took over the liquor business of the province in May, 1921. Radical changes were made—and mark you, these changes were brought about without any reference to the electorate who two years before voted only for "light" wines and beer. Thus began the Liquor Oligarchy of Quebec.

Under government control the Quebec government operates through a commission of five members who are paid large salaries and who are supposed to have no personal interest in the manufacture or sale of liquor. This Commission controls the possession, sale and delivery of all alcoholic liquors in the province. Permits or licenses are granted to breweries, hotels, taverns, groceries, restaurants or cafes, clubs, steamers and dining-cars. The commission has restored the sale of hard spirits, withdrawn all previous restrictions in regard to the alcoholic strength of liquors, and materially extended the hours of sale—from 7 p.m. in taverns and groceries to 11 p.m.. In Liquor Commission stores, wines and hard spirits (whiskies, gins, brandies, etc.) are sold in sealed packages, not to be drunk on the premises. The sale of hard spirits is confined to the Commission stores, the law being that only one bottle shall be sold at one time to a customer—but this does not prevent a customer from repeating a purchase at the same store or other stores, as many times as he desires in a day. Beer or ale is sold by the glass or bottle in taverns, to be consumed upon the premises, and by the bottle or case in licensed groceries, not to be consumed upon the premises. Wine and beer are sold in cafes, restaurants, hotel dining rooms, clubs, and dining cars. Brewers sell direct to license-holders, collecting for the government five per cent on their gross sales.

The liquor commission has located its main offices and warehouses in Montreal. They are the last word in equipment. So large has the business become that additional offices and warehouses have been established in Quebec City. Some 1,300 persons are employed by the Commission. Liquor stores are placed at the discretion of the Commission, as well as licenses or permits granted, in municipalities where local option does not prevail. The Commission stores are open every day, except holidays, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Taverns and licensed groceries are open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Prosecutions for infringements of the Quebec Liquor Act can only be conducted by the Commission who may, at their will, act or not act in a given case. No sales of liquor can be made by Commission stores or by those places possessing permit to any person under 18 years of age; to any interdicted person; to any keeper or inmate of a disorderly house; to any person already convicted of drunkenness or of any offense caused by drunkenness; to any person who habitually drinks alcoholic liquors to excess and to whom the commission has prohibited the sale of liquor by reason of the applications of relatives, employers, curators, pastors or mayors. These regulations look well upon paper, but they are honored more in the breach than in the observance. Such, in brief, are the essential features of the Quebec Liquor Act.

The Quebec government is very proud of its liquor policy. It claims that it is "a happy and profitable solution of a difficult problem," and worthy of the imitation of the world. It certainly is a happy and profitable solution for the liquor interests, for nowhere in the world are they so generously treated. Every facility is afforded them for the sale of their products. Their trade is fully protected and encouraged, and a market is ever assured them—the sole customers, legally, being the Government and those who are licensed by the Government. Not only has the government become a good friend of the trade but it has entered into close partnership with it. So complete is the identification that they constitute

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

When Government Control was introduced into the Province of Quebec in 1921 the people were promised many beneficial results. They were told that it would be the greatest of temperance measures, and the government sponsoring it, the greatest of temperance societies. It was prophesied that sobriety, morality and business would make "great strides," taxes would be reduced, and the public debt would be wiped out in twenty years, bootlegging would reach the vanishing point, educational and philanthropic institutions would revel in augmented grants, and a net-work of well-paved highways would be built. It was a most ravishing prospect!

After six years of trial we find that in almost every feature the glowing picture of 1921 has failed of realization. Government Control does not control. Instead, it has meant a skilful and thorough revival of a business that in 1918 was hopeless and dying because of the prospect of prohibition, but which now has become the most prosperous business in the province—in truth the ONE GREAT BUSINESS!

Let us look at some of the definite results of Government Control in Quebec.

I. RETROGRESSION—morally and legislatively.

All the restrictive legislation won in the days of license, after thirty years or more of struggle, has practically been lost.

This may be seen in the restoration of hard spirits prohibited eight years ago; the withdrawal of all restrictions regarding the alcoholic content of wines and beer; the extension of the hours of sale; the revival of the treating custom abolished in 1916; the removal of the distance limit between a drinking place and a church, school or hospital; the infringements upon the rights of petitioners; the return of the saloon under the more euphonious name "tavern," upon old saloon sites with old saloon-keepers in charge, with the same old associations of drunkenness, brawls, stabbing affrays and murders.

II. THE FIRMER ENTRENCHMENT OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC— and THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Quebec has got the liquor business and the liquor business has got the Government. The province has had fastened upon it a system which, year by year, increases and strengthens its political, social and business ramifications. The liquor interests practically control the situation politically and help to keep the Government in power. They have so assembled and focused the corrupting influences of the province that the Ad-

ministration which has been such a friend to them can confidently look forward to a long tenure of office. At the last elections the Taschereau government was returned by a majority of seven to one. So discouraged was the opposition at the results that for some time there was considerable talk of leaving the whole political field in Quebec to the government. This, if carried out, would be the finishing touch to any hope of political integrity and purity in Quebec as well as of independence. Talk about the power of Tammany in New York; it is feeble compared with the power now exercised by the liquor interests in Quebec. They have put a great fear into the hearts of many public and business men who in other days showed some semblance of self-assertion and independence. For business and political reasons men are afraid today to say or do anything that might incur the disfavor of the powers that be. This insidious fear has entered even the church, and pulpits once distinguished for their fearless onslaughts upon the liquor traffic are now pitifully silent. The man in the pulpit, in business and in politics in Quebec who will speak the truth aloud in relation to the drink evils, must be prepared for martyrdom. The cry of the Moderationist is "Personal Liberty!" but there is no such thing when brewers and distillers once get control of the government of a country.

III. THE "RESPECTABILIZATION" of the TRAFFIC.

Individuals who could not have been persuaded to enter the old-time bar-rooms are now regularly patronizing the Liquor Commission stores with their attractive white fronts, fine furnishings and ornamental shrubs. Homes that would not have tolerated liquor anywhere under their roofs for beverage purposes eight years ago are now, unashamed, keeping it on the sideboard or in the cellar. The fact that the Government of the Province has taken the business out of the hands of the rough element and has given it an appearance of decency and even refinement has influenced many superficial souls. The old saloon-keeper was ostracized from good society but his successor, the "Manager" of the Commission Liquor Store, though he still sells whisky and wine, can enjoy the official and social footing of a postmaster or customs officer. Dr. Desaulniers, a member of the Liquor Commission, remarked to me one day: "I am very proud of our staff; they are a fine body of young men and women. Representatives of some of the best families in French Canadian history are among them." He gave me the names of several whose forbears distinguished themselves in the political and social life of Quebec. Though a government may be able to do many things there is one thing it cannot do and that is change the character of alcohol. That character remains the same whatever the place or method of sale. The devil, though he appears as an "Angel of Light," is still the devil—more to be feared than ever.

IV. A TREMENDOUS IMPETUS TO LIQUOR ADVERTISING.

Never in the history of Quebec or in any other part of the world, have the brewers and the distillers given so much attention to publicity. Millions and millions of dollars have been put into "print." It is a rare issue of a Montreal daily that does not contain ten or more whisky and beer advertisements. Throughout the province in cities, towns, villages and countryside, in both wet and dry municipalities, on billboards, walls, fences, barns, and signs there leap

cut at one as he passes huge, colored pictures, extolling some special brand of ale or whisky.

That advertising pays, the ever-increasing receipts of the Commission, the Brewers and the distillers and the steady increase in the consumption of liquors furnish abundant evidence. In five years the combined sales of the Commission and the brewers jumped from \$30,897,142 to \$36,587,354, with Commission profits ranging from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000. Compared with the old days under license the consumption of liquors, under Government control, particularly in wines and beer, has increased several hundred per cent. In one year, 1923-1924, the increase in gallons of wine sold over the previous year was 72½ per cent. In the same year the increase in the gallons of beer sold over the previous year was over 3,440,000. According to the statement of the Provincial treasurer, made in the legislative assembly a few months ago, the sales and consumption of liquor for the past year, not yet published, will greatly overshadow those of any former year.

V. INCREASED DRINKING FACILITIES.

Up to 1919 permits or licenses were gradually being reduced in number in Quebec, and local option municipalities were multiplying. This was the recognized policy of the former government; but now under the new system, that policy has been reversed. The wet municipalities have increased in five years from 90 to 277; the liquor commission stores from 64 to 91; and the number of licenses issued to hotels, taverns, groceries, etc., from 1,861 to 2,769.

Government control as applied to Quebec is a misnomer. "Control" implies restriction, reduction, limitation, but in Quebec it has no such meaning. It is "**SALE**" with every letter capitalized and the whole word underlined. The government is in the business for all that it can make out of it. Each new year, under the present system, makes the government more dependent upon its liquor sales as a revenue producer. It simply has got to have the money or it never could balance its budget for the year. Other and more legitimate sources of revenue are drying up. It cannot be otherwise when you rob Peter to pay Paul. Peter stands for the grocer, the dry-goods man, the shoe man, etc. Peter always suffers when more money goes into beer and whisky than into food and clothing and other necessities of life. \$60,000,000 is the drink bill of Quebec—wholesale and retail, licit and illicit. Think of that for a population of 3,500,000! No wonder that thousands every year, for many years, have left Quebec for the United States for employment and higher wages; that Quebec leads the provinces of Canada, and has for six years, in the number of its business failures; that the public or funded debt of the province has doubled in nine years; that taxes have increased. The economic pressure if not the moral appeal, may yet save Quebec from the abyss upon which it is hovering.

VI. INCREASED ILLICIT OPERATIONS.

"Vote for Government Control and drive out the bootlegger"—that has been the successful cry of the wets in many campaigns in provinces of Canada. There never was a more empty cry. Never were bootleggers and blind-pigging more in evidence in Quebec than during the last three years. The humiliating and disgraceful conditions revealed by the recent Customs' Probe

have given to the province the opprobrious distinction of being the "Bootleggers' Paradise."

The complaint of the Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Association in 1926 regarding "the serious interference with the licit liquor business by the illicit liquor business," and the recent resort to the "padlock" law by the authorities of Montreal and the Liquor Commission, are sufficient proof that illicit operators have got beyond the control of the Commission. On page 60 of the Liquor Commission's report for 1923-1924 is this frank admission:

"Notwithstanding our efforts, we are well aware that the illicit resorts still exist, and that we shall never succeed in permanently closing up such places."

Thus goes by the board that "trump" argument of the Moderationist that Government Control reduces bootlegging to the minimum.

VII. INCREASED DRUNKENNESS.

Increased facilities for drinking, increased sales and consumption of intoxicating liquors can only mean increased drunkenness. Intoxicants intoxicate. Decreasing figures of arrests and convictions for drunkenness, such as those published by the Quebec government from year to year, have no value in a province where most lax standards of law enforcement prevail. Only those who are violently or embarrassingly drunk are ever arrested. In spite of official leniency the Secretary of the Montreal Police Department reported to the press a few weeks ago that the arrests for drunkenness for the first three months of this year in Montreal were 100 per cent more than for the corresponding period last year. "Le Gouffre," a recent French Canadian publication, declares, "Our mentality is changing. Sobriety is leaving us. It is no longer appreciated; we even make a mock of it."

VIII. INCREASED HOME and SOCIAL DRINKING.

This is the great tragedy of Government Control and it has been greatly encouraged by the Commission Stores and licensed groceries where liquors are sold in sealed packages, not to be consumed upon the premises. For one woman or girl who stood in line before the wicket of a Commission store during the first year of Government control there are now easily fifty. One afternoon last January I looked into a Commission store and found twenty persons waiting to be served. Of that number fifteen were females.

Fewer and fewer are becoming those social circles in Quebec that are satisfied with anything so mild, in the way of refreshments, as lemonade. It is appalling the number of Church people who have grown lax in this regard. At a party in the home of a church member in Montreal, not long ago, the daughter of a church official became so frightened that she begged the only young man present who was not under the influence of liquor to see her out of the place and to her own home as quickly as possible. A prominent clergyman in Montreal told a group of intimate friends that he had attended, lately, several wedding receptions in his parish. At nearly every reception liquor was served. At one gathering he and his wife seemed to be the only ones who refrained from drinking.

In "Le Gouffre," that pamphlet to which I have already referred, are these startling sentences:

"Women and girls drink today without shame. Formerly in a salon, when

strong liquors were passed around, ladies and young men refused. In our days everybody takes their 'little glass.' Liquor, thanks to a skilful propaganda, has lost its odious stigma. Public opinion has so changed that people seem to believe that only narrow spirits—Puritans and hypocrites—refrain from drinking."

It is a terrible thought that there is growing up among us in Quebec a generation of young people who are succumbing to the many insidious liquor appeals surrounding them, and who are acquiring an appetite that will make them, in days to come, a moral and spiritual menace in the communities in which they may dwell. What the Quebec Government, through its Liquor Commission, is sowing, it one day will reap. What the harvest will be it needs no vivid imagination to picture. The moral and physical blasting of the hope of the country is too high a price to pay for a few millions of dollars of profits. The wastage and loss are immeasurably greater than the gain.

We have been looking at the dark side of the temperance situation in Quebec. To many there is but one side and it is as black as the proverbial Egyptian night. But there is a bright side, thank God, and we must not fail to recognize it.

There are signs which point to the coming of a better day. One is the splendid work of the **Provincial Bureau of Hygiene**—a department of the government. It is distributing large posters and various attractive pamphlets among the youth of the province warning them of the dangers of intoxicating liquors. In one of the pamphlets called "Instructions and Advices," p. 2, there are these words which no prohibitionists could improve upon:

"Abstain from alcohol; alcohol clouds the intellect, stimulates the passions, blunts the conscience, removes that salutary fear which restrains and protects."

But in another department of the Government—The Liquor Commission, the Government is doing all it can to counteract the work of the Bureau of Hygiene. Ah, consistency, thou art a jewel!

The second encouraging sign in Quebec is the pamphlet "Le Gouffre," already mentioned. "Le Gouffre" means "the Gulf" toward which the province is drifting through Government control. It is one of the strongest indictments of the system ever written and was published by "The Committee of the Sober,"—a committee composed of French Canadian Roman Catholic priests and business men in Montreal who have become both disgusted and alarmed at the results of government control. Fifty thousand copies of this pamphlet have been distributed in the province and they are bound to exercise a great influence on the future attitude of the French Canadian.

Remember, eighty-three per cent of Quebec is French and Roman Catholic. The greater burden of responsibility for deliverance from Quebec's greatest curse rests upon our friends of another race and faith. We of the minority have more than once assured the temperance leaders of those who constitute the overwhelming majority of our readiness to follow their lead in any step they may take to promote temperance reform. We are anxiously and prayerfully awaiting their action. When they do act the clock will strike twelve for old John Barleycorn, not only in Quebec, but in the whole Dominion of Canada.

PROHIBITION OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL AS EXPRESSED BY THE
EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT, THE VOLSTEAD ACT AND
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. ROBERT L. OWEN,

Long time U. S. Senator from Oklahoma

If the human race can be said to have a dangerous enemy, probably the first place should be accorded to beverage alcohol. It comes in the most attractive, seductive, alluring forms, in beautiful colors, in pleasing odors and flavors, under the guise of social good cheer, fun and comradeship. It comes as a good fellow and like a friend, and causes friends to kill each other from the insanity or imbecility and passion which it excites. It has proved itself a monster which leads men through lighthearted stages of pleasure and joyous merriment to the unexpected and sudden gusts of passion, cruelty and the most brutal wickedness, where the victim destroys his best beloved and himself.

For a century, its evils were discussed and exposed and fully established. It was shown to be destructive of the physical forces, of the human body; it was proved that it made the muscular powers weak, inert, unresponsive, and brought the body to decadence and ruin, that it rendered the mind incapable of its best efforts, producing foolish excitement, passion, imbecility, delirium and insanity, that its end was vagrancy, poverty, the poor house, the jail and death. It meant social loss, disorder, unhappiness.

Under the Right of Self Government and the powers of the Constitution of the United States and of the several states, the lovers of peace, of the homes, of the women and children of America began the battle for the abatement of this grave evil and in thousands of contests finally voted over 2,300 out of 2,500 counties dry and thirty-three out of forty-eight states dry, but the unscrupulous desire to make money out of this traffic would not permit local territory when voted dry by a State to enjoy in peace the policy of abolishing this evil. Dry states were invaded continuously and as a remedy National Prohibition followed. The votes in the legislative assemblies of the ratifying states averaged 6 to 1 for the policy. Forty-six out of 48 states ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Supreme Court of the United States declared that Congress was within its constitutional rights in submitting the Amendment and that the states were within their rights in ratifying it, that the Eighteenth Amendment was constitutional.

Now by the friends of the liquor traffic it is urged that the law cannot be enforced, that the Volstead Act is too drastic; that the evils of a disregard of the Prohibition laws are worse than the liquor traffic and its consequences; that the rigid rule of the Volstead Act must be abated to prevent the more serious consequence of contempt for all laws following.

The plain answer is, that the rigid rule is the only one truly enforceable as shown by actual repeated experience.

That the law can be enforced and will be enforced when the Chief Executive of the Nation and of the several states energetically selects and instructs his subordinates and the willful repeated violator of the law is given the Baumes plan of chastisement for his criminal impudence.

The fathers and mothers of America have a right to protect their children and their own peace. They have for decades fought to abolish this habit-forming, dangerous drug as a beverage. They have by boundless human energy written it in the Constitution. The increasing wealth, prosperity, intelligence of America and the happiness of the people have verified the wisdom of the policy.

The world would be better and happier if it were a world policy.

Alcohol takes its revenge on the families of those who encourage its use as a beverage quite outside the penalties of the law and parents who defy the law of the land before their own children in their own homes need not wonder if their children follow the evil parental example and become law breakers.

The law **can** be enforced. The law **must** be enforced. or Chaos will come to replace law and order.

No thoughtful patriot will have the desire to encourage this illicit covetous traffic when he reflects on the sound reason which justifies the policy and how slight and transient, the trivial pleasure the violation of the law can give. He commits a grave wrong with no adequate compensation.

The friends of prohibition must continue through the churches, schools, clubs and social circles the education that established prohibition. It has been education in hygiene, sanitation, and the care of the human body which has so greatly extended the average of human life and the study of the destructive effects of alcohol has been an important branch of this great advance in human instruction.

The lovers of men must not relax their energies. Education and more education is the condition upon which continued prohibition must depend, for its enemies are active and have a pecuniary self interest to keep them vigorous.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S VESPER SERVICE SUNDAY EVENING SPECIALIZED SERVICE FOR GOD

Miss Graccio Leggo Houlder, of Victoria

A common cause, a human cause, makes the whole world kin. Our world congress is a striking and significant illustration of our fundamental kinship in a common, human cause. A grand achievement also makes the whole world kin as was evidenced by the achievement of young Lindbergh! Achievement, art, music, literature, belong to all and help all. Lindbergh's achievement, which thrilled and glorified the world in its outburst of admiration and praise, typified the potential vision, daring, courage, and achievement of universal youth! In "Lindbergh, through Lindbergh, the world reacted;" responded to a potential achievement realized.

We hear much of the delinquencies of youth. Be not alarmed! Youth gravitates in the main, to the heroic, the heroes, the good! Few aspire after a career of crime. Millions aspire after success, achievement and respect of others. Youth in the main, sees that a man may be poor in worldly goods and yet be rich in the respect of others. It is not a hard task to inspire the best in youth.

My six brothers, with hundreds of thousands of other Australian young men, wore the uniform of the Australian Imperial forces during the World

War. They volunteered their services, offered their lives, and were ready to die, inspired by the motive that the war in which they were to serve was "a war to end war." These hundreds of thousands of young men who represented the flower of Australia's young manhood, were so ready, so eager to DIE, if need be!

For centuries pictures of "dying for one's country" had been held before youth. Youth had looked into the mirror of the past and seen reflected there the honor and the glory of the battlefield and the halo of a soldier's death. The viewpoint of youth is changing today as the mirror of the present and future is held before them. They see reflected there the equal glory, the honor, of **living** for their country—the halo of a good loyal soldier and of citizenship and peace.

Here then, today, is youth's place—in the **World Fight Against Alcoholism**.—Everywhere young men and young women are catching the new viewpoint, seeing the new vision of human service. All over the world eager young men and women are coming forward offering themselves in service to the common cause of World Prohibition. "How can we fit ourselves to do effective work?" they are asking. "How impress others with the need of joining forces with the World Prohibition movement? How recruit? How swell the ranks of the grand army of Prohibitionists?" and the answer!—?

This is the age of **specialists**.

In every department of life, whether it be scientific, social service, education, industry, we recognize the need of specialization—one-pointedness, a focusing point in reaching the goal.

Physical, moral, mental and spiritual attributes are indispensable qualifications for leadership. Personality, or its development is essential, meaning perseverance, courage, love of beauty, cheerfulness, intellectual and spiritual capacity, personal magnetism, or God consciousness.

Discrimination is necessary also, to choose between the useful and the most useful; discretion as to the utilization of one's energies, the cultivation of the imagination, and conservatism regarding one's activities.

To be effective in the fight, the real character of the fight must be grasped, the true nature of alcohol as a beverage studied, and the need for its elimination realized. The many splendid selling points of world prohibition must be worked upon, especially the one of racial preservation.

Never antagonize if you can help it. Win your enemies by tolerant understanding, tact and love.

SUNDAY EVENING SESSION GOOD TEMPLARS ARE GOOD SOLDIERS

LARS O. JENSEN,

*International Chief Templar, International Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
Bergen, Norway*

Wordsworth in one of his fine poems has given a description of what he calls The Happy Warrior.

"Who is the happy warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?"

—It is the generous spirit, who, when brought
 Among the tasks of real life hath wrought
 Upon the plan that pleased his boyish thought;
 Whose high endeavors are an inward light
 That makes the path before him always bright;....
 Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
 And Fear and Bloodshed, miserable train!
 Turns his necessity to glorious gain;
 In face of these doth exercise a power
 Which is our human nature's highest dower;
 Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves
 Of their bad influence, and their good receives;
 By objects, which might force the soul to abate
 Her feeling, rendered more compassionate;....
 Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
 Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim;
 And therefore does not stoop, nor lie in wait
 For wealth, or honors, or for worldly state:....
 Who, whether praise of him shall walk the earth
 For ever, and to noble deeds give birth,
 Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame,
 And leave a dead, unprofitable name—
 Finds comfort in himself and in his cause
 And while the mortal mist is gathering, draws
 His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause;
 This is the Happy Warrior; this is he
 That every man in arms should wish to be."

It is in such a light that we Good Templars try to be Good Soldiers.

The very name "Templars" reminds us of a band of ancient soldiers, and consequently "Good Templars" should be "Good Soldiers." But I wish to remind you that among the ancient Templars we had not only the fighters but also those who helped the sick and wounded, the poor and the afflicted, and we had reached the preachers of the Gospel. Now the Good Templars try to cover all these three fields.

You know that, like some other temperance orders, the Good Templar order arose out of the Washingtonian movement from a desire to save those drunkards that had signed the pledge during that movement but who were in danger of falling back as long as temptations met them in the shape of open saloons on every street corner. And the Good Templar Order was founded to prevent the young from ever becoming drunkards, to protect them. This work of reclaiming, saving and protecting was the first to which the order turned its attention. And I think I may confidently say that the Good Templars have been the best soldiers in the temperance army for the task of reclaiming drunkards, saving those that had been reclaimed, and protecting the youth. In my own country, Norway, the president of our oldest and largest temperance society used to refer the hardest cases of drunkenness to the Good Templar order as the organization best equipped to take care of the drunkards.

Many years ago our International Secretary, Bro. B. F. Parker, estimated that more than 500,000 had been saved from drunkenness through the order, and it has saved hundreds of thousands since then. I think this justifies us in calling the Good Templars Good Soldiers.

And there is this difference between our warfare and ordinary warfare, that we do not detain in prison the captives that we have made from the enemy's ranks. We give them a fuller and more complete liberty than any had ever enjoyed before. They generally become the best fighters for our cause.

By this work of ours we have not only won recruits from the ranks of the enemy, we have also given to the general public an object lesson on the value of total abstinence. It might perhaps not be so easy in those early days to prove scientifically that total abstinence was right, but it was easy for us to point the very great difference between the drunkards' home and the home of the same man when he became an abstainer. Here was something that people could understand, and hundreds and thousands of good men and women who had never been given to drink, joined the ranks of the temperance army to help us. So we aroused the interest of the public at large in total abstinence. In this way, too, we became Good Soldiers.

After we had awakened interest in the movement we formulated our principles and our aims, and we declared for Total Abstinence for the Individual and Prohibition for the State.

Like good soldiers we hoisted our flag and showed our colors, and in our platform embodied the two methods of moral suasion and legislative measures. But we did not only hoist our flag and show our colors, like good soldiers, we followed them. I contend that there is no temperance society that has been more thoroughgoing in its teachings and more strict in its observance of the principles of total abstinence than the Order of Good Templars., and we have had the satisfaction of seeing other temperance organizations educated up to the same standard. We think that this is also an instance of good soldiership.

And as far as I know we were the first great organization to hoist the **prohibition** flag. Not only in America but also in the different countries of Europe, we have been the pioneers of prohibition, as on the Continent of Europe we have been the pioneers of total abstinence. Let us remember that it was through Good Templars like Professor Forel and Professor Bunge that the foundation was laid for the scientific investigation of the alcohol question in Continental Europe. It was Good Templars that started and kept up the International Anti-Alcohol congresses which have become such a prominent feature in our movement. And if we turn to the special representatives in Europe of the World's League Against Alcoholism we find that they are Good Templars, the leaders of the temperance bureaus, the Central Bureau in Lausanne, Switzerland, and in Norway and Sweden, are Good Templars. If you just look at the names of the leading members of this Congress I think that you will find the International Order of Good Templars as well represented as any other temperance organization. I therefore claim that we have been Good Soldiers by giving leaders to our movement. But not only leaders. If I am to draw conclusions from my own country, it is first and

foremost the Good Templars that are called upon when any great fight is on for temperance. Do not let us forget that Iceland was the very first country in the world to enact prohibition, though it has been obliged through brutal force on the part of the enemies of prohibition to give it up partly. And there is really not the shadow of a doubt that Good Templary brought prohibition to Iceland.

During this Congress we have been repeatedly reminded that prohibition must not only be enacted, it must also be enforced. Now I do not know what all the different temperance organizations have done to impress upon their members their duty of trying to have the prohibitory laws enforced. What I do know is that the Good Templars are all distinctly and expressly pledged to "support and uphold" the prohibitory laws of the country, so if you want to join a Law Enforcement League you may join the International Order of Good Templars. And I may tell you one significant fact. After prohibition had been enacted in Finland, the Finnish Temperance leaders said, "Now we must introduce the Good Templar Order into Finland in order to secure and keep prohibition." So we have now both a Swedish speaking and Finnish speaking Grand Lodge and the two Finnish delegates to this Congress are both of them Good Templars.

But have we shown our selves as Good Soldiers in the way of organization work? I think we have. You remember that before the Order was started we had the Sons of Temperance, the Daughters of Temperance and the Cadets of Temperance. The Good Templars united all these small groups in their lodges and especially I would call your attention to the fact that we brought in the women and gave them equal rights with the men, so starting the Worlds Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and I remember myself having met that venerable leader of the Women's Crusade, Mother Stuvart, in a Good Templar lodge. In our Northern European countries it was the good Templars that took the initiative and established the Federation of Temperance forces in these countries.

And in my own country it was the Good Templars that first established a systematic work among the juveniles, a work which has been taken up by the other temperance societies now. But I want again especially to mention our work for bringing in the women. In Norway we were the very first society of any kind that gave to the women equal rights with the men. After some years, our largest organization, the Norwegian Total Abstinence Society, followed our lead. When in 1894 a new liquor law was passed, the women were given the right to vote in a direct vote on the liquor question. This again paved the way for universal female suffrage, which Norway was the first country in Europe to adopt, even before the United States of America. I think the Good Templars have proved to be the Good Soldiers by thus enlisting the most powerful part of our present temperance army.

I have not time to mention all the different new activities and methods first taken up by the Good Templars in the temperance movement. I may only mention that we took up the slogan "The world is our field."

Much has been said at this Congress about the importance of education, so far as temperance is concerned. Now, in my own country, it was the Good Templars that took up the question of temperance instruction in our

schools which has now been adopted, though we do not call it scientific temperance teaching because our Norwegian boys and girls of nine up to 16 or 17 years old are not so well developed that we can speak of a real **scientific** temperance teaching. Still it is temperance instruction.

But I want to call your attention to some other factors where the Good Templars have proved to be helpful in Temperance work and to be good soldiers in the temperance army. It is not only through the spreading of knowledge and the teaching and enforcement of legislative measures that we try to solve the temperance problem. It is also through creating greater **will power** especially among the young. In this respect I contend that the Good Templars have done a great work, a work that I have myself seen in our lodges in Scandinavia. Through our reading-circles, through our work for general education, through filling the minds of our youth with the great ideals and great thoughts of the spiritual leaders of the different countries, we have inspired the youth with new ideals, roused their zeal for different sorts of good work. Through the beautiful ceremonies of our school we have tried to open their eyes to the power of beauty and of art, of music and of song, because we think that the drink traffic cannot survive among men and women that are fully alive to the sense of beauty. The drink traffic brings with it too much that is ugly, too much of what is degrading, too much of what hurts our esthetical feelings to survive where there is a live sense of the beautiful.

These things have not been spoken much of at this Congress, but I think they should be mentioned, for there are many men and women who know what is right and yet do not do right or that are not deterred from wrongdoing by fear of punishment. They need the strengthening of their will power and the lifting up of their minds to a higher plane of spiritual attainment, incompatible with drinking and drunkenness.

And last I will mention that the Good Templars through their festivals, through their social functions have tried to establish new customs, new fashions, new rules of etiquette for behavior and people's conduct. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that a great many men and also women are led more by custom and fashions than by intellectual knowledge and reason. Now fashions are sometimes adopted that are admitted to be bad. We must, then, try to establish new fashions, not withdraw within our homes or temperance societies, but go out into the world, associate with men and women that make the fashions and do our very best to make it fashionable to be total abstainers, to work for what is good and right, to uphold the laws and enactment of our country.

On the whole, I think that it is by thus creating a new spiritual atmosphere that we shall be able best to secure the permanent and general observance of prohibition. If we are to attain this we must widen our minds, as expressed in the last plank of our Good Templar platform, which reads:

"Cultivation of the ideal of the world-wide brotherhood of man regardless of race, color or creed, with expanding effort to uplift and educate the members to social needs and obligations, while ever persisting in the determination to save individuals, states and nations from intoxicating liquor,

the great destroyer of life and happiness, until our success is complete and universal."

By living up to this platform the Good Templars will be the best of soldiers, and we invite all good men and women to join in this army.

HOW TO ENFORCE NATIONAL PROHIBITION

WAYNE B. WHEELER, LL.D.,

General Counsel and Legislative Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America

Enforceable Law

The first requisite for prohibition enforcement is an enforceable law enacted by the unit of government that adopted the policy. Poor tools spoil many a good job. More than one prohibition experiment has failed because a weak or ambiguous law prevented the accomplishment of the popular will. Canada's experiment is enlightening. Most people believe the provinces of Canada abandoned prohibition after giving it a fair trial. The fact is that Canada never had real prohibition except to a partial degree during the war. The provinces did not have the authority to adopt enforceable laws. They could not forbid manufacture or transportation of intoxicants. Beer and wine were shipped into the nominally dry provinces from the wet ones. Liquor entransit through a province leaked out until the containers either vanished or went dry. Beverages supposedly destined for export were sold in the dry provinces. The sale of medicinal liquor was loosely regulated. Social, economic and hygienic conditions were far better in the provinces under this form of partial prohibition than in the frankly wet provinces but the law could not be properly enforced because of its own weakness.

Efficient, Sympathetic Officials

The second requisite is the appointment or election of capable, experienced officials who believe in the law they are to enforce. To put wet officers in charge of dry law enforcement is as foolish as to set thieves to catch thieves. Where National Prohibition enforcement has failed during the first seven years in the United States, that failure is largely due to the appointment or election of men who were opposed to the law or who publicly declared that they did not believe it could be enforced. Some of these wet officials frankly admitted that they had violated the law before taking office, but would obey it during their tenure of office. They enforce the law, if at all, in a way to make enemies to it. With such men in important posts in the Prohibition Bureau, the law did not have a fair chance in many places. Here is an example of the utterances of a man who was recently at the head of the mobile force of prohibition agents:

"We Americans have no respect for abstract law as such. We look beyond the law to decide whether it is a good law or a bad law. If we think a law is unfair or silly—we ignore it or break it. We all do that."...

"A citizen has to be selective in his law-abiding. He hasn't time to obey all laws. He must pick and choose.

"The sincere wet regards the law prohibiting him from drinking merely as the silliest and most tyrannical of a long series of superfluous, petty and unobeyable regulations which he meets and breaks every day of his life.

"We have a genius as a people for creating good customs by breaking bad laws. When America ceases to break laws she will cease going ahead."...

Such utterances encourage law violators and discourage those who are working for a sober nation. The money spent on such an officer is worse than wasted. Courageous, capable, experienced officials who believe in the law, can enforce it. Their conduct and public or private utterances should promote success and not defeat.

Vigilance An Essential

The third absolute necessity for law enforcement is the old time price of liberty: eternal vigilance. A prohibition law will not be enforced if its friends demobilize. Our present difficulties are due largely to the general demobilization of the drys after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. While the drys were shouting, "Thank God, that's over, Hallelujah, it's done," the bootleggers, rum-runners and moonshiners got busy. It's the modern version of the story of the man, from whom the devil was cast. He did nothing to fill the vacancy and the demon returned, bringing seven other demons worse than himself, so that "the last stage of that man was worse than the first." America has cast out the saloon, but the bootlegger, moonshiner and rum-runner must not be allowed to return in force while the drys celebrate their victory. The moral forces of the nation, and especially those moral forces which are organized in the churches, must array themselves for a greater conflict now than in the fight for the adoption of prohibition. The maintenance and enforcement of this law to promote the general welfare takes more courage, persistence and self-sacrifice than was required to fight against the drunkard-making saloon that we saw in the old days on the corner near our homes.

Fixed Policy in Enforcement

Another need is fewer changes in enforcement administration methods. There should be a more definite policy. Since national prohibition went into effect, there have been four different programs, besides countless lesser changes in enforcement administration methods. The first prohibition Commissioner, John F. Kramer, organized enforcement under state directors, subject to approval by Washington. His successor, Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, continued the state director system, with the addition of a mobile force in charge of enforcement work. When General L. C. Andrews was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, he decentralized the department and abolished the major portion of the mobile force, substituting administrative district control for the state director system, and later provided brewery squads and alcohol squads to operate throughout the country. In September, 1926, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews arranged for a system of zone supervisors with a co-ordinator in certain sections to secure co-operation between the customs, coast guard and prohibition departments. A department can be reorganized often enough to destroy its efficiency. A Prohibition Reorganization Bill, passed by the last Congress, now fixes authority and responsibility for enforcement and extends the civil service provisions to the employees of this bureau. This is a long step in advance in establishing stability in administration of the law, if its purpose is carried out.

It is to be hoped that enforcement and not unnecessary reorganization will

be the keynote now. This does not mean, of course, that the weak spots in the organization of the last few years, should not be changed or that new legislation should not be enacted when needed.

Meeting New Emergencies

Emergencies will repeatedly arise, requiring minor changes. A law prohibiting an evil like the liquor traffic can only become perfect through time and experience. The states have learned that in their long fight. Counsel for the liquor group find means to evade certain provisions of the law, necessitating amendments to the statutes. New strategy may need to be evolved to meet new forms of lawlessness. Such action, however, does not require the abandonment of policies and methods which have proven their worth, and does not mean a continuous program of administrative reorganization. Neither should the constant effort of the dries to put the law into the best enforceable form and to secure the best type of officials be construed as a pretext for perpetuating their organization. It is, rather, an absolute necessity, if the nation is to meet the vicious lawlessness of a traffic that has always violated all regulative, retractive or prohibitory laws.

A Special Enforcement Bureau

The permissive features of the law, and the control of non-beverage liquors makes necessary the establishment of an administrative bureau of prohibition. There are more than a thousand legitimate uses for alcohol. These must be served under a law prohibiting the beverage liquor traffic. It is a big task to supply this legitimate need and prevent it from being diverted to beverage uses. Furthermore, all alcohol is a potential beverage. The unparalleled record of lawlessness of the beverage liquor element makes necessary special activity for the enforcement of prohibition which such a bureau is not necessary for the enforcement of many other laws. The liquor traffic has always been treated differently to any legitimate business. Even the court of last resort in New Jersey, years ago in *State ex rel Judges 50*, N. J. L. 5, said:

"The sale of intoxicating liquor has from the earliest history of our state been dealt with by the legislature in an exceptional way. It is a subject by itself, to the treatment of which all analogies of the law appropriate to other topics cannot be applied."

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, speaking for the court in the decision on the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor shipment law, made a similar declaration.

Alcohol is a habit-forming, narcotic drug. The alcohol beverage traffic degrades and debauches everything it touches, from the individual to the government. The special officers and license commissions who tried to control it under license could not make it harmless or even reasonably safe. Now that it is prohibited, it continues its lawlessness wherever it can find enough wet sentiment to support it or enough cowardly, corrupt or complacent officials to protect it. Only a special government bureau or department can effectively suppress this dangerous outlaw.

Present Diversion

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The diversion of alcohol and other liquors can be shut off by proper use of the permit feature

of the law without interfering with their legitimate use. We now make over 100,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol annually (105,375,000 *wine* gallons denatured; 191,670,000 *proof* gallons withdrawn for denaturing) and have about 12,000,000 gallons of whisky in the warehouses, after making allowances for shrinkage, leakage, etc., besides other liquors. The government can write into the permits under which all this liquor is handled, whatever conditions are necessary for law enforcement in harmony with the provisions of the law. Prompt action in cancelling improperly used permits, and the imposition of fines for violation of the regulations will discourage other permit holders from diverting these liquors and will shut off the supply base from many bootleggers.

Enforce Through Officials

An essential to prohibition enforcement is insistence that the law shall be enforced through the officers of the law and not through private committees. When public officials will not do their duty the first inclination on the part of private citizens is to form a committee, hire a detective, get the evidence, file the case in court, put up a bond for all the costs to be incurred, and declare war on the outlaw. There are many reasons why this procedure has practically always failed.

First of all, it was never contemplated by the law or by the procedure for its enforcement through the courts that private citizens should initiate these cases and prosecute them. As a matter of fact under many of the state and national laws, a private citizen cannot prosecute the case. In still other states, if a private citizen initiates a case, he must put up a bond for costs. As soon as this is done the organized outlawed traffickers fight the case harder than ever, pile the expenses high and if possible carry the case up and have it reversed in an upper court and wreck the law enforcement organization through the expenses it must pay. Many a group of well-intentioned citizens has become discouraged in the fight after proceeding in this manner and having to pay large sums because they did not start the case right.

The officer of the law, whose duty it is to enforce the law, can begin any case of this kind and not be compelled to give bond for costs. If he is not doing his duty and will not cooperate with good citizens who are willing to help him, he will join the enemy. The fight on such officers should be begun as soon as they take that position. It may take a little longer to get such officials out of office and get loyal American citizens in their place, but in the long run one makes more headway in following out the plan contemplated by the framers of our Constitution and our Government. Officers all take an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the law. If they do it, let us back them up 100 per cent. If they fail, let us back them out at the next primary or election or defeat their appointment.

Use the Whole Law and Every Governmental Agency

Every arm of the law should be used by the government in this fight. Each departmental agency that can cooperate should make its contribution to the victory. The criminal penalties of the law should be kept up to the standard demanded by public sentiment, and should be imposed. Jail sentences are a greater deterrent of lawlessness than fines. Where the popular will has been aroused, such sentences may be made mandatory by legislation. Petty

finer and suspended sentences encourage, rather than discourage, liquor criminals.

A second arm of the law is the injunction clause of the law for the abatement of liquor places as nuisances. These furnish speedy and effective procedure. They are also merciful, since the original injunction merely serves notice upon the law-breaker that he must quit breaking the law or be punished, permitting him to continue the legal part of his business. If he persists in law-breaking, he can be sent to jail and be fined a sum of not exceeding \$1,000 under the Federal law. The courts may padlock such illegal resorts for a year, if necessary. The sign "This place closed for one year by order of the United States District Court for violation of the National Prohibition Act" may read on hotels and clubs worth millions of dollars.

The individual bootlegger may also be enjoined. He can't be padlocked for violating the injunction but he can be stopped, and if he continues to defy the order of the court a cell-door may be locked upon him. Injunction cases are rarely reversed when carried to higher courts on appeal of defendants. This provision of the law, when used by the courts, gives an abrupt check to liquor lawlessness.

Taxing the Liquor Outlaw

The recent Supreme Court decision that bootleggers must pay an income tax even on their illicit trade reveals the use of the tax provision in the law in helping to destroy bootlegging by taking away the profit. Furthermore, as the Supreme Court of Tennessee held many years ago, sustaining a law which taxed the illegal sale of liquor, a tax law can be used in many instances against the illegal traffic more effectively than a criminal law because it is easier to enforce. The effective use of all the tax laws available will take from the illicit liquor dealer most, if not all, of his profit. This is a strong deterrent, as he is in the business for the money that is in it.

Prosecute All Violators

The general amnesty, offered in advance to the small bootlegger by some Federal officers who publicly declared that they would prosecute only the larger offenders, is one of the most dangerous invitations to crime. The distinction drawn is as false as to suggest that only wholesale murderers shall be punished or that only embezzlements over \$10,000 shall be penalized. Such amnesty was offered by the United States District Attorney of New York two years ago and by some Federal prohibition officials, who asserted that they could not enforce the law against all the violators and would thereafter ignore the small bootlegger and the proprietors of small joints. Where there was no state enforcement law, as in New York state, this was naturally viewed as an invitation by the small fry bootlegger to do a wholesale law-breaking business. The officers responsible for this attitude have been silenced but some subordinate officials still practice this indefensible system.

We need federal officers who will do their full duty. Naturally they will act against the big offenders first. If they cannot handle the cases against all offenders, they can take them in order of importance and prosecute as many as possible, occasionally making raids upon the smaller ones to remind them that they are lawbreakers and liable to punishment. When a unit of government adopts a law by legal and constitutional methods, it obligates the

officers of that unit and subdivisions, so far as they have legal machinery with which to work, to enforce the law against all law-breakers. This is the announced policy of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Lowman. This policy should be supported by the friends of enforcement.

Cooperation

The best enforcement of law can be secured only when officers cooperate. They are all public servants, hired to do the necessary work of government. Whatever knowledge one has of value to another, should be transmitted. Whatever aid one public servant can give another, should be given. Routine and red tape are not the ends of government; when they cease to be means to achieve the best results they should be severed.

The United States is an association of people for the suppression of lawlessness and the promotion of the general welfare. Lawlessness, domestic or foreign, makes this association necessary. Every public official has a definite obligation to uphold the law and to hold up law-breaking.

This cooperation of action includes concurrent action between Federal, state and local officials. For the first time in our history, a Constitutional Amendment places this joint responsibility, which commands all national and state facilities for enforcement.

This means the enactment of national, state and local law enforcement legislation and places a constitutional obligation upon all officers in these units to do their part in law enforcement. Neither state nor nation can shirk this clear and emphatic duty. If a state or city is a slacker and does not enact such legislation, it is nevertheless the duty of the Federal government to enforce the national law in such territory.

The Federal government cannot command the cooperation of state officials, but it can compel the united action of its own officers. After several years of effort, cooperation was secured between three divisions in the Treasury department; the customs, the coast guard and the prohibition bureau, functioning under a single assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Now that the Supreme Court has declared the bootlegger liable for the income tax, the tax division should cooperate consistently and vigorously in collecting these taxes.

In the labor division, the border patrol which finds that smugglers of aliens and smugglers of liquor work together, should cooperate with the prohibition enforcement officers. The Department of Agriculture, with its authority over counterfeit labels and adulterated products, could assist the prohibition bureau. There should be a close connection between prohibition enforcement and the state department, which makes treaties with foreign governments concerning the liquor traffic and which receives complaints when the Coast Guard seizes rum-runners.

No government office is an air-tight chamber, hermetically sealed against relation with other offices. There is just one governmental task: to promote the general welfare by enforcing the laws through which the people express their will. When office jealousies and red-tape hindrances and traditional lethargy is cleaned up, the government will function more easily and evil-doers will find the way of the transgressor is truly hard.

State Aid

There are 2,400 Federal officers and agents in the Prohibition Enforcement Department, 10,000 enlisted men and 300 officers in the Coast Guard, and over 5,000 in the Customs Department, whose duty it is to aid in enforcement of prohibition. There are over 100,000 state, county and local officers who are also in duty bound to enforce the Constitution so far as they have the legal machinery to do it. It is manifest, therefore, that attention must be given to the kind of local and state officers who are chosen to enforce law. A larger proportion of local officers are shirking their duty than Federal officers. Their dereliction is the more inexcusable because in most instances, they have better laws with which to work and the procedure for enforcement in the courts is speedier and the penalties stronger.

It Can Be Done

What chance would a bootlegger have if all officers would use the provisions of the law that are available? The illicit traffic would soon be as dead as Hector. A criminal prosecution may be instituted against the law violator either under the National Prohibition or Conspiracy Act, or under the Internal Revenue laws as the nature of the evidence, and gravity of the offense warrants. The penalties under the Internal Revenue Statutes are much more severe than those under the National Prohibition Act. If the circumstances justify, an action in equity may be maintained to padlock his premises. The landlord may terminate his lease, and the bootlegger, himself, may be enjoined. He is liable for the occupational tax as a retail liquor dealer and may be required to file a return for his income for taxation under the income-tax law. The government may sue him in a civil action for the \$500 penalty provided by the National Prohibition Act and if he has confederated with others he may be sent to the penitentiary for conspiracy.

What would become of a moonshiner if the laws were fully applied? Like the bootlegger, a criminal prosecution may be brought against him under either the revenue laws or under the National Prohibition Act. If he manufactures a still for the purpose of distilling he violates the law. If he sets it up he violates another section of the law. In carrying on the business of a distiller on unauthorized premises he commits another offense, and for defrauding the government of taxes other penalties are provided. A fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than three years, may be imposed for some of these offenses. In addition, not only may the still be forfeited, but all personal property used in connection therewith and under certain circumstances the tract of land upon which it operates constitutes a lien upon the property. The government may sue for the thousand dollar penalty provided under the National Prohibition Act. He, also is subject to the income tax law and to the conspiracy statute.

Where would rum-runners be if all the customs laws against contraband goods were rigidly applied? The master of every vessel and the person in charge of every vessel or vehicle bound for a port or place in the United States is required to have a manifest covering the cargo of contents. Officers of the customs service are authorized to board vessels within twelve miles of the coast, to require production of the manifest and to inspect for dutiable commodities. A penalty is provided for the failure to have or to produce a

manifest; also a penalty for possessing fraudulent or false papers. It is unlawful to discharge any merchandise except through a port of entry, or as permitted by law. The master of the vessel is subject to a penalty for violation of these provisions. Any merchandise attempted to be illegally introduced may be forfeited as well as the vessel itself under certain circumstances. Authority is given customs officials to inspect the personal baggage of persons entering the United States. The Supreme Court has held that American vessels guilty of violation of the Revenue laws may be seized upon the high seas. The Senate has ratified treaties with eleven of the principle maritime powers, extending the distance from the shore within which foreign vessels may be boarded and seized. If they have committed an offense against the laws of the United States, the Supreme Court has held that the vessel may be forfeited and all persons on board who have participated in the commission of the crime may be convicted.

What about the poison liquor vendor? He violates all the laws relating to synthetic liquors, counterfeit products and false labels. He may be prosecuted for criminal negligence and in many states, by special statutes if death results from his act, may be prosecuted for murder. In addition, any person who is injured in property or means of support, whether death results or not, may maintain a civil action against him and recover actual and exemplary damages. These laws can be and will be enforced as the growing public sentiment demands.

In addition are the penalties for transportation and possession, sale or furnishing and other offenses provided in the law. This does not include the score and more of provisions of state prohibition laws and local laws and ordinances that may be legally enacted against beverage intoxicants under the Eighteenth Amendment. The state and in some places the county and in nearly every place the city or village can enact and enforce legislation similar to the National Prohibition Act. If Federal judges impose small fines against law violators that are a travesty on justice, the penalties in the state or local legislation should be invoked for the same offense to stop the violation of law. If the laws in any unit of government are effectively enforced, there is no need of the others being invoked, and as a rule they are not called into operation.

As long as a liquor criminal stubbornly continues to violate the law after his first conviction, no sympathy should be wasted on him, even if he is arrested by officers of another jurisdiction for violation of the Prohibition law of that jurisdiction. This procedure has been recognized by the government from the beginning. A bootlegger is neither a good citizen nor a good sport. He is a traitor to his country, a leech on society, a poisoner and assassin of his fellow-men. He is the modern Judas caring only for his thirty pieces of silver; the Twentieth Century Benedict Arnold who would wreck the nation for gain. The man who buys from him his contraband poison is particeps criminis and also violates the law. He is just as guilty as the seller, with the exception that he is often a slave to the habit which the bootlegger commercializes.

The time has come to stop coddling these criminals and treat them as conspirators against the government, liquor outlaws and enemies of the Republic.

Nullification

Nullification is a cowardly and sneaking form of treason and should be fought as vigorously. Weakness resorts to treachery only when in the face of overpowering strength. The wet appeals to nullification are a confession of the lack of the numerical strength to obtain by legal and constitutional methods what they seek to gain by improper and dangerous means. Such doctrines are the more dangerous when advocated by prominent citizens, such as the President of Columbia University.

If Dr. Butler has been correctly reported in the press, he gave utterance to many statements which savor of an approval of the doctrine that a citizen may, with moral impunity, disregard the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He quotes with seeming approval a statement from a recent book of Dean Inge, as follows:

"‘Suppose,’ says Dean Inge, ‘that the state has exerted its right by prohibiting some harmless act such as the consumption of alcohol. Is smuggling in such a case morally justifiable? I should say, yes. The interference of a state in such matters is a mere impertinence.’"

Another wet exponent of a chloroformed Constitution, former President Hadley of Yale, thus sows the seeds of disunion:

"If we look back fifty years to the condition of the South after the Civil War and study the history of the Fifteenth Amendment instead of the Eighteenth, we shall recognize that there are times when nullification, rather than enforced obedience, may be the safer and more practical remedy for laws unwisely conceived or prematurely adopted. Great as are the evils of disobedience to law, there have been occasions in the history of every great Commonwealth when what appeared on its face to be lawlessness was the manifestation, in more or less irregular fashion, of that spirit of self-government which is necessary to prevent legislation from degenerating into tyranny."

Less dangerous, possibly, because of his known advocacy of atheism and his consistent opposition to reform, but none the less subversive of the principles of sound government are the utterances of Clarence Darrow, who adds John Barleycorn to the list of criminals he defends against an affronted law. Referring to a question I put him during the debate in Carnegie Hall, New York, he said:

"Now, let's see about another one. 'It is the duty of every good citizen to obey every provision of the Constitution and the law.' How long do you suppose you would live if you did?"

"I undertake to say there isn't a man in the United States who does it or tries to do it. Not one."

"I tell you this, there isn't a man of the intelligence of an ordinary moron who doesn't know that people believe in enforcing only those laws that they believe in."

"He (Wheeler) asked me whether, if I insist on my liberty to do a certain thing, what becomes of the liberty of the other fellow...? Damn his liberty, that's what I say!"

If the time ever comes that this nullification doctrine is accepted by the people of the United States, then the Republic is doomed. Those who are opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment have a right to proceed in a legal and

orderly manner to attempt to change it, but for leaders of public opinion to counsel and encourage the nullification or the defiance of a law because they personally do not like it, is so dangerous to constitutional government that it should be fought by every good American. This danger was foreseen by the Father of his country, who, in his farewell address, gave this clear-cut warning:

"The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their Constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, 'till changed by the explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the rights of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstruction to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency."

The nullificationists, whether they be intellectual highbrows or back-alley lowbrows, are enemies of this nation, and every good citizen should fight their indefensible doctrine wherever it is expressed, whether it be in the home, at a social function, a public gathering or as a practice of the government.

How to Complete the Task

The strength of the Anti-Saloon League has been the organization of the dry forces to do whatever is necessary to accomplish its task honorably. Those opposed to the saloon and the beverage liquor traffic were organized and public sentiment was educated to realize the evil effects of alcohol on the individual. Then the law was secured to abolish the evil traffic. This educational work must be continued with the two million new voters who are added to the electorate each year and who know little or nothing of the saloon and why it was outlawed. Also former constituents and allies must be kept informed as to the needs of the cause and the work yet to be done. Unless the majority remain convinced of the wisdom of the prohibition policy, it will be repealed or nullified.

Legislation to enforce the Constitution must be maintained and enforced. The Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed. It must be enforced. This means not only national enforcement legislation but state and local enforcement laws. The Federal Government, however, cannot side-step its responsibility to enforce the Constitution, even if the state or local units fail. This legislation is constantly under fire of liquor outlaws and the opponents of prohibition.

To secure the enforcement of this legislation, public officials should be appointed or nominated and elected who believe in our adopted policy of government and who will use the full power of the law to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. Officials who are hostile to this policy of government cannot be trusted to enforce it effectively. This means that the friends of prohibition must organize in the various units of government and require every official, regardless of his political obligations, who has to do with the enforcement of law, to state his position toward it or to present a personal record which is satisfactory. This means a fight in every village, city, township,

county, state and in the nation at large. We have the advantage in thus choosing the issue and the field of action. Few candidates will dare take a position against law enforcement. The shillyshallier, the side-stepper, the coward, the nullificationist, will make a sorry figure in this conflict. The officer who betrays his constituents will be held up to scorn and repudiated at the next election, while the candidate who advocates law enforcement will have the respect and support of intelligent, worth-while voters. These contests will strengthen the moral fiber of the people and present an opportunity to educate public sentiment on the merits of prohibition. It gives the people a definite, worth-while program to adopt and put into operation.

Law and its enforcement are the foundation of our republic. If the electors fail to enforce a constitutional provision legally adopted, the government itself fails. Like a break in a dike, lawlessness, unless quickly stopped, will engulf the nation. There is no more vital issue before the people than obedience to and enforcement of the law, the former to be secured by moral suasion and the latter by legal suasion. The enforcement of law protects all our personal and property rights and marks the dividing line between anarchy and constitutional government. Every share of stock you own and every foot of ground to which you hold title are based on these principles which are found in the Constitution. Over 100,000 local, state and national officers are involved in this conflict with lawlessness. Those officials who are doing their duty want and need the support of the organized force of good citizens. Those officers who are derelict and encourage lawlessness must be defeated if the Republic is to endure. The loyal and patriotic citizenship of the nation will rally to this standard of law obedience and law enforcement, and we shall win because our cause is right and because it means the safety and welfare of future generations.

We are in the midst of the battle. From every side the enemy is attacking. The mercenaries of the brewer, the Hessians of the liquor dealer, the janissaries of the wine grower are massing as "shock troops" to attack enforcement from every angle. Their motto seems to be "All's fair in war" for liquor.

The Constitution itself is not sacred to these condotteri. Every faithful official is assailed by their venom. They seek to becloud the issue by false charges against any group that successfully fights against their program of lawlessness. The success of the Anti-Saloon League has made our organization the special target of their darts. Their deliberate purpose today appears to be the breaking down of the morale of our workers and our supporters. Their sharpshooters are trying to pick off outstanding leaders. It is war—the desperate struggle of an enemy that has been driven to the last ditch by an unparalleled series of victories of the dry forces.

Only the weak-kneed and the half-hearted will yield in this fight. The continued wet campaign of villification will over-reach itself. As Lincoln said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time." Only those who want to be fooled will be deceived by the malicious charges of the pleaders for beer and booze. In spite of their attacks, the prohibition cause will neither slacken its onward movement nor change its successful strategy. With Grant,

we can say, "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." We take to ourselves the Pauline counsel: "Having done all, to stand."

The enforcement of law will win. The alternative is the wreck of the Republic. We have not invoked this condition. This dilemma is not of our creation, but the lawless liquor traffic has made it imperative that the nation choose; Prohibition or liquor domination; enforcement of law or anarchy. No sane man can doubt the outcome of that conflict. We will win. But the duration of the battle, the cost of the battle and the casualties of the battle may all be diminished if with single mind and with solid front, we face the foe of God and native land. United, we are victors; divided, we are lost. We have repeatedly beaten this treacherous enemy. We can and will beat him again and again. The ultimate and decisive victory cannot fail to be ours. We summon to the fight every friend of God and His Kingdom. "God is with us and He is more than those who are against us."

ADDRESS

HON. GIFFORD PINCHOT

Former Governor of Pennsylvania

Can the Eighteenth Amendment be enforced?

It can.

How do I know?

Because I have tried. If it can be enforced in Pennsylvania it can be enforced anywhere.

It Was Enforced in Pennsylvania

When I became Governor in 1923, Pennsylvania combined more elements of wetness than any other state in the Union. It was the source of more illegal drink than any other state and probably more than any other two. Pennsylvania breweries, more than 150 of them, were running full blast. Thousands of saloons were open by virtue of state permits under the Brooks law.

Philadelphia was the head of the crooked alcohol business of the whole United States. Pittsburgh had more whisky in storage than any whole state except Kentucky. The political masters of every large city in the State were dripping wet. So was the dominant state machine. Not only was that machine wet, but it had been for many years the obedient humble servant of the liquor interests, from whom it received much money.

In a word, the whole social, financial, and political structure of the state was wet, and utterly scornful of the Constitution and the law.

In the face of such a situation, there was but one thing for a dry governor to do, and that was fight. In my inaugural address I said: "This administration will be dry. The executive mansion will be dry, and the personal practice of the governor and his family will continue to be dry in conformity to the spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Amendment." And I gave due notice then and there that I would appoint to office and retain in office no one who would not obey the Constitution of the United States, including the Eighteenth Amendment. That pledge remained unbroken throughout the whole four years.

In the legislature of 1923, in the hardest fight of the whole session, we knocked out the law to license saloons and replaced it by a law to drive out

saloons. That law was modeled on the Volstead law. It is still in force.

In the session of 1925, again in the hardest fight of the session, I was beaten by the bootleggers and their friends in the effort to secure by law the power to control the breweries and alcohol distilleries. But at the extra session of 1926, called mainly to deal with law enforcement and clean elections, we beat the wets and secured additional legislation which, if properly used, is the most powerful weapon yet employed in Pennsylvania to compel respect for the Constitution of the United States.

At the end of four years of uninterrupted fighting, but 61 of the 156 breweries remained, and all but ten of those under Federal permit. At least 40 of the alcohol cover houses in Philadelphia had disappeared. A check-up of about 800 saloons open in Philadelphia in 1923 showed, just before my administration ended, 565 actually closed and nearly all premises occupied by legitimate businesses.

The check-up of another list of 665 of the worst saloons open in 1923, covering every section of the state, showed more than 400 actually gone. The remainder, instead of wide open places thronged with customers, had become timid and furtive speakeasies with meager patronage.

In two-thirds of the counties of the State even the speakeasy saloon as a serious problem had disappeared.

All this was accomplished in spite of intense opposition from the bootleggers, the politicians, and the wets generally, with a State police force amounting to only one-quarter of a policeman for every city and borough in the state (and already overburdened with other work at that), and with the indispensable help of a fund of less than \$150,000 raised by the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.—one of the most patriotic services to humanity I ever have known in these United States. Not much for a four-year fight in a state of nearly ten million people, but enough for victory.

Handicaps and all, what the whole four years of struggle proved, and proved absolutely is that the law can be enforced. They proved also that what is needed to enforce the law is just one thing, and that is determination to see that the law is enforced.

Let me remark in passing that the damp daily press is continually telling us of some former prohibition official who thinks the law cannot be enforced. The fact is that he never believed it could in the first place, and he is merely letting the cat out of the bag. Many of these alleged law enforcing officials have been caught violating the law they swore to uphold. It would be just as well worth listening to if an embezzling bank clerk were to tell us that banking could never be honest, and hence should be given up altogether.

The Chief Obstacle

During these four years of incessant effort to enforce the law, the chief obstacle against which I had to contend was not the bootleggers and the wet politicians; it was not the breweries and the distilleries. The chief obstacle to law enforcement in Pennsylvania during these four years was the Federal government at Washington. The thing which hampered me beyond all else in attempting to compel respect for the constitution of the United States in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was the refusal of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to have the law enforced.

When the Eighteenth Amendment was first passed, criminals generally assumed, as their past experience gave them every right to do, that the government of the United States would respect and enforce its own Constitution. Consequently, the figures of crime, poverty, and drink steadily declined from the date of the adoption of the Amendment until Secretary Mellon came into office. The present enormous development of bootlegging as a criminal and financial system has taken place entirely under Mellon's administration.

For many reasons, Secretary Mellon is utterly unfit to have charge of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. When appointed as secretary of the Treasury, Mellon was one of the largest makers of whisky in America, through his ownership of the Overholt distillery. Both because of his personal views and his business interests he was just the wrong man to enforce the law. The result has proved it.

Being out of sympathy with the law enforcement himself, Mr. Mellon, until forced by the accumulating pressure of public sentiment to do otherwise, has put disbelievers in the law in charge of enforcing it.

The first man Mellon put in charge of law enforcement in his own state of Pennsylvania was a state senator, McConnell, a violent wet and a man of known bad character besides. Within three months McConnell turned loose 700,000 gallons of whisky on fraudulent permits. After being caught he was treated with extreme indulgence, and when finally he had to be indicted was never punished.

Nothing is better known in executive work than that the spirit of the head man powerfully controls the purposes and actions of his subordinates. Mellon's lack of interest in law enforcement, to put it mildly, has infected the whole service under him. There is no other factor to which the present abominable condition of law enforcement in the United States is so largely due as to the refusal of Mellon to enforce the law for which he is responsible.

Mellon's own city of Pittsburgh is the wettest city in Pennsylvania. Mellon is the undisputed political dictator of that city. He could make it dry if he chose to make it dry. He does not choose. Most of his political, financial and personal associates, over whom he holds complete domination if any man anywhere in this country does today, are openly against the Eighteenth Amendment.

When I came into office whisky was being illegally removed openly and by wholesale from warehouses in the Pittsburgh district. Alcohol by the millions of gallons was being diverted into bootleg channels in the Philadelphia district. Breweries all over the state were running night and day, turning out high-powered beer. And all this in Pennsylvania with Mellon, a Pennsylvanian, in charge of National prohibition. Nothing of the sort could have taken place if Mellon had seriously intended to enforce the law.

The United States District Attorneys in Pennsylvania, all, of course, under Mr. Mellon's political control, had quashed indictments against big bootleggers and wet politicians, one of them against the superintendent of Mr. Mellon's Overholt Distillery for releasing on fraudulent permits over 45,000 gallons of whisky.

Take it by and large, the situation in Mr. Mellon's state could hardly have been worse.

The most vigorous fights in two regular and one extra sessions of the Legislature during my term had to do with the effort to secure enforcement laws. In not one of them did Mellon give me any help of any sort. In all of them the Pittsburgh machine, which was completely under his control, was more virulently wet than any other machine in the state.

I ask you to consider the spectacle of the Law Enforcer of the nation exerting his whole political power to bring about the admission of the wet Vare to his bought and stolen seat in the senate of the United States—Vare, to whose campaign fund criminals and bootleggers so largely contributed. Through Senator David A. Reed, Mellon's bell hop, and others, Mellon's wet Pennsylvania machine is doing its best to inject one more wet vote into the upper house of congress. This is the same Dave Reed, by the way, who demanded a referendum on the wet and dry issue in Pennsylvania.

But in spite of all this, someone, moved by great respect for Mellon's great wealth, may still believe that Mellon is trying to enforce the law. If Mellon really wants the law enforced, then of course he wants it enforced in his own state of Pennsylvania. Since the recent election he has been the undisputed boss of the state. His nephew transmits his uncle's orders. Mellon has his own way completely in the State government.

And since he has had his own way in it every vigorous effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment has been dropped. This is more and worse than doing nothing to help law enforcement. For the State was enforcing the law when Mellon came into power.

But the responsibility for failure in Federal law enforcement does not lie at the door of the Treasury department alone. There was a power in Washington that could have made even Mellon enforce the law. I mean the President of the United States.

The trouble with the Coolidge administration is that it has talked in favor of the dries but acted in favor of the wets. President Coolidge, personally obeys the law. He has, it is true, sent messages to congress that the law ought to be observed and ought to be enforced. He did, it is true, call a conference of governors on law enforcement, the result of which was utterly nothing. I was there, and I know.

This was mere talk. His notable acts in the realm of law enforcement are the pardon of two bootlegging, but highly connected, La Montagne brothers in New York; the pardon of a politically influential bootlegger in Chicago, convicted, but let off before he went to prison; and his personal intervention to prevent congress from making an investigation of the law enforcement work of the Treasury department under Mellon.

Under the Coolidge administration there has been dry talk enough to keep the dries contented—most of them—but not dry action enough to keep the wets from getting all the drink they wanted.

And that is none the less true because Congress, which is overwhelmingly dry, has always been ready to supply all the money Mellon would take, and has recently passed laws which could be of real help in law enforcement to an administration that really wanted to enforce the law.

On every side we see the effort of politicians to ride both horses, to shut their eyes to this, the greatest moral issue before the people of the United States. The drys of America are, and have a right to be, tired of the pussy-footing of politicians—and especially of the pussy-footing of political leaders in high office—on this great matter.

These dodgers have worn their welcome out. I am one of those who believe that no wet, and no man out of sympathy with the Constitution of this country, can ever be elected president of the United States.

Washington is the seat of our government, the wellspring of our laws, the one place to which the ears of the whole nation naturally turn. The one thing they do not hear from official Washington is any clear note of leadership in law enforcement.

The president directs the policy of the whole government of the United States, including the Treasury department and its Prohibition unit. He sets the tone of official life in Washington. His utterances on law enforcement have given comfort to the drys. He has said and well said: "Failure to support the Constitution and observe the law ought not to be tolerated by public opinion. Especially those in public places, who have taken their oath to support the Constitution, ought to be most scrupulous in its observance."

No other single thing could help law enforcement throughout the United States half so much as the knowledge that the president has passed from words to actions; that the president does more than approve or patronize the Eighteenth Amendment; that he proposes to put a friend of the law in charge of enforcing the law; that he is determined to see that it is enforced; that he will not only champion the Eighteenth Amendment himself, but will eliminate law-breakers throughout the Government service from the bottom to the top.

That knowledge would do more to end the present riot of law breaking than any possible reorganization of the prohibition unit or than tens of millions of dollars. It is the one thing we have always needed, and the one thing we have never had. What the present old and passive attitude of the president means is that in the very shadow of the White House official Washington scoffs at the law.

Does anyone suppose that Federal enforcement would be the laughing stock of nullifiers and criminals or that Washington would be one of the wet cities of America if Theodore Roosevelt were president of the United States?

I call upon President Coolidge—my four-year fight to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment gives me that right, and I ask him to do nothing that I have not done in Pennsylvania—I call upon President Coolidge to put the whole power and influence of his great office vigorously behind the Constitution of the United States and thus to cure a cancer that carries infection to every part of our country—a cancer which the president, and only the president, can cure.

ADDRESS

HON. RICHARD L. YATES,
Congressman at Large from Illinois

I claim to be a politician in what is, I hope, the higher sense of the term. It is quite appropriate to say so at this time when "the harvest moon has come and gone, the threshing machine is in the corn belt and the voice of the political spellbinder is heard in the land." I am not commissioned to appear before you tonight and to entertain the representatives of 60 of the principal nations of the world with any defense or argument upon my part as to political differences between ourselves in the United States of America. My theme is, I think, and ought to be, that the PEOPLE ARE RIGHT—THE PEOPLE ARE RIGHT—THE PEOPLE ARE RIGHT! Kipling said: "It's not the individual nor the army as a whole, but the everlastin' team-work of every bloomin' soul." What do you care, who have come here from the ends of the earth, as to what differences of opinion animate us in this season? I want to tell you why I believe the people are right. I want to tell you why I believe that Prohibition is a success, even in Illinois. Let me indulge in a little personal history for a few moments:

I remember when I was a little lad twelve years of age, living at Jacksonville, Illinois, a little town just west of Springfield, that my father, a United States Senator, called me into his library one day and said: "I want to talk with you," and he did talk to me all the afternoon, and I have been thanking God ever since, for a week later he was brought home dead. He said, "Bring me the lower right-hand pigeon-hole case." You understand. It was an old pigeon-hole case, ten this way and ten that, with the ends painted green and labels on them. He took from its recess and showed me an old faded blue paper. "This is my Temperance pledge. I signed it and I broke it, and here is another, and another. I broke them all."

Then he told me how my parents were born in Kentucky, how my grandparents were born in Virginia, just about forty miles south of Washington, and my Grandfather's grandfather's name was Michael Yates, a great big Irishman, and "nobody trod on the tail of his coat, a'tall, a'tall," I learned that I hailed from Ireland, Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois, and together they make an alliance of defensive and offensive which I hope the gates of death and hell cannot prevail against. Then he told me how he had been unable to resist this Kentucky, Virginia, Irish blood, and how he had failed and how another man had just been elected to take his place in the Senate of the United States, but he said, "my little son, I do not ask you to sign the pledge because you might not be able to keep it, but I ask you this—when you have power, and you will have it some day, when you have power, will you fight this thing that has unhorsed me?" I said, "God help me, I will."

I can see the trembling fingers yet; I can see that look of woe in his eyes. I remember some of the things that he said. He told me that at the close of the session of the Senate he had \$100 saved and had decided to go to the city of New York and buy a trunk load of velvets, laces, curtains and silks, things that he knew my mother loved. Then he decided instead to take her the cash and let her use it as she would. He went to Pittsburgh and met two old friends, soldiers, and they got to drinking. He said he thought they could

drink a barrel, but as for him, he could only drink "two fingers full," and after that he did not know anything. The next morning he awoke in a dirty little hotel, his friends were gone, his money gone, and he was compelled to telegraph home to the bank where he deposited his money to get enough cash to go home on. I stood and looked at him and it dawned upon me how he had suffered, and how my mother had suffered, and then and there I swore to fight against the power of alcohol.

He went to his grave, and the years went on, and again and again I was tempted to go off on this side issue or that, tempted by people who were well intentioned, temperance people in fact, but I refrained, and after a while the years made me governor of the state of Illinois. For four years I served in that position, and for those four years we had a sober administration for the state of Illinois—that mighty old state of seven million people. Then one day I went to Chicago after the expiration of my term and when I got back to my home in Springfield, I found the whole city full of the Union Blue, 29,000 boys summoned out by the President, on their way to the Mexican border, called out by the Mexican crisis. I picked up a Springfield paper that morning and every section of the paper was divided into advertisements. One read like this: "Brave sons of Illinois, brave defenders of the Union; don't forget the Edleweis: Budweiser—ladies in attendance."

I bought twelve copies, put them in a yellow chest, and said to my wife: "The hour has come." I cannot prove it but it has always been my understanding that nearly 1,000 of those boys who left their homes for the border with their mother's kiss upon their lips went out to the border debauched and diseased. What does Alcohol care for your boy or girl, your suffering or mine? And I went down town and said, "I am ready!" "Ready for what?" "To be chairman of the Anti-Saloon drive." We got busy. We had only two meetings. Each was held in the great arsenal of Springfield, seating 10,000. I had the honor of presiding at both meetings on Sunday afternoon, the 1st, and Sunday afternoon, the 8th, before the election. I simply told those 10,000 boys my father's story and my own and asked them to pledge: "We will see this thing through." The orator that first Sunday afternoon was Senator Willis of Ohio, and the orator I had the pleasure of introducing at the second meeting was Wm. Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and we carried that old town and made it dry by 5,555 majority, and that was before the Volstead act. Let no one imagine that I was forgiven for that act.

In 1922 a man ran for Congressman-at-large against me in the state of Illinois. Here is a little piece of his campaign literature. You cannot see it, but it is an imitation of a theater ticket. If you found it on the floor you would pick it up because it looks just like a theater ticket with its 11-7-22, but it says at the bottom, "For wines and beer. Vote Tuesday, November 7th, for Simon J. Gorman for Congressman-at-Large. Be at your voting place early." Everybody in Illinois knew I was bone dry, and my majority was 799,000. You needn't tell Mr. Gorman that the question of wines and beer was not submitted in Illinois—he submitted it, and ran 799,000 behind. There came another election and they decided to punish Mr. Yates. They got out a magazine, only three numbers, I think, and it took sixty days to get that out, but they didn't forget me. They called it "The Liberty Bell." They

said: "Of the four candidates running for Congressman-at-Large, Yates is the only one to insist on remaining a subject of the Anti-Saloon League, and he should be defeated in the fall election." The wets have one merit—if they want to beat you they say so. A little farther down they paid their respects to me again and said, "Richard Yates for Prohibition, for the Volstead Law, belongs to and takes orders from the Anti-Saloon League and refuses to let people instruct him and dares liberal people to defeat him." The majority this time was only 330,000. Please don't misunderstand me, but can you blame me when I realize that the mighty people of a mighty state of seven millions have conferred upon me this great honor and this mighty responsibility?

Illinois has spoken, Illinois will speak again. Whether I come or go matters not so very much. The next time you hold a meeting of this wonderful World League in this beautiful country of ours, the next time you honor us with your splendid presence, someone else may have my seat in Congress, but some things I know: I know that the very stars in their courses fight for us; I know that this rich and ruthless folly Alcohol has no mercy; I know that it is doomed to destruction in the inevitable providence of Almighty God; I know that everything points that way.

May I tell you in closing another little personal thing? In 1868, as I said before, my father was a senator. There came on an impeachment trial. The president was charged with high crime and misdemeanor. My father wrote to my mother then living out in Illinois: "Dear Kate, the impeachment of the President, Andrew Johnson, is coming on and it will last 100 days in the awful heat of Washington. You know my weakness and my enemies know it too, and they will keep me out of my seat if they can on the final roll call, but if you will come every day and sit in the north senate gallery, I know I can endure it." Oh precious thing, I will save it forever, that letter of confidence. I wish you had known my mother. She was so frail, she looked as if a slight wind could blow her away, but oh, the undaunted courage of that little woman. She just packed up and as fast as steam could take her, she headed for Washington. Neither the president nor the senate knew she was coming—only one anxious soul awaited her arrival. I can see her yet—coming down the steps of the north senate gallery. By the way, there was a P. S. to the letter. It said, "bring the boy." and I was "the boy." I can see her yet in her little black dress. He did not know she was coming but as he looked up and saw her, he just rose to his feet in the senate of the United States, pulled out a big handkerchief and waved at her. I don't know what those astonished senators thought but I knew he was saying, "Thank God, I am still here." Will you think I am too sentimental if I say that sometimes when I sit in my own seat in the House of Representatives, I feel that I must go, and I get out of my seat, go down the aisle, cross the hall of statuary and fame, across the echoing rotunda of the United States Senate, and climb the stairs of the north Senate gallery and sit where my mother sat fifty years ago? She used to say, "If you will lean forward a little, I will show you a great man." One day it was John Logan of Illinois, one day ex-Governor Morgan of New York; another day it was Chas. Sumner of Massachusetts. They had big heads, big bodies, and they moved with conscious power. Some-

one said that to see Chas. Sumner cross the floor was not an act but a ritual. I shall never forget those mighty men and in that mighty day I got a conception of what a Senator of the United States should be that has never left me. The result of it all has been that more than once, more than a dozen times, more times than I can tell you, in some hour of perplexity, in some hour of strain, in some hour when I had to decide whether a man should live or die, in the hour that comes to all governors when they say: "Oh, God, why should this thing come to me?" in such an hour more than once I have said: "Mother cant' you just lean forward a little and help me make good?" I think it has been done, and they are all up ther tonight, all of them, your fathers and mothers and mine—all there looking down—Washington and Lincoln and a million men that have died in America that liberty might live, and the hundred millions of women that have agonized that freedom might not die. They are all there looking down here tonight. Will you join me in the unspoken pledge that "so help us Almighty God, in sunshine and in storm, we will vote and fight and toil that American liberty may live?"

MONDAY MORNING SESSION

ADDRESS

PETER CHALMERS,

Vice Chairman Scottish Temperance Alliance

With the morning light there comes the morning joy, and the morning joy is added to by the fellowship that we have in our great gatherings together at Winona and with the privilege that we enjoy of meeting the laborers in our great cause from all parts of the world. That is one of the privileges of those who are engaged in the temperance movement. We meet the best people.

Henry Ward Beecher used to say "I can swallow the reforms, but I cannot swallow the reformers." If he were here, I am sure that he would feel that he would have no difficulty in swallowing the reformers as well as the reforms. There are three classes of people in this world. There are the young and there are the old, and there are those who never grow old—the "upper tens." In this gathering we have had the biggest assortment of "upper tens" that it is possible to assemble together at one time. The great thing at our gathering is this: We are united in our ideals, united in the war against suffering, united in the conception of the fundamental truth that right is right and wrong is wrong, the whole world over. While we have that unity in ideals, we have the same obstacles to face, the same difficulties to meet, the same handicaps with reference to half-educated and half-hearted friends, the same seductive and false quack remedies presented, and the same ebbs and flows and cross currents that try and disappoint us. Each country must work out its own salvation but increasingly each country will recognize the mutual dependence of all. May I say on behalf of our Scottish representatives that we have been overwhelmed by your kindness and your courtesy. I am simply amazed at the prolific benefits that have come from Scotland. Nearly every one whom I have met has fathers, mothers, brothers, uncles, aunts or cousins that have come from Scotland and some trace their connection back to Rob Roy MacGregor and the traditional Highlandman who survived the flood independently of Noah because he had a boat of his own.

But we hang our heads in shame when we think that the word Scotch is synonymous with whisky and is so advertised the whole world over. Scotland occupies a position of some considerable strategic importance, and from the point of view of the distillers, it occupies a position of supreme importance. Close the distilleries in Scotland and you inflict a staggering blow upon the drink traffic of the world. Yet Scotland is not behind in temperance sentiment. The temperance sentiment in Scotland is strong, and it is increasing. We are following the example of the United States of America. I lift my hat to them. I cannot sufficiently express the disgust of those of us who come from Scotland and the old country—our disgust at those who come from our country and deliberately break the laws of a friendly country. It is unworthy of those who belong to the British people.

We recognize the influence and the example of America, which we have tried to follow. General Neal Dow in 1851 lifted the standard of prohibition in the state of Maine, but in 1853 in Scotland we passed a prohibition measure closing the public houses on Sunday throughout the whole country, and after that prohibition measure was passed in 1853 we had no end of trouble for some years with illicit serving of liquor and with people breaking that law. We have none today. There is no violation of that law in Scotland today. We are going on until we have prohibition carried out every day in the week. In 1920 you brought into effect that magnificent amendment to the constitution whereby liquor is not sold legally, is not manufactured legally, is not exported legally and is not imported legally. You passed that act in 1920, and in 1920 we, over in Scotland, came into the possession of an act which became operative that year restricting the liquor trade in some respects, which puts a magnificent power into the hands of the people of Scotland to close the public houses or the liquor shops in their respective areas, and which we hold to be a wonderful weapon put into the hands of the Scottish people. That act is uncomplicated by any provisions for disinterested management or any provision which would be an obstacle to prohibition. We have a clear and unlimited objective, the closing of the saloons in the respective areas. We are more than holding our own. We are facing forward in the campaign. We are not going to give them any rest at all. We are going to keep them on the run. In Scotland we have solved the problem. All our temperance forces are united. Our Scottish Temperance Alliance has 21 agents and last year we expended \$75,000. In five years' time we in Great Britain celebrate the centenary of the institution of total abstinence societies in the country. The total abstinence movement was begun in England by the Seven Men of Preston, the first September, 1832, but of course it was started before that by one man in Scotland, by a medical man, Doctor Richmond.

There is one lesson that we have learned and it is this: Education and legislation must go together, hand in hand. The one is no use without the other. Wherever we carry no-license in Scotland, the friends in that area think their work is done. Whenever you have carried prohibition in America, you think that your work is done. Don't make that fatal mistake. Our education must go on and it must keep pace with our legislation if we are to hold the position that we have gained.

We must teach the young to know the right thing. We must teach the

young people to do the right thing, but there is a further thing that we have to do, we have to get the young people to enjoy doing the right thing. If you get the young people to enjoy doing the right thing you secure the adherence of youth and you secure their interest and their influence in this great movement. Don't forget the influence of the personal pledge. Total abstinence means a tremendous lot to the young people. It means a different attitude toward life, a recognition of the responsibilities of life to themselves and theirs, the deliberate choice of the best ideals.

We found that alcohol is a hydra-headed monster. Doctor Peyton has represented the three great evils of life in three words. He says that they are booze, betting and beastliness. Often we gather together and we congratulate ourselves on gathering together and we think that when we come together we present a force in ourselves that is going to accomplish everything in legislation, but we make a profound mistake when we come to that conclusion. What we have to do is to convert the neutrals and the injudicious in every community, who are easily swayed by specious arguments and false statements. We have to face the apathy of our own friends. Lord Astor quoted the remark of a statesman with regard to the troubles in the Near East, to the effect that "the troubles in the Near East are due to the fact that the Turks are half dead and the Christians are only half alive." We must become more fully alive and we must sacrifice more in time and money and effort if we are going to win the world for prohibition. Kipling has referred to the fitness of nations and the decay of nations. Nations have passed away and left no trace and history gives the naked cause of it—they fell because their people were not fit. We are to make our people fit—fit to continue, and fit to live in the full spirit of righteousness and temperance. We have come with our own difficulties, with our own problems, with our own discouragements, and we have sought for some heartening at this conference. Kingsley once, in a serious mood of depression, went forward to the Lord's table and entered into full communion with his Lord and Master and Kingsley declares that he left that communion table feeling the divine impulse to do something for his fellow men. We have had our fellowship, our intercourse, we have felt our own difficulties but we feel that we have a common cause and we feel that at the back of it all we have the backing and the power of the Almighty. I appeal to each of you that you will leave this congress feeling more and more the determination to do something for your fellow men and to measure up to your responsibilities, always determined that you will not rest until you have banished from the face of the earth this foe that does so much harm to the human race.

THE PROHIBITION SITUATION IN FINLAND

By VIHTORI KARPIO, of Helsingfors, England

The steps taken during the World War for the limiting and prohibition of the liquor traffic, have since the return of peace been withdrawn in most European countries. Finland is the only country in Europe in which there has not been retrogression during the past years in the prohibition of intoxication liquors.

This is explained by the fact that the legislative body of Finland had

already seven years prior to the outbreak of the Great War, passed a law for total prohibition. The prohibition idea has very old roots in Finland. For decades the people had again and again been making strong demands for the absolute prohibition of the liquor trade. However, a majority of the people did not constitute a legislative power, and the dependence upon Russia placed hindrances to the internal development of the country. Nevertheless, the old legislation gradually imbibed prohibition ideals, and a law passed in 1865 forbade the distillation of brandy in the homes, which was very general in Finland. Through this law and the partial local option which was granted later, all the rural districts were got practically free from the liquor traffic. Already before the enforcement of wartime prohibition, 85 per cent of the population lived in districts in which the sale and serving of intoxicating drinks were forbidden. The development of means of communication weakened to some extent the effects of local prohibition, but regardless of this, the result of these prohibition measures was the reduction of alcohol consumption to one and four tenths liters per capita during the years preceding the World War.

When, then, a general and equal right of voting was given to all Finnish citizens of both sexes over 24 years of age, and the legislative body was re-elected on this basis, one of its first measures was the passing of the general prohibition act, without **one single** dissenting vote, on October 31st, 1907. The ruler, who was the Czar of Russia, did not ratify this act, nor even a new one which was passed by the legislature in 1909. It was only after the revolution in 1917 that the prohibition act was duly ratified, and came into force after Finland had, by fighting and struggle, gained its freedom from Russia, and had become an independent republic on June 1st, 1919.

But the World War and the great changes in political and economic conditions which it brought about, did not only make it possible to bring into effect the prohibition law, for which the people had so long been waiting, but it also gave rise to formidable forces working against prohibition. At the time that the law was being passed, it was evident to the legislators that a law of this kind would be extensively violated. But it could never be imagined at that time that it would have to be enforced under such adverse conditions as were brought on by the World War.

Every one will understand that the position of a prohibition country is by no means an enviable one, when it is surrounded on all sides by wet states. It is difficult for the dry country to protect itself, and this is all the more the case, when the border regions are favorable to the illegal importation of alcohol, but unfavorable for customs guarding for the purpose of putting a stop to this unlawful trade. This is the case with Finland.

In area, Finland is larger than the British Isles, but it has a population equal to only one half that of the city of New York. Finland has been named "The land of a thousand lakes." In fact, it has about forty thousand inland lakes. But it is also the land of a thousand islands, for along the shores of the Baltic sea, the Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Bothnia alone, which forms a boundary line of only 1,000 kilometers, there are 30,000 islands. This offers exceptionally favorable hiding places and waterways for smugglers.

Liquor is smuggled to Finland chiefly from Germany and Poland. As the

state of monetary exchange was favorable to this trade, it got an especially brisk start in the very beginning, and since then it has been kept up by the good opportunities it offers for making it a profitable business on a large scale. The customs authorities have not been sufficiently prepared for an effective fight against this smuggling, and a conservative legislation has limited their scope of operations. International law, on the other hand, has protected the smugglers, who have been able to anchor their booze cargoes comparatively near the Finnish coast, and from there land the goods by means of fast motor boats. But this same international law has hindered the enforcers of the dry law from putting any hands into the doings of the bootleggers outside the maritime limit.

Within the borders of the country, the distribution of alcohol has been facilitated by the development in means of transportation brought by the automobile, and it has not been possible to supply the police quickly enough with the necessary authority and facilities for checking the illegal transportation.

Under conditions of this kind, smuggling received great impetus. There are, of course, statistics to indicate how extensive it is, but without doubt the greater part of the alcohol used as drink has in this way been imported and distributed to the consumers. The customs authorities seize yearly about 500,000 or 600,000 litres spirits and a smaller quantity of other liquors.

Home brewing is not carried on in Finland to any great extent, but so-called medicinal alcohol must, on the other hand, be taken into consideration. The doctors have the right to prescribe any amount of alcohol for medicinal purposes, for at the time of passing the prohibition law it was taken for granted that physicians would not abuse the special privilege granted to them. The majority of Finnish doctors are loyal in this respect, but there are among them, and especially among veterinarians, persons who do not consider it below their dignity to be the cat's paw of the thirsty—against payment, of course. It is estimated that about 600,000 litres of alcohol intended for medicine are annually used for drinking.

Accordingly, Finland is not so **actually** dry, as it theoretically is supposed to be. It is not even as dry as it **could** be. Relatively high figures for drunkenness prove, for instance, that intoxication is quite general. About 50,000 or 60,000 persons are annually convicted for drunkenness. In this respect it must, however, be remembered that since legal prohibition became effective in Finland, the section relating to drunkenness in the criminal law has been made more severe. Every seemingly intoxicated person on a public way or in a public place may be arrested and punished. Of the persons now arrested, at least 50 per cent are such as would earlier have been left in peace by the police. As the number of arrests is not greater than before, but in some districts even smaller, it proves that, in spite of the drawbacks mentioned above, drunkenness has much diminished. Prohibition has, accordingly, had a favorable effect upon the temperance of the nation. When the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune related that he had seen in Helsingfors 1,000 intoxicated persons on a hundred meters stretch of street, it must be said that he either had "a grain of barley in his eye," (as the saying goes in Finland), or he did not remember certain words written by the poet Goethe,

which hold true even in the cold North: "Youth is intoxication without wine!"

In the early part of this year a general prohibition conference was held in Helsingfors. This was one of the largest ever held in Finland, and it was attended among others by the President of Finland. Among those speaking on the question of legal prohibition were the present prime minister, two earlier holders of the same office, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, the speaker of the legislative body, and the Vice President of Finland's Supreme Court. This conference passed a resolution, which, among other points, says of the effects of the prohibition law as follows:

"Regardless of matters which are preventing the prohibition law from attaining its full effect, the temperance situation is nevertheless, when viewed on a large scale, better than it was during legalized liquor trade, and without doubt enormously better than what it would be, if intoxicating drinks could be legally had in this age of highly developed communication and of wealth. By banishing drink from the homes, prohibition has protected the young people, lessened the increase of general criminality, caused by the times and the circumstances, increased the capacity for work, improved the economic condition of the poor, saved hundreds of millions of marks for use in beneficial economic activity, and in this way conducted toward raising of the general standard of living, which is one of the most pleasing occurrences in the recent development of our nation."

To prove that this statement regarding the good results is in keeping with the actual conditions, I would like to refer to a few facts:

Finland's rate of mortality used to be among the highest in Europe; now it is one of the lowest. In 1751 to 1760 it was **29.1 per 1,000 inhabitants**. In 1901 to 1910 it was still as high as **17.9 per 1,000**. Since then it has been decreasing, as is shown by the following figures:

1920	.....	15.9
1921	.....	14
1922	.....	14.4
1923	.....	13.8
1924	.....	15.3
1925	.....	13.5

Accordingly it can be seen that the health condition of the nation has improved to an appreciable degree.

The economic development of the country has been just as gladdening. It is estimated that agricultural production is now about 50 per cent greater than prior to the Great War. Industrial production amounted in pre-war years to about 7 billion 50 million present Finmarks (one dollar is equal to forty Finmarks). In 1926 it was 11 billion marks.

Before the War (in 1913) deposits amounting to about 300 million marks were made in banking institutions. In 1926 there were one billion 200 million marks. Noticeable in this has been the increase in the savings of the poorer class of the population.

Figures covering communal support of the poor, show that a decrease has taken place in the number of cases to whom direct assistance has been given.

Before the prohibition act was passed, it was forecast that a law of this kind would entirely damage our foreign trade. It has now proved to be quite the contrary, for in earlier years the imports always exceeded the exports. In the years from 1909 to 1913 the export trade was only 75 per cent of the import trade. But during the last five prohibition years the balance of trade has been heavier on the export side—for the first time in perhaps a hundred years.

It was also prophesied that the loss of revenue on liquor would result in an increased taxation. Finland has during the last few years, had to live through the horrors of war and to endure economic and financial collapses. She is still burdened with many outlays arising from the late war. During the last few years she has had to organize and support her own army and navy, and to suddenly assume the cost of maintaining an independent republic. A general compulsory school attendance has been begun to be enforced. The budget for educational and cultural outlays has grown immensely. We have put into effect a great agrarian reform, which means the procuring of 150,000 plots of dwelling and cultivated land. New railway lines have been built by the government, and so on. In spite of all this the finances of the state have been got in much better shape than those of many older European governments, not to speak of some of the other new independent states; and the taxation per capita is relatively low in Finland. I shall give a few examples in this connection. In Sweden the per capita taxation was in 1924 equal to 859 Finmarks; in Denmark it was, in 1923 to 1924, 761 Finmarks; in Norway, for the some period, 586 Finmarks, while in Finland it was, in 1924, 589 Finmarks. In some other countries of Europe the taxation is even heavier. The inhabitants of the countries in which the state and the community obtain revenue from intoxicating liquors, do not have it any easier.

The effect of prohibition is seen also in the decrease of crime. When we leave out the convictions for drunkenness and for other violations of the prohibition law, and examine the general criminality in Finland, we find that the prohibition years show smaller figures than the pre-war years. Particularly noticeable is the decrease in assaults, disturbance of the peace, resistance of officers, and similar offenses. Exceptions to this are murder and manslaughter: these have increased. This is explained by the results caused everywhere by the war: the people have become coarser, they have little regard for human life, and the use of firearms has become much more general than before the way.

Crimes in Finland

	1912	1924
T. M. Treatment	1582	1100
Disturbing of peace	613	328
Disturbing of general order	3252	1409
Violation of the laws protecting general safety	1314	577

As the effects of the prohibition law have been so good in spite of the deficient enforcement of the law, it can be easily understood why the people so strongly adhere to it. Great political changes have taken place in Finland since the prohibition law was passed the first time. Some political parties have withdrawn from the stage, new ones have come in; some have dimin-

ished—others again have increased—but in the midst of these great changes the group of supporters of prohibition has remained unchanged. I do not know the standpoint of each individual representative, but I can say with certainty that two-thirds, or possibly three-fourths of the members of the legislative body are supporters of prohibition. The most important political parties in Finland are absolute prohibition parties. On the first and second days of July, this year, the national election was held, in which prohibition was one of the main issues. The parties most strictly in favor of prohibition, the farmers' party and the labor party, which are the largest political parties in Finland, came out on the winning side.

A number of cabinets have been in power in Finland during prohibition years, but the programs of each have included the enforcement of this law. The present ministry has announced its purpose of working energetically to this end. Just at the present moment it has in hand a bill providing for the arrangement of prohibition enforcement on a satisfactory basis. This bill has been brought up by the committee working under the speaker of the legislature, Doctor Virkkunen. It is expected that the putting into effect of this project will bring about a complete change in the liquor situation.

As regards particularly the hindering of smuggling, much importance has been placed in Finland upon obtaining international cooperation in this connection. After much lengthy preliminary work, the so-called "treaty of Helsingfors" was effected in 1925. By this treaty the ten Baltic States agree to alter the maritime limit to ten nautical miles from shore, and give the right to take certain measures against smugglers on international waters. The ratification of this treaty has taken much time, and not all the states have yet ratified it. However, now that, in addition to five others, Germany some time ago did so, and Poland followed suit recently, the confirmation of the most important countries has been secured. There have not as yet been any practical results from this treaty, but it will not take long before these follow.

The enforcement of the treaty of Helsingfors is not, however, decisive in this matter. The smugglers will, no doubt, sail under the flags of countries which have not joined in the treaty. Therefore a more general treaty is necessary—one which includes, if possible, all civilized countries. For this reason Finland has with great interest observed, and for its own small part also participated in the work done by the International Temperance Bureau led by Doctor Hercod, with an aim to having the alcohol question included in the program of the League of Nations. The present minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor V. Voionmaa, who is a prominent expert in the social alcohol problem, and the leader of political temperance work in my country, is the father of the treaty of Helsingfors and the representative for Finland in the League of Nations, where he has most energetically been working for the good of the cause.

It is hardly necessary for me to mention that the agreements effected by the United States with some European countries have served as fine examples and weighty precedents, without which the treaty of Helsingfors could hardly have been accomplished.

I still wish to mention a certain point in the fight against alcohol in Finland. In addition to the police, whose duties include also the enforcement of

the prohibition law, a large number of citizens have volunteered for this work. Of 500 townships in the country, 400 have a town temperance board, assisted by a group of people who in prohibition matters have the same authority as the police. These persons are in a self-sacrificing manner acting as guards, for instance on the roads, and are helping the police in keeping order at public entertainments. Some of them have already lost even their lives in fighting against criminal elements.

In concluding I wish to point out that prohibition has not ended fundamental temperance work in Finland. This work, influencing the convictions of the people, has never been as forceful there as it now is. The temperance organizations have more members than ever before; lecturing is carried on more widely than earlier; the circulation of temperance literature and periodicals is larger, and the work done among children and young people is much brisker.

Temperance Activities in Finland

	1925	1926
Members in temperance societies	47,357	69,335
Lectures	8,122	13,892
Army of Hope	13,873	43,943
Essays on temperance question	578	39,648
	(1924—60,000)	

I hope that the foregoing has shown that prohibition is **still** the most important question of the day in Finland. I will say, though, that our issue is **not wet or dry**, but how to obtain **the most efficient enforcement of the dry law**. Legal prohibition is safe there for at least a few years ahead. The contests on the subject refer principally to measures for the enforcement of the law. In this respect we are nearing a crisis, and we hope to be able to drive through measures which will give the death blow to the illicit liquor traffic. We are looking to international cooperation for assistance in fighting against smuggling. Our experience up to now shows that prohibition legislation is the most direct and serviceable way to effect temperance in the whole nation.

THE WORLD LEAGUE WORK IN THE BALTIC STATES

By PROFESSOR VILLEM ERNITS
Baltic States Representative, Tartu

Before I speak about the World League work in the Baltic States, I must make just a few general remarks about these states, as I suppose that everybody here does not know very much about them, because they are so little, so far, so young—only eight years old.

If you go from Finland, South over the Finnish gulf of the Baltic sea, you will find Esthonia with a population of 1,110,000; going farther south you have Latvia with a population of 1,800,000; still farther south is Lithuania with a population of 2,200,000. To the south are Poland and Germany, to the east of all the Baltic states is Russia, to the west the Baltic sea, and beyond it is Sweden.

The Esthonians belong to the Finno-ugrian or in a larger sense to the Uralian peoples, as well as Finns, Hungarians and many Russians. They are

the predecessors of the primitive Uralian, that is Finno-ugrian-Samoyedic people. Later the primitive Finno-ugrian people were divided into many branches, from which developed the present Finno-ugrian peoples, the Esthonians and Finns coming from the West Finnish branch.

Some philologists assert that the Uralian and Indo-European languages are also related and are developed from one primitive Indo-European-Uralian language, as seem to be proved by some common words and grammatical elements in all the languages. But this relationship, if it should be finally accepted, is very far-fetched.

The farthest ancestors of the Esthonian people probably did not know any alcoholic drinks, as there are no common words meaning alcoholic drinks in the Uralian or Finno-ugrian languages, nor any other proofs of the existence of alcoholic drinks among these primitive people. All the words and expressions for alcoholic drinks are borrowed from neighboring languages, chiefly from German and Russian, the oldest name for beer being from the primitive Lithuanian language, about 2,000 years ago belong to the primitive West Finnish people, one part of which became later the Esthonian people. Beer, then, is the oldest alcoholic drink known by the Finns and Esthonians and the word was borrowed during the time when these people did not yet live separately but were one primitive West Finnish people.

The Latvians and Lithuanians belong to the Baltic branch of the Indo-European family of people. Their ancestors, the primitive Indo-Europeans, already knew some alcoholic drinks, as mead from honey, and beer, as proved by the common old Indo-European names of these drinks. Later on, the Latvians and Lithuanians, as well as the Esthonians were under strong alcoholic influence, chiefly by the Germans and Russians, who were the conquerors in those countries, and also in Lithuania which was at one time united with Poland.

One must, however, tell that there seems to be some racial difference in the grade of the predisposition to alcoholization, among these nations, which were almost in the same general condition and under the same alcohol laws. The Esthonians became the most alcoholized of them, followed by the Latvians and then the Lithuanians. The latter belonged to the most sober nations of the former Russian empire, except the Finnish, which was the most sober country in the whole of Europe before the war.

The Abstinence Movement in its primitive form of spreading anti-alcohol ideas **without creating abstinence organizations** was already known by these peoples for more than one hundred years. The movement became a real anti-alcohol crusade under the influence of the American abstinence movement in the first half of the last century, especially under Robert Baird's mission in Europe. This movement came from Germany to Latvia, and from there to Esthonia. In Lithuania, a Roman Catholic Bishop, Valanciaus, organized energetic propaganda for abstinence. At this time, abstinence sermons were preached and thousands of abstinence pledges taken, but the Russian powers did not permit the founding of abstinence organizations. This movement therefore ended without any permanent results.

The modern abstinence movement was started in Esthonia under Finnish influence and in Latvia under Esthonian influence. The first Esthonian Absti-

nence Society was founded in 1889, and in Latvia, in 1891. The Lithuanian Roman Catholic Abstinence Society, Blaivybe, came into being in 1907. These movements developed well before the war. The number of separate societies before the war in Esthonia was 58; in Latvia, 35; in Lithuania, the number of branches of the Catholic Abstinence Society was about 200. In Esthonia, the general opinion before the war was bone-dry; in Latvia, almost the same; in Lithuania there was drunk at that time less per capita than in Russia.

During the war, there was in these lands total prohibition, with excellent results—for the first time, without bootlegging or home distilling. These came in somewhat later. During the German occupation, Prohibition was abolished everywhere, but in Esthonia, it was restored after the German occupation. Later on, the sale of alcohol was officially introduced in all these states. They declared that home distilling and smuggling was the cause, but the **real** cause was the new agrarian laws of these states, by which all the liquor distilleries became properties of the states then in great financial need. And so the sale of alcohol was introduced in all these states and national alcoholic capital originated. Of course, drunkenness, alcoholism and crimes increased by leaps and bounds. The increase in medical assistance in Esthonia from 1919 to 1924 was 256.2%, for nervous disorders 270.2%, for venereal diseases 248.4%, for drunkenness, the increase from 1919 to 1925 was 1,616.5%, general criminality 259.5% and for accidents 8,410.2%. The last number is caused partly by improvement in the method of keeping statistics and by enlargement of industry.

The abstinence movement was almost extinguished in these lands during the war, and therefore it was easy to abolish prohibition, to bring back saloons and to put national alcohol capital in every country on a basis which made the fight everywhere more difficult. Before, alcohol was a foreign product and everybody was against it for patriotic reasons; now it became a national industry and many former abstainers became distillers and brewers. I, myself, heard a formerly ardent Esthonian teetotaler speak in the most passionate way about the new Esthonian spirit industry. He hoped that Esthonian spirits would conquer the world. It is really a piece of luck to the whole world that the hope of this Esthonian teetotaler had not been realized. On another occasion, I overheard a discussion as to whether the founder of a great house for an abstinence society can remain a member of the society, being now a co-owner of a distillery. These same conditions obtain both in Latvia and in Lithuania.

After the war the movement against alcoholism began again in these countries, at first, very weak to be sure, but gathering strength with a revolt against the new alcoholism.

It is here where the work of the World League started in the Baltic states. "Pussyfoot" Johnson was the first representative of the World League to visit the Baltic states as early as 1913. He described the work in the Baltic provinces at that time in his book "The Liquor Question in Russia." He returned in 1925 and 1926, and his work and his personality have become very popular, the newspapers giving him many columns of publicity. Prof. H. B. Carré visited Esthonia before the organization of the World League. Speaking at a special

session of the Esthonian Constitutional Assembly about American Prohibition, he recommended its adoption by Esthonia. However, due to conditions prevailing, the Constituent Assembly passed a liquor law, ignoring prohibition.

During the International Congress Against Alcoholism held at Tartu in 1926, there were Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Rev. Ed. J. Richardson, Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, Mr. Warner and Bishops Cannon and Nuelsen from America. We also received cooperation from Dr. G. A. Simons from Riga.

Mr. Kempels represented Latvia at the World League Congress in Toronto. Since my visit at Toronto, I have been the World League representative in the Baltic states.

I have visited Lithuania 28 times, speaking there on over 70 occasions. I have organized the Lithuanian Abstinence Council, the Lithuanian Catholic Hygenical and Abstinence Society "Sveicata," and the Lithuanian Catholic Teachers' Abstinence Society. These organizations are working, the "Sveicata" having many branches. I have proposed the organization of other abstinence societies, particularly among the Lutherans and Greek Catholics.

In Lithuania there were only Catholic dry agencies when I began my work. As 25% of the whole population is non-Catholic, I proposed at the very beginning that the work be interdenominational. In accordance with this, the Catholics agreed and published a proclamation inviting non-catholics to unite in a solid front against the common enemy. The Lithuanian radical newspaper Litavos Finios, by Dr. Grinius, who was formerly Prime Minister and also Lithuanian President before the latest revolution of 1926, approved the idea but stated that it was sorry that the call comes from clericals. Nevertheless, the radicals organized their own abstinence society, and we succeeded in bringing them altogether in the Lithuanian Abstinence Council. This council functioned until the latest revolution which ousted the Constitutional radical government and made the political differences so sharp that it is impossible to unite them for common abstinence work. The political sections are fighting each other for their political and constitutional existence.

I have visited Latvia 32 times and spoken on 65 occasions. I have initiated the Latvian anti-alcoholic League, the Latvian Orthodox Abstinence Society, the Lutheran Abstinence Committee, the Socialist Abstinence Society called "Aprina" which has already a number of branches everywhere in Latvia. We also organized a Railwaymen's Abstinence Society in cooperation with Dr. Bekes from Vienna and Mr. Davis. Just now there is in preparation the Abstinence League of all Latvian churches which will be opened when I return from America. We are contemplating the organization of teachers, journalists, physicians and the dry members of Parliament.

In Latvia the political relations are not as sharp as in Lithuania and the organization of a united abstinence front is much easier.

In Esthonia, I have delivered over 250 addresses initiating the organization of the Youth Abstinence League with 96 branches, of the Women's Abstinence League, with 12 branches, and of the Christian Abstinence League in cooperation with my friend, Mr. Ostlund. This organization will embrace a general church membership of over a million. Out of these probably more than one hundred thousand are teetotalers. This Church Abstinence league is the fourth in the world; the United States and England and Sweden coming

first. I have initiated in Esthonia the foundation of the Teachers Abstinence League, the League of Education; an organization with a membership of over 250 dry societies, the Esthonian Socialist Abstinence Committee, the abstinence group of the Esthonian parliament, besides several local groups and societies. There is in preparation a medical abstinence society.

In these three countries we are working now on the following lines: First, we need a strong net of temperance organizations throughout the country covering every section and every profession. We have had good results so far in this line. The few organizations which survived the war have increased to about 350 with possibly 50,000 regular members in Lithuania alone. In Latvia the 400 organizations comprise a membership of 25,000, while in Esthonia more than 800 different organizations and groups have a membership of about 40,000 members. Should we add to these the abstainers in our Christian Abstinence League which has branches in all the churches with the exception of a very few, you would probably have over 100,000 organized teetotalers in Esthonia.

Most of these organized abstainers are young people, school children. This does not give a great political weight to these members, but it augurs well for the future.

We do not have as yet an organization for adults in every community, but this goal is within reach. Our next step is to strengthen these organizations, both numerically and financially, also to raise the educational standard of their program. This requires long periods of education and development.

There has been a great deal of talk regarding Prohibition in our countries. Some are hopeful, others gloomy, but it is our goal which we expect to reach in the near future. Our task now is to prepare for Prohibition by education, and legislation, particularly against the increasing international smuggling.

We are concerned with the alcohol instruction in the schools and among young people. (This program has met difficulty among the adult population who see in it probably an end to their drinking. While our task is the education of the children, we are not neglecting the adult population. This we must do if we want anti-alcoholic legislation.)

There are organizations in practically all the Esthonian high schools and in some the dry membership reaches 80, 90 and even 100% of the pupils. There is a band of hope in every third elementary school. We could have an organization in every school, had we more workers or more abstinence teachers.

Our work among the adults is more difficult. Our countries, it must not be forgotten, are ruined economically by the war. They have also suffered morally.

The Latvians and the Esthonian's are intellectually well developed. We have almost no illiterates and the number of students in our universities is 5% of the whole population, while in Germany it is only 2%. Our people are well trained in languages, every well educated person speaking besides his mother tongue, at least German and Russian. The younger generation are taking up both English and French and many people near by us also, Finnish, Swedish and Latvian.

While our people may be well educated and thoroughly familiar with the effects of alcohol, they lack the desire to profit by this knowledge, and leave

it alone. Our propaganda therefore should be more of a moral character than intellectual.

Prohibition is our future goal, but we are just now concentrating our efforts upon restrictions. Lithuania and Esthonia have local option with local referendum. In Latvia there are no local referenda. There are other restrictions in Latvia and somewhat fewer in Lithuania; yet still fewer in Esthonia. Through these restrictions and local option, we may attain national prohibition.

We are watching, of course, with great interest, the world movement and hope that this world congress will pass a resolution memorializing the League of Nations, that it should undertake seriously the study of this question. Every temperance organization should concur in this proposal to their respective government. Should this be done, it would undoubtedly be a great step toward the success of this Congress.

Finally some words regarding our international position. The Baltic States are the key of the Northeast of Europe. Should they go dry, the whole Northeast of Europe would be affected. If they remain wet, they will be a cankerous spot poisoning the surrounding countries. There has been a great deal of spirit smuggling from Esthonia, Poland, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, etc. Non-European spirits also are being smuggled throughout the Baltic Sea. This has caused a great deal of trouble to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and also to Russia. While there, I learned of Esthonian spirits selling at the Esthonian frontier for 1 ruble or 50 cents one toop, that is $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a liter, and peddled in Leningrad for 24 gold rubles or twelve dollars a liter and a quart, a profit of 2,400%. Smuggling from Esthonia has also harmed the Swedish prohibition. It probably affected their vote in 1922, as the papers reproduced pictures of the greatest Esthonian rectification distillery, one paper stating that there were 200 such distilleries working day and night in Esthonia. The truth is that there is only one great distillery and four smaller ones which rectify spirits in Esthonia. The rest, 280, are small ones working only occasionally, one-third of them now closed. It was rumored in Sweden that the alcohol smuggling had enriched Esthonia to the extent that this country had been able to pay its war debts out of these profits. The anti-prohibitionists pointed out the profits accruing to this country if Sweden and other countries were to be dry and the smuggling centered in Esthonia. One Danish caricature showed the whole Baltic Sea positively covered with the rum-runners coming from Esthonia under Esthonian flags.

There were in Sweden only about 30,000 votes or 1% of all votes lacking to have a Prohibition majority. I fear this 1% was beaten by the alcohol smuggling from Esthonia and the purposely exaggerated talk about it.

It is apparent that the drying up of the Baltic States is essential and of great international importance. It would appear to be a lighter task to have these states go dry than to obtain Prohibition in the wine-producing countries. There should be an international interest in the prohibition work in the Baltic States. These states are young and we will do our best in the fight against our common enemy. We will be tremendously encouraged in the assurance that the world is watching and supporting us in our struggle.

"UNCONTROLLABLE GOVERNMENT CONTROL"

By MRS. SARA R. WRIGHT,

President W. C. T. U. of the Dominion of Canada

The subject assigned to me was "Uncontrollable Government Control." It is well named. I want to say at the beginning there is no such thing or has there been nor can there be such a thing as Government Control of the liquor traffic. Inevitably and invariably the government tried, to find itself controlled and often extremely debauched by the traffic. There is no such thing as Government Control of the Liquor Traffic, but so-called government control in Canada has proved a great source of wastage. It has retarded our progress, and more liquor has been consumed in the provinces under Government Control than under any other system; and I refer to the old license system and the open bar. There is infinitely more drinking among our young men and also young women now than even under license. There is increasing vice and crime and drunkenness since so-called government control has been instituted. Bootleggers are flourishing. Before this government control law was carried out we were told that it would wipe out bootlegging. This is what we have discovered. Bootlegging and illicit trade is larger under Prohibition than even with the licensed bar. Moreover, we have discovered that there has been an endeavor to create the liquor habit, greater than was ever known before. It would seem that that would be enough or should be enough to deter any national committee of people from ever committing itself to Government Control: How can any Christian man or woman or any so-called Christian government consider this policy? Government control of the liquor traffic most perfectly enforced or Prohibition of the liquor traffic most imperfectly enforced—if this is the question, I will always say: The principle of prohibition is right and the principle of loyalty to a wrong is evil.

It is with shame and humiliation of spirit that I come before you to lay bare the open sore of my own land. It is a great task for me, for I love Canada with an ardor amounting almost to a passion. I am so sorry that time does not permit me to tell you that there have been wonderfully mitigating circumstances. Ontario has been considered the Prohibition fortress of Canada. The people have been trying and testing out the situation with reference to Prohibition, by referendum again and again, and every time by a magnificent majority that ran true to Prohibition. In 1919 the wets brought on a campaign and a plebiscite to outlaw our Ontario temperance act, and despite the fact that Ontario was floating with the breweries and distilleries not only from Canada but England and Scotland and from the wine-growers of France and from the wets of the United States, it stood firm and we maintained prohibition by 430,000 majority.

We have one of the most astute Prime Ministers in the world. He knew that the heart of Ontario was sound on the Prohibition policy, but he knew that we had our weakness. He knew that we are partisan bound and so he certainly must have said to himself, "There is absolutely no way that we can free Ontario from this Prohibition law unless we make it a party issue," and I heard him say on his nomination day: "Ontario will go wet and I know it—the wets will stick together." It was the ticket of the Conservative party that endorsed Government Control. The wets did stick together,

but the Prohibitionists still stay by their party, and thus it proved. We put party before principle; but it was not two weeks till men and women repented in sack cloth and ashes, and there will come a day when we will swing back into the Prohibition line.

If progress is to be made the power and prestige of the government must be withdrawn from the liquor traffic and dedicated to the welfare of the individual citizen, the integrity of home life, and the prosperity of the Commonwealth. All these desirable conditions demand total abolition of intoxicants.

One Quebec brewery last year showed a surplus of over \$3,000,000. According to the Quebec Liquor Commission sales of beer increased one million gallons over the last year; sales of hard spirits 32,245 gallons; sales of wine 89,000 gallons. And according to the Montreal Star, drunkenness among women increased 53%; and boisterous drinking and licentiousness—common prostitution in its most shameful form—operates and flourishes in Montreal.

There is a great and grave loss economically. In four years of Government sale in Quebec, (we have statistics only up to 1925) her liquor bill was \$190,842,703, and in Ontario \$19,149,880. Mr. Nichol stated: "Do we consider the degradation, misery and horror of the twenty years of experimentation while a new generation that cannot apprehend the misery of the old days learn by experience of the impossibility of trying to compromise with something that is wrong?"

In the last five years Ontario's commercial failures were over 3,000. In Quebec (with a million population less) they numbered over 5,000.

Government control has not decreased bootlegging. In the year 1925 in Quebec, there were 4,806 complaints against bootlegging and blind pigs—an increase of 1,000 over the previous year.

Most Rev. P. E. Roy, Archbishop of Quebec and Ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, stated "The Parliament of Ottawa will meet the wishes of the very large majority of the Canadian people if it should place our entire Dominion under the beneficent regime of Prohibition."

Quebec and British Columbia have been under government control for six years. In the last three years the financial failures in these two provinces have been more than in all the other provinces of Canada combined.

Under prohibition the British Columbia drink bill in 1919, was \$1,759,000; in 1920 it had dropped to only \$909,000. But in 1926 under government control there has been the alarming advance to \$14,000,000. And that is only half the tale, for, according to the admission of government officials, the bootleggers sell as much as the government. If this be so, under government control, British Columbia's liquor bill is \$28,000,000. Ontario with over five times more population, sells, for all purposes, less than \$6,000,000. British Columbia has 70 government stores, 250 beer parlors and 970 beer and 80 club licenses. Over a thousand permits were also granted to banquets and picnics.

A year ago Officer Brennan of the Liquor Control board said there were 7,000 bootleggers in Vancouver. The Vancouver Sun is responsible for the statement, "Bootleggers are almost as thick in Vancouver as corner candy stores" and as to beer parlors, the Government reports indicate that the province is using 4% more beer since they were opened, and 6% less spirits.

Drunken men on the streets there are a common sight, and drinking among women and girls has greatly increased.

Let us come to Saskatchewan. Saskatchewan has a population of 800,000, and is said to be the province where liquor is easy to get and hard to drink. The Saskatchewan law insists that all intoxicants shall be drunk in the drinker's home, or in a hotel where he or she is a bona fide guest with baggage. Saskatchewan has 26 government whisky stores, 72 government beer stores. Last year they issued 234 banquet permits. One buyer can thus buy at a dispensary, each day, two gallons of beer, one gallon of wine, and one quart of whisky. Counting out all the legal holidays, election days and all Sundays, it means that a man or woman can procure per year, 600 gallons of beer, 300 gallons of wine, and 300 quarts of whisky.

One can scarcely estimate its failure after only a year's trial, but here are a few indications of the trend of the system: convictions for violation of the liquor law have increased 111%. On November 17, last year, the Moose Jaw City Council summoned before it 17 restaurant keepers for illegal sales, while the mayor stated that every restaurant keeper in the city but three or four was selling liquor. And worst of all, young girls are being taken in and offered liquor. Last year, which was Saskatchewan's first year, the province spent between six and seven million dollars for liquor, although its population of 757,510 is only a little larger than Toronto.

Now take Manitoba. Manitoba's population is 610,000—about the size of Toronto. Manitoba spends between six and seven millions for intoxicants. Ontario, with three million population, has never, under prohibition, spent even six millions. To equal the record of government control in Manitoba, Ontario would have to spend nearly thirty millions. In Manitoba they are required to pay one dollar to get a permit to buy liquor, and this permit entitles its holder, per week, to 12 quarts of spirits, 48 pints of beer, and alas, wine without limit.

The Winnipeg Free Press of May 8th, had a two-column article in which the headlines were, "Juvenile Crime in Winnipeg and Manitoba, including Sex Immorality; Equal and Common Drunkenness of Boys and Girls; Spread of Gambling Vogue Among Children Terribly on the Increase."

W. D. Bayley, member of parliament for Assiniboine, stated recently in the Manitoba legislature that among some of the marked effects of government control in Manitoba were first, increased bootlegging or illicit sale, and that it was admittedly impossible to check this under the present law, drinking and a degree of intoxication common at young people's parties, college functions and high school functions. Bootlegging and the illicit trade is larger than it ever was under prohibition or the licensed bar, increased vice and crime are directly traceable to drink indulgence, and there is a general endeavor to corrupt the electorate, greater than ever before. Judge St. George Stubbs, of Winnipeg says: "Prohibition never was enforced, its seeming enforcement proving a colossal farce."

Government Control has meant, in Canada, a great economic wastage which has retarded prosperity's progress. It has retarded the progress of Progress. It has meant more liquor consumption than under any other sys-



THE SCANDINAVIAN OUTLOOK

REV. DAVID OSTLUND,

Representative in Northern Europe for the World League Against Alcoholism

Scandinavia has, rightly, been considered as one of the foremost strategic points in the world fight against drink and the liquor traffic. In the Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the strongest movement for total abstinence and total prohibition is to be found as well as the keenest and most intelligent opposition to these reforms.

Before speaking particularly about the dry work in Northern Europe, I want to say a few words concerning Europe and the liquor traffic.

Europe is the main home of the liquor traffic. The world's liquor problem is preeminently **an European problem**. Not only is the drink habit more entrenched there than anywhere else in the world, but most of the European countries have commercialized the liquor trade and made it one of the best sources for means in order to pay the national bills.

And more than that: **Europe has extended the traffic to other parts of the world**, and holds, so to speak, the fate of the traffic in its hands.

If it were not for European interests in the liquor traffic, in Asia, Africa, Australasia and South America, the whole world problem would be easily solved.

The real question is, therefore: Can the liquor traffic be broken in Europe and how can it be done?

The hope of Europe lies in America. No greater thing, no thing of more vital interest to Europe has ever happened in America than the adoption of total prohibition, and no thing will be of greater consequences to Europe than a real and effective carrying out of it in years to come. The reason for this is obvious: It is to a very large degree European powers that caused prohibition to become a basic law in America. In fact, it was here in this new world, that **Europe began its great conversion** from the ways of Bacchus to the clean paths of sobriety.

It was the British pilgrims and their children in a couple of generations as well as other diligent and God-fearing people from Scandinavia and Northern Europe who became the great spiritual power here in this new Europe to lead in the great struggle that made the liquor traffic an outlaw and set up for the old Europe and for the whole world the high standard of a sober humanity.

The historic relation between old and new Europe accounts for the great interest that Europe takes in everything American.

I was astounded at this European interest in America more than my words can convey when, in 1919, after having been away more than 30 years from the land where I was born I returned as a worker for the World League Against Alcoholism.

American customs and manners, American methods and American sentiment was seen and felt everywhere. Men were clad as over here. Business methods and religious work had been influenced in the most remarkable way. The woman had even begun to rule as she does here. When I was a boy in Sweden, the wife or sweetheart always put her arm under the man's arm,

now it is the opposite; now the man had to try his luck to get his arm under hers—just as in America!

Believe me, Europe is influenced also in regard to her drinking customs. Water becomes more and more valuable and alcohol is gradually losing its hold on people over there.

When a few years ago the world known archbishop of Sweden, Nathan Söderblom, visited America and saw it all, and was, after his return to Sweden, surrounded by eager newspaper men in Sweden, what do you think was his most important message as an outcome of his visit here? "Säg åt Svenskarna, att de sätta vatten på bordet," (Say to the Swedes that they set water on the table!)

Europe is learning to drink water. It goes slowly, but it goes. There is a decided decrease in the per capita use of alcohol in almost every country in Europe. If statistics are compared, f. i. for the years 1906-1910 with the years 1919-1922, Germany has diminished her yearly consumption of pure alcohol by 5.78 litres per capita; France by 4.94 litres; Great Britain by 3.50 litres. Practically all the countries of Europe show some improvement. There is one exception: Spain. That country showed in the same period an increase of 1.81 litres per capita. But Spain is the land that is forcing temperance-loving nations to buy her strong drink. No wonder she thinks so much of intoxicating liquors that her own consumption is on the increase!

The Scandinavian countries are without a doubt the most promising fields in the World Fight Against Alcoholism.

Denmark had an alcohol consumption prior to 1890 of not less than 10.18 litres of pure alcohol per capita per year, but during the years 1919-1922 it had shrunk to only 2.89 litres. And the last year, 1926, her record is 2.66 litres as compared with 2.86 for the preceding year.

Sweden is known for its wonderful temperance organization work, for more thorough and strong educational work for sobriety than any other country in Europe. It has not yet obtained prohibition, but through education and temperance organization on one hand and restrictive legislation on the other great results have been obtained.

The work for sobriety, at least what we call organized temperance work, is older in Sweden than in other northern countries. Sweden got her first temperance society as early as 1819, or 11 years later than America. The consumption of brandy was 46 litres per capita (23 litres of pure alcohol) in Sweden in the year 1829. It was about 3 litres of pure alcohol per capita during the last years.

Although much has been accomplished in Sweden, the great temperance army is not by any means satisfied. The vote for total prohibition in 1922 gave 50.88 per cent against prohibition and 49.12 per cent for it.

The main argument in 1922 against prohibition was that the Bratt system of personal control or government control, with the motbooks had not been tried. **Now the system has had its trial.** The last five years give the following result: While consumption of brandy was 25,700,000 litres in 1922, the years since show a steady increase of about **one million litres at an average per year**, and the last year reached a consumption of 3,100,000 more litres. Every month in 1922 shows an increase in consumption. Drunkenness among

young people is growing every year and brandy and beer are gaining new foothold among the population in the country districts.

Government Control has been and is carried on in Sweden more strictly and in a more elaborate manner than anywhere else in the world, but the results are very unsatisfactory.

We are coming nearer to a decisive fight in Sweden. The Bratt system must be superceded by total prohibition. The fight will be hard. The opposition is keen and intelligent. But facts speak and the outcome must be victory. The temperance societies are militant and well trained.

It is not too much to say, that the Swedish Anti-Saloon League, organized in 1920, has been steadily working all the time since endeavoring to mobilize the church against the drink evil. This Swedish League has up to the present moment solicited in Sweden 500,000 Swedish crowns and spent it for the dry cause. This League works in fine cooperation with the other temperance organizations and will no doubt have a great part in the victory that must come in Sweden.

Norway has for decades been one of the most sober nations in the world. Her annual per capita consumption of pure alcohol was so little as 2.41 litres as early as in the eighties. At the same time the people have been working most diligently for the entire outlawing of the liquor traffic.

Between the years 1895-1913 most of the country was made dry by local option. The number of towns where brandy was sold, once being 51, was reduced during this period to 13.

War prohibition, brought on in 1916 (Christmas time), was voted upon as a permanent solution in 1919. The dry majority was over 184,000.

But in 1921-1922 Norway became the prey of the wine-producing countries, especially Spain. One of Norway's main ways of living is fishing. Salted and dried cod is sold to Spain and has found a good market there mostly because of the Roman Catholic ban against meat-eating during Lent. Thus Norway has become dependent upon Spain for the sale of her fish. The Spanish wine interests, knowing this, became active in 1921-1922, and demanded of Norway the freedom of selling wines with up to 21 per cent alcohol or else Spain would lay 5-fold import tax on all Norwegian fish products.

This ultimatum caused Norway in 1923 to abolish so much of her prohibition as was necessary in order to give Spain the right of way. But the expression "right of way" is not the right one. It ought to be understood by all who love sobriety and it ought to be perfectly clear to all who are lovers of democracy and who respect the right of self-determination of any nation, that this was an injustice to Norway.

Wine-selling in Norway since 1923 has neutralized the prohibition legislation so much, that prohibition was not at all the appropriate name for it.

It was impossible in the long run to keep up brandy prohibition in a country where foreign wine with up to 21 per cent alcohol was flowing freely and legally.

The unavoidable conclusion was the doing away with the Norwegian brandy ban. This was decided through the plebiscite of 1926, Oct. 18, when a majority of 108,053 votes demanded its abolition. The vote ran as follows: Against prohibition, 531,084; for prohibition, 423,031; wet majority, 108,053.

The vote has been construed as proof that Norway has turned her mind to drink. That is not so. What was done in the so-called wet vote of Norway, was nothing more than a declaration that prohibition and wines with 21 per cent alcohol do not go together further, that foreign alcohol power might to some extent be counteracted by domestic alcohol drinks, so that money could as far as possible stay in the country.

The most outstanding fact to everybody who knows Norway is the great temperance sentiment and the strong determination of the Norwegian people not to give way for the strong liquor forces.

It was expected that the plebiscite would lead to a flood of brandy over the country. The government at present, being against prohibition, proposed to the parliament that all Norwegian towns that had given a majority against the brandy ban in 1926, should establish the sale of brandy. Their number was 31. The parliament put the number to 13, which is the same number that had brandy sale prior to 1916. The government proposed that plebiscites should not be held in Norway before 1932. The parliament decided to give the people a chance to vote on the question already in 1928.

Since the new law allowing the sale of brandy went into effect, May 2, 1927, the number of arrests for drunkenness has increased to some extent, but not so much as had been expected.

I know of no country where there is a more awake and strong interest for temperance and prohibition than in Norway. The temperance organizations work vigorously and the Norwegian Anti-Saloon League, organized in 1925, has a splendid following of all the denominations of Norway, not the least from the Norwegian Lutheran state church.

The worthy representatives of Norwegian drys here present, Mr. Johan Hvidsten, the President of the Norwegian Dry Federation of Temperance people, as well as the International Chief of Good Templars, Mr. Lars O. Jensen of Norway, certainly will corroborate my words, when I say that, if Norway at present stood free and unhindered by the wine interests of Spain and other lands, the people of Norway would adopt total prohibition with a strong majority.

There is nothing but reprisals from foreign lands that holds Norway back. But injustice shall not prevail. Truth and righteousness shall prevail. Sobriety shall conquer in Europe and in the world.

The dry work in Scandinavia is making progress year by year. What makes us sure of victory in Norway, Denmark and Sweden is the desire for unity of action in our work for prohibition. The sentiment for unity of action of dry forces in Scandinavia has recently been urged by the Swedish premier, the staunch leader of Swedish prohibition, Carl Gustaf Ekman, and his words have found the most enthusiastic support of the drys all over Scandinavia.

We Scandinavians, about twelve million strong, are on the way to total prohibition, and I tell you when Scandinavia has outlawed the liquor traffic, that accomplishment will be a telling factor in Europe's fight, yea, in the world's struggle for deliverance from the curse of drink.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

By RICHARD J. HOPKINS,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas

The man of the hour is he who visualizes the condition of the world, resolves to improve that condition, and puts his resolution into action. The high ideals with which the delegates of this Congress are imbued, will amount to nothing and the great resolutions which may be here adopted will prove utterly useless unless the forces of prohibition on a far-flung battleline are aroused, enthused and inspired to new exertions.

The prohibition movement is the greatest crusade of modern times. Its history is the story of the most relentless fight ever made by the sons and daughters of men against a great evil. We are met to take account of our resources and to inaugurate plans for carrying on the fight.

What has been accomplished in the seven and one-half years of national prohibition may properly be compared with what was accomplished in the early years of prohibition in Kansas, for Kansas may be cited as a true example of what may be expected in the nation. The history of Kansas illustrates more than any other, the continual struggle for more than forty years of all phases of the liquor problem. Prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic ceased long ago to be an experiment in Kansas. From a saloon-ridden territory to bone dry is the change Kansas has wrought in less than the time ordinarily allotted to man's life.

Prohibition did not come through any sudden uprising of the people nor by the movement of a few fanatics, nor by a Puritanical desire to legislate morals into a state. It came about in spite of the most adverse conditions because the large majority of the people who settled Kansas had great vision, high ideals, fortitude and courage. The first official expression of prohibition was found in the territorial legislature of 1855. It had to do with the restraint of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

The Topeka legislature convened March 4, 1856. Prohibition was immediately brought to its notice. Permission was asked to use its hall for a prohibition meeting the next day. The request was granted. On the 11th of March, 1856, John Brown, Jr., a son of the immortal John Brown of Osawatomie and Harper's Ferry—one of the members of the legislature—introduced a prohibition memorial signed by fifty-six women of Topeka. On the next day, Mr. Brown introduced a second memorial from ninety women of Lawrence. Just as the intrepid and dominating spirit of John Brown helped to bring on the war against slavery, so the same spirit helped to bring on the war against liquor. Women were not the only temperance workers, nor was all the strength of the movement found in petitions and resolutions. There were men willing to stamp out the traffic in liquor. In the spring of 1856, a Missourian opened a saloon in Big Springs in Douglas county. A few inhabitants protested in vain. He continued his business, secure in the protection of his friends, until one day forty men visited his establishment, took out three barrel of whisky and burned them. From that time the destruction of liquor by an exasperated community was not of infrequent occurrence in Kansas. Topeka had a whisky riot in the spring of 1857 in which windows

were broken, barrels were rolled into the street, their heads knocked in and the liquor emptied into the gutters. Blood was spilled as well as liquor. Then the Civil war came on. Kansas needed no draft; she sent more soldiers into the union armies that she had voters within her borders. John Brown, Jr., was a captain in the Union army. After the close of the war, thousands of young soldiers who had enlisted from the northern states packed up their belongings, "put bows and tent sheets on their wagons" and came to make Kansas their home.

During the Civil War a precedent for Carrie Nation and her hatchet was established by the women of Mound City. It had been an unwritten law that no saloons should exist there. But an enterprising individual, observing what appeared to him a good opening on account of a command of soldiers stationed near by, came into the village and started a bar room. It became an intolerable nuisance. Drunken soldiers were common. Practically all of the able-bodied men of the district were in the army, so the women undertook to cope with the situation. One morning a wagon load of women from a neighboring village drove into town, armed with hatchets and axes. They were soon joined by a squad of their Mound City sisters. The company marched straight to the open door of the saloon, filed in, drove out the bar-keeper and the loungers, and deliberately broke every bottle, glass, and decanter in sight and knocked in the heads of every barrel and keg. The saloon became a thing of the past. Prohibition prohibited in Mound City for many years without the assistance of either law or the courts. In 1867 and again in 1868, the legislature amended the dram shop act, each time making it more stringent. Up to this time the most potent factor in the prohibition movement had been the Independent Order of Good Templars. John P. St. John, Prohibitionist, was elected governor in 1878. A constitutional prohibition amendment went into effect in 1881, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, with her hatchet, appeared upon the scene in December, 1900. She was president of the local W. C. T. U. at Medicine Lodge. Her first venture was at Wichita. After making the rounds of the various saloons and joints and warning them to close, she selected the finest, the Carey Saloon, and began making her raids by throwing stones through a large painting of a nude woman which adorned the walls. The picture was called Cleopatra and had figured in numerous street carnivals. Mrs. Nation also broke a large plate glass mirror valued at \$1,500. She was arrested and put in jail. She refused to give bail and remained in jail three weeks. As soon as she was released she renewed her campaign. She visited Topeka, called upon the governor and demanded that he do his duty. She was accompanied by a large crowd of women, newspaper reporters and other spectators. She was fearless and well informed. The governor promised that if she got the saloon-keepers in jail, he would not pardon them. She visited the attorney general and the county attorney. They claimed to have no power. She lectured and held the attention of crowded houses of conservative people. All did not approve of her methods but did not blame her because they knew it was the saloon-keepers and the jointists who were outlaws and that the officers were derelict. At Enterprise, she smashed two saloons before she

was arrested. Individuals from all parts of the country sent money to help her carry on her campaign. Someone sent her a new hatchet. William Allen White, writing of her in the Saturday Evening Post, said that "she was a deeply pious woman; that she had read and re-read the Bible so many times that Biblical quirks and tropes and metaphors put a wholesome bark on her conversation. She was argumentative and given to much wrangling. She set out to destroy the saloons. In her lexicon, to destroy meant to smash. She smashed and fame discovered her. Her story was a repetition daily of the same incidents. She went forth, found her prey, attacked it, was arrested, put in jail, released the next day, and again went forth. The mob followed her. She mounted steps and stood in patrol wagons. She scolded and preached and laughed and cried and exhibited for a time all the symptoms of acute hysteria. Then she became quiet and indulged herself in sharp Biblical repartee with those who talked with her, and in her normal moments she was a shrewd, sharp-tongued woman with some little fatalistic philosophy and not a little fund of a merry kind of wit. Through Mrs. Nation's campaign, public sentiment crystallized, as it were, over night. What Mrs. Nation did with her hatchet, was done indirectly. She set out to defy the law. She strengthened it."

A prohibition meeting was held in the city auditorium of Topeka, the capital city of Kansas, about April, 1901, following Mrs. Nation's campaign, which was attended by 3,000 people, at which time \$25,000 was pledged to fight the saloons and joints. At that time, 20 years after the enactment of the prohibitory law, 65 open saloons and joints were operating in Topeka, the capital city of Kansas.

In 1906, twenty-five years after the enactment of the law, two hundred open saloons and gambling dens were closed in Kansas City, Kansas. The dry cause continued to make steady progress. In 1911 an ouster law was enacted which provides for the ousting from office of any derelict law-enforcement officer. Every county attorney, sheriff, mayor and chief of police in the state realizes that if he violates the law or fails to properly enforce it, he is subject to ouster. The procedure is short and certain. An action of ouster may be filed directly in the Supreme Court, and if the facts warrant, the derelict official may be suspended from office on five days' notice. The effect of this law can be easily appreciated.

In 1917 a bone-dry law was enacted which, among other things, makes it unlawful for any person in the state of Kansas to have liquor in his possession. A first offense against any provision of the prohibitory law is punishable as a misdemeanor. For a second offense, one (being a persistent violator) is guilty of a felony and sentenced to the penitentiary. A recent legislature enacted an anti-still law making it a crime to have possession of a still or the component parts thereof. And so it has been that the prohibition forces have, year after year, advanced on the fortifications of King Alcohol. Sometimes the battle was desperate. Sometimes temporary retreats were necessary. But in the end, the lines were advanced, the digging-in process followed, only to wait opportunity for another advance.

We still have localities where the county and city officers are not in sympathy with the law, where they help enforce it only enough to keep clear of

an ouster suit for neglect of duty. There is still illicit selling of liquor in Kansas. It will continue in a sporadic manner so long as there are people who cling to the idea of the social drink, who think that a social event is not complete without something that sparkles, even though it is tinctured poison bottled in the barn. It will continue so long as men are willing to take the risk of going to jail if caught.

Kansas stands as the living proof of the benefits of prohibition. She has demonstrated that the saloon is a parasite on business; that revenue from crime and license is bad economics. Prohibition has helped to abolish illiteracy. It has helped to make Kansas one of the richest states per capita in the union. Prohibition has developed side by side with her farms, her shops, her banks, her factories, her packing houses, her mines, mills, warehouses and railroads. It is rooted down to bed-rock with her homes, her churches, her schools and colleges.

The experiences of Kansas show that prohibition means more money in the family, better shoes, better clothes, more food on the table. It means less sickness, less suffering, less sorrow. It means more happiness and better homes, where before was poverty, shame, wretchedness and despair. It means more sunshine in the world and a better land in which to live. Kansas produces more meat than any other state in the Union. She has the greatest broomcorn market in the world and the second largest livestock market. She excels more than two-thirds of the states in the production of corn, cattle, horses, hay, hogs, poultry and dairy products. But more than all these, she produces intelligent, educated, God-fearing citizens. She has cut out from her body politic, the cancer of debauchery and crime which comes from liquor. What she has done could not have been done if liquor had been permitted here.

After the enactment of the Volstead Act, Kansas had an epidemic of the liquor business as a result of the coming in of many private stills. The new epidemic presented a problem which had to be met. Close cooperation between the Anti-Saloon League and the Attorney-General's office successfully met it. A law enforcement campaign, as successful as any ever made, was carried on in Kansas. The intensity of the campaign against the liquor forces served to arouse the public hatred of the wets and their sympathizers. The wets returned to the attack in a vicious campaign in Kansas during the fall and winter of 1925 and 1926. The bulk of the fighting was carried on for the wets, principally by a Topeka newspaper and a Kansas City newspaper. It appears to have been part of the nation-wide fight of the wets to cripple law enforcement as a prelude to a repeal of the Volstead Act. Kansas, however, has well withstood the attack.

I conclude that what has been done through prohibition in Kansas can be done anywhere. If prohibition can be enforced in Kansas, it can be enforced in New York. If Kansas can prosper without dens of vice and without the use of liquor, other states can do likewise. The liquor traffic can never come back. Those who have hopes or misgivings of the ultimate outcome of the struggle should consider the history of Kansas. Kansas does not want and would not tolerate modification. Liquor is an outlaw within her borders. She is forty-five years removed from the thought of legalizing the saloon. Conviction of violators is easier than in the past because public

sentiment has been crystallized. Kansas officials and private citizens are agreed that prohibition is the state's best business asset. Her people realize that intoxicating liquor is a commercial and a social detriment to any community.

A MESSAGE FROM THE ISLES OF SUNSHINE

By REV. GEO. H. DEKAY,

Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii

We were told on this platform the other night, and I have no desire to dispute it, that the center of population is here in Indiana, but the center of attraction is the little group of islands called the Hawaiian Islands. We were told here, also, that when Columbus discovered Cuba, he said it was the most beautiful place in the world, but Columbus had not, apparently, seen much of the world, for if he had gotten to the Hawaiian Islands, he would have taken back what he said about Cuba.

Very few vessels pass without stopping at the shores of the islands. They have been called the Isles of Sunshine, and they might well be called so. The sun always shines there, even when it rains. And the moonshine—I mean the moonlight! It is of the greatest romance. I have come to bring you a brief message from the islands from where Mrs. Leavitt started out to wind the white ribbon around the world. She there organized the first W. C. T. U. outside of the United States. I was delegated to bring their greetings and wish you Godspeed in this work. I bring greetings not only from them but from the place where the first prohibition law was enacted. In 1818 the old King Kamehameha, alarmed at the drinking among his people, after sailors had taught them to make liquor, called his chiefs together in a three days' conference, and the outcome was the decree that all chiefs should go home to their respective districts and put the taboo on the use of liquor. All stills, no matter how small or crude, were to be destroyed. So Hawaii has the honor of having the first prohibition law.

We have three great crops in Hawaii—sugar, pineapple, and babies. We are raising down there a splendid crop of young people, and making of them American citizens, amidst conditions not altogether favorable for them. We can make and are making good American citizens out of those young people, out of the sons of Japanese, Chinese, and Philipinos. Our greatest work lies there among those young people of the territory. Twenty-five thousand of the population are white people. We have Japanese, Philipinos, Chinese, Americans, British, Koreans, and lots of Scotch, and we have lots of trouble with the Scotch.

Some people might think Hawaii an ideal place for Prohibition. But there are many reasons why prohibition is having difficulty there. The hillsides and gulches make ideal places for hiding stills. There is a great deal of violation. However, there is not as much as there has been and conditions are improving constantly. They have improved tremendously in the customs office since a man was removed who hardly ever drew a breath not tainted with alcohol, and a woman put in who wears a white ribbon. There is not as much Scotch as there used to be.

I can give you this message from the Hawaiian Islands; there comes to

me constantly from principles of schools and from managers of plantations (many of whom are drinking men, and not in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment for themselves) the testimony of improved conditions in the homes of the laboring people—the testimony of children who used to come to school without lunches and who had no money to buy books. Now, from the same homes come well-clad children, bringing their own lunches, and buying their own books.

I will sum my message up in these words of our Governor Farrington. He said three years ago that "If Hawaii were called upon today to vote upon the Prohibition law, it would vote for the Prohibition law and all its drastic regulations."

AMERICA, THE LABORATORY OF PROHIBITION

MRS. NELLE G. BURGER,

Asst. Recording Secretary National W. C. T. U.

President Missouri W. C. T. U.

At the Anti-Alcoholic Congress held in the Pan-American Building in Washington, D. C., several years ago the delegates from other lands frequently referred to Prohibition in America as "the great experiment." It came as a shock to me that Prohibition, for which we had labored for more than half a century, and which had finally been written into our constitution, should be regarded as anything but an established fact, but the passage of time has disclosed that they were correct in their term. America has been the world's laboratory for testing the great experiment of a nation voluntarily outlawing the drink traffic.

Webster defines "experiment" as follows—"to test; to establish; to illustrate some known or some suggested truth; a practical test; to prove," so with that definition in mind, let us apply ourselves to this experiment.

"TO TEST"—State by state voted the liquor traffic out of existence until 2,545 counties were dry covering 68% of our area. By State enactment 33 states voluntarily banished the liquor traffic. The results had been so beneficial in these states that the entire nation by two-thirds vote of Congress and the subsequent ratification wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States. We were now in a position to give Prohibition a fair test. When we had only state-wide prohibition there was much interference between the states and from the National government in the issuance of liquor tax receipts. The Eighteenth Amendment gave the Federal Government and the states joint and concurrent power in the enforcement of the prohibition law. This theory is sound and should work out satisfactorily.

Then came the practical test of making prohibition a part of the organic law of the land. In other words "to establish" it as a permanent institution in our governmental life. The co-ordination of the legal machinery of state and nation was the first step. The Volstead Act, under which the Eighteenth Amendment operates was supported by the passage of State enforcement codes in practically all of the states and by the appointment of Federal and State enforcement officers, who were to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of these laws. In this manner complete cooperation was provided by law.

Then we proceeded to the next step which was **"to illustrate"** to the world that prohibition was successful in practice as well as in theory. We had contended that prohibition would usher in an era of prosperity as well as an era of peace and happiness, and we were correct. This was first evidenced by the improvements in the homes of the nation. Where formerly the barest comforts had existed, now luxuries were found. The schools and colleges were crowded to capacity. Legitimate lines of business doubled and trebled annually. Building received an unprecedented impetus; depositors in the savings banks increased 26 millions; automobiles and moving pictures have become so numerous that the entire population could be carried to moving picture houses and be entertained **at one time**.

The **"practical test"** was the money test. How would prohibition affect the finances of the nation? This was answered by the conversion of distilleries and breweries into lines of profitable legitimate business. Property formerly used for saloon purposes increased in value when occupied by legitimate business. Perhaps the most pertinent illustration is the conversion of the Busch Brewery of St. Louis into other profitable channels covering glass manufacturing units, manufacture of Diesel engines, the manufacture of wagons and trucks; cold storage, ice making and the manufacture of a million gallons of ice cream annually. Mr. August A. Busch declares that he expects by 1936, if not before, to not only reach the former volume of business of the brewery but to far exceed that business. Prof. Irving Fisher has shown the economic value of prohibition in his statement that prohibition saves America six billion dollars a year. Prohibition saves 5%, which used to be wasted out of our incomes, and adds another 5% into the bargain. He likewise assures us that "there has been unusual saving of human lives through prohibition. Juvenile delinquencies cut in half; alcoholic insanity reduced more than half; beverage alcohol reduced more than nine-tenths; disorderly houses virtually disappear" and in fact, he proves conclusively that prohibition even at its worst has been a decided blessing to America.

The **proof** that prohibition has been effective is the fact that the enemies of prohibition have been aroused to bitter opposition and are frantically working for its overthrow. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, supported by wet interests of foreign liquor producing countries and disgruntled wets in America, are spreading false propaganda against the effectiveness of prohibition. They seek to attract the attention of people to their statements hoping to create a sentiment against the Eighteenth Amendment at home and abroad. The American people were growing satisfied with prohibition. Perhaps 5% of the population were violating the law, but the other 95% were accepting prohibition with complacency. Something had to be done, so they decided upon a five-fold program. Publicity—through a subsidized press, through paid newspaper magazine articles and misleading statements of fact to various interests in the country has been their aim. In this, they have been partially successful as many of the metropolitan papers which opposed prohibition before its passage have continued to attack it since. Wet newspapers create a suggestion. People draw a conclusion and it is then repeated as an absolute fact. This association claimed they would elect a wet congress which would repeal the Volstead Law. In this they

failed, as each succeeding congress is drier than the last. They have spread the glory of the Quebec system throughout the nation in the hope that it may be established here in place of the Eighteenth Amendment.

One of their strongest points has been to traduce the fair name of the youth of our nation, and to attribute every crime on the calendar to prohibition, but the American Bar Association is more competent to pass upon the reasons concerning crime and declares—"The coming of the high powered automobile and the wholesale manufacture and sale of firearms is the explanation of most of the crime. The crime wave has been increasing for 35 years, prohibition did not bring it; prohibition revealed it, and the revelation came none too soon.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment then instituted the referenda making a cross section test which proved beyond doubt that the people desired to keep their state prohibition laws, Colorado, California and Missouri being notable examples. Referenda dealing with the Eighteenth Amendment were deemed unconstitutional, consequently were repudiated by drys and were utterly worthless and meaningless. In a clear cut vote in this nation, prohibition would carry by a tremendous majority. Those spots most opposed to the prohibition regime have a population which is not Americanized and in sympathy with the law, consequently those are the spots where the enforcement is least effective.

America has made the great experiment. America has TESTED, ILLUSTRATED and PROVED to the world that Prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic. The entire result has not been perfect, but the trend of the health, and wealth, and happiness of the commonwealth has been upward, and the trend of poverty, pauperism, mortality and sorrow has been downward. The ONE NEW FACTOR in this nation in the last seven years which can account for this situation is National Constitutional Prohibition. President Calvin Coolidge says "The final sober thought of America is and will be—that America shall be sober."

PROHIBITION AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

By EDWIN C. DINWIDDIE, D.D.,

Superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau

Representing International Order of Good Templars; Committee on Promotion of Temperance Legislation; Association in Support of National Prohibition; Flying Squadron Foundation.

In attempting to send a message from prohibition America to the temperance workers in other lands, I trust we of this country shall not be charged with over presumption. We trust to do it with becoming modesty. We cannot boast complete success for our altruistic, social adventure in America. We cannot yet lay claim to that measure of success to which, for its age, the experiment should be entitled. We do not claim super-wisdom in the United States. We did not get to our present situation at once, nor did we ultimately arrive at the goal of national prohibition except after having tried every other known method first. We certainly have to plead guilty to having run the whole gamut of experiment and endeavor in attempting to solve the alcoholic liquor problem in America.

I think it but fair to our co-workers in fields abroad to say that there are

some features inhering in our national life that have contributed legitimately to make our task less difficult in some respects—possibly more difficult in others—than theirs. The very newness of our country, comparatively speaking, and the absence of the handicap of ages-old precedents and customs which naturally inhere in nations long established, have contributed to our easier adoption of the prohibition policy. These elements have rendered it easier for our people to conceive new ideas and ideals; to devise new methods and execute new plans in connection with our temperance problem and prohibition issue in America. The principle of so-called vested rights has never been recognized—either by our courts or our legislatures—as having any application to the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

One of the chief embarrassments in enforcement is our national lack of homogeneity among our people. We are not a **race** in America; we are engaged in the process of **fusing multitudinous races** of people into what it is hoped will ultimately be an American type, combining somewhat the best traits of the peoples of the earth. Another embarrassment in enforcement comes from this same influx of immigrants from other countries who have mistakenly conceived the idea that America and America's democracy together make a situation in which men have liberty to do as they please.

Before we can profitably present any message worth while for our friends in other lands, it seems to me both desirable and necessary that we clearly state just what we have and have not done in America. This will the better enable us to appraise correctly the results of prohibition in the United States. And in a labyrinth of loose thinking and proposing on both sides of the question in our country it may help to clarify the situation and really conduce ultimately to better enforcement of the law and thereby tend to insure its permanence.

Prohibition was not sought nor secured in order to make men moral or even sober by law, however much of both of these results may be desired. In passing, however, I cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that opponents who erroneously charged us with that attempt, and who vehemently asserted such never could be done, are now most vigorously proclaiming the failure of the law because it has not immediately transformed human character, changed long formed habits and altered established customs among our people. Prohibition was not advocated primarily to stop liquor drinking, however much that is hoped for as a by-product of the reform: and even though, in the last analysis, popular approval of the law may depend upon that result.

The **real, defensible, fundamental reason** for state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic is a right attitude of government toward a social evil of such magnitude. It has brought about a complete reversal of the state's position. The state in this expression refers to sovereignty—both state and national.

Instead of authorizing the sale of harmful intoxicants, the law forbids it. Instead of protecting men in the conduct of the traffic, the law **hunts down** the violator and punishes him. Under the old policy the man who preyed upon his weaker brother in society could plead governmental sanction and partnership in the accruing profits, and his victim could enter a similar plea in extenuation of his weakness and folly.

Under the present regime the government—the people in this country—is free from complicity with the evil and is not censurable for either the greed or avarice of the trafficker or the injury to or sin of the drinker of the liquors now under the ban.

The man or woman who goes wrong through drink today does so deliberately, seeks his or her own destruction against government law, and warning and testimony as to this evil. This is said to the everlasting glory of the American Republic—if it remains steadfast—that it has deliberately reversed its former policy, voluntarily surrendered its claim to licenses and taxes amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars per annum, and has taken this high, altruistic position with reference to the monster evil of the ages! While this is true, we still send this message to the world: Despite its youth, its inadequate enforcement, its lack of a fair chance and a square deal thus far, its difficulties of enforcement due to our heterogeneous population and our immense coast lines and our unguarded borders (from the military standpoint), despite all its handicaps, the Prohibition law, by and large, the whole country over, has operated to the very great moral and economic advantage of the masses of the American people.

Our people generally speaking are the best fed and clothed and relaxed and entertained people on the face of the globe. The masses enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life than any people on earth. We say this neither disparagingly of others nor boastfully of ourselves. It is the plain statement of a patent fact, attested by none more clearly and openly than by observant, truthful visitors to our shores from other lands. Since prohibition came we have enjoyed unusual universal prosperity, not due, solely, of course, to prohibition, but in accounting for which no student of social or economic conditions will for a moment refuse to prohibition a large share of credit. No one can successfully dispute the statements of world-known authorities in their several fields like Evangeline Booth, Judge Gary, Professor Irving Fisher, Roger Babson, Secretary Herbert Hoover and Henry Ford, as well as many others almost as well known, as to the effective part prohibition has played in our wonderful commercial and industrial prosperity of the past eight years.

We have now the colossal sum of approximately twenty-five billion dollars in the savings banks of the United States, and the records show that these savings have increased much faster and in vastly larger amounts during the period succeeding the adoption of prohibition. At the same time we have enormously extended our industries, which, of course, has taken other billions of dollars both in stocks and bonds for capital investments. Likewise at the same time Americans have put unprecedented sums running into the billions in foreign securities in the last seven years. While this financial record was being made the Building and Loan Associations, which are given very largely to the savings of the masses for the financing and acquisition of homes for the people, have been increasing their assets from two thirds to three quarters of a billion dollars annually, and have been financing the building of from one-third to two-fifths of a million homes in the United States per year, an almost unbelievable record, and absolutely unaccounted for except by taking prohibition into consideration as a prime factor.

Prohibition has helped to make possible the tremendous attendance at schools, seminaries, colleges and universities throughout the country during recent years, and the educational facilities of the United States have been taxed to their utmost capacity from one end of the country to the other, and prohibition has been responsible for a good share of that result, for it has not only released many of the younger people in our homes from previously required earning occupations, but it has enabled parents the better to feed and clothe them and thus make possible their attendance at educational institutions.

In this connection I cannot refrain from reference to predictions which were freely made in the closing days of the World War and immediately thereafter. Every thoughtful person knew that following a period of inflation, which existed up to the time of the Armistice in all lines in America, there must come a period of deflation when the country was getting back into the condition of normalcy. Many thought, and the prediction was freely expressed in conversations and in a portion of the press, that when the boys came home from Europe, and unemployment became acute and the demand for commodities at high prices was greatly reduced, we should see bread lines and soup houses in our great centers of population and riots in our big cities as an inevitable result. We went through this trying period without the experience of bread lines or soup houses or riots, for our people had been fortified against the evil day by saving their money in the absence of the open saloon, which in the old days had been the chief promoter of social disorders and discontent. And later, we went through one of the most trying and desperately fought strikes in the great anthracite coal industry without disorders and bloodshed which had marked similar contests in the past. Observers and students of social conditions in these sections have ascribed the absence of violence to the presence of prohibition.

Americans know, even if they do not always think to remember about the relative amount of drinking and drunkenness to be seen in our cities and towns today and under the old license regime. And this message can be taken back to Europe and the world that among the masses of the American people there is far less drinking and less drunkenness than there was before prohibition came. If not, the absence of the evidences of both on the streets cannot be satisfactorily explained. There may be one class of Americans of which this may not be true. They are not relatively numerous and prohibition was probably not primarily adopted for their benefit. They are the thoughtless, selfish, indulgent rich in many cases, and the sons and daughters of these, who like to show their ability to flout the law. They constitute a most dangerous element in the situation today. They set an example of law violation by conniving with bootleggers to intrigue with rum runners in order that their appetites may be appeased. They are among the first to clamor for the protection of their homes and mills and factories and banks and stores and clubs, and yet are constantly encouraging the violation of all law by their attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. I confess that, except for their example to and their influence upon the public, I am less concerned about them than I am about the great mass of the American people whom prohibition has unquestionably benefited tremendously—that great

body of people concerning whom Abraham Lincoln once said "the Lord must love a lot because He made so many of them."

There is more commotion created and more publicity given over our country about a half pint of liquor which some fellow may carry around in a flask in his hip pocket than was formerly the case with hogsheads sold in the licensed saloons of America.

Another message which we send to our co-workers around the world is that we are going to stand fast in America. It was my privilege to address the first congress of the World League Against Alcoholism in a speech at Toronto in the late fall of 1922, and I pointed out in that address "why and how America would stand firm" on prohibition. I gave reasons from a practical political standpoint, as well as the moral considerations, which I believed then and still believe would cause the American people to demand the maintenance and enforcement of what the distinguished president of the United States has called in an official message to congress "this salutary law."

In addition to these and other reasons, I want to emphasize another at this time which I believe will appeal strongly to the citizens of our country. As a people we are "good sports" and we believe in a fair deal. At heart we are sound in our faith in democracy and the right of the people to govern by constitutional methods, and I am confident that before our people will sanction a change in the Amendment or any material weakening or alteration of the enforcement law, they will insist upon a fair trial of the principle and policy of prohibition under fair conditions for a reasonable period of time, and that, in my judgment, will both bring success to and insure the permanence of the prohibition polity in this country.

The nation is experiencing today, and has for the past seven years, the same virulent opposition and the same organized conspiracy and the same efforts at nullification, all to defeat the operation and effects of prohibition that pioneer states like Maine, Kansas and North Dakota endured for so many years and which they successfully weathered until there came in these commonwealths practically a universal acquiescence in the prohibition polity.

I want to give this as my last message to our friends and co-workers in other lands as a long-time legislative worker in our cause in America. In a little more than two months I will have rounded out twenty-eight years in representation of temperance forces in the national legislative field at Washington. Add to this six years of similar efforts in the states and it will be seen that I have devoted over a full generation of time to legislative endeavors in behalf of this reform, yet I want to emphasize the main lesson—most important message—to our friends abroad because of my observation and experience in our fight in this country. It is this—whether progress is rapid or slow—let me urge you never to depend solely or even too largely upon law. Law can only come by public sentiment, and intelligent public sentiment can come only by education.

Law in the last analysis will only be properly enforced by the influence of an enlightened and militant public sentiment, and certainly it will only be retained by this fountain head of governmental life in this country.

Inculcate the principle of total abstinence in the people; educate the masses about the evil effects of liquor selling and drinking; sow your communities and

states knee-deep in temperance literature, as Genl. Neal Dow urged in the early days in Maine; strengthen your temperance orders and organizations, and let your legislation keep pace with the advanced sentiment thus created and maintained, and the contest against alcoholism will go forward successfully the wide world round, until finally

“This power like all others whose throne is built on outraged rights
shall pass away.

Aye, tho its empire stretch from zone to zone,
And bathe in endless day.

Ev'n when the mirth is loudest
Shall the wine grow bitter and
The shattered wine-cup fall,
For in that hour shall come the
Hand divine and write upon the wall.”

GREETINGS

MADAME RICCARDO SANTI,

Representative of the Italian Methodist Churches, and the Casa Materna, Naples

It may be safely said, that there is in Italy, an anti-alcoholic movement. Public opinion has deeply and repeatedly been moved by hideous crimes that had been committed under the influence of alcohol, and the foremost physicians and psychiatrists have more than once openly declared, that a very strong percentage amongst the unhappy inmates of hospitals, jails, and insane asylums, come from homes cursed by alcohol. The indignation and shame caused by such a state of things, has led, in these last few years, to the founding and organizing of several smaller or bigger anti-alcoholic associations, chiefly in Florence, Milan and Venice. One or two of them publish leaflets or small magazines and thereby scatter their ideas. The Anti-alcoholic League that I know best, and in which I feel a very deep personal interest, is the one that has been existing for these last sixteen years in our “Casa Materna,” an orphanage housing one hundred and ten girls and boys, who are being brought up under the strictest dry regime. We have thus sent forth hundreds of young men and women who are, in their everyday life, practically preaching the gospel of prohibition.

That an anti-alcoholic movement is urgently needed in Italy, is easily shown, through the following statistics:

Deaths from alcohol were 664 in 1922, and have risen in 1925 to 1,315. There existed in Italy 187,000 saloons! It was then absolutely necessary to shut as many as possible. Twenty-five thousand have been closed up to the present time.

That is a good beginning, and we should push on! Several rules have been enforced that are noteworthy; for instance, children are not allowed to buy spirits; before 10 a.m. and after 10 p.m., no liqueurs may be sold to any one.

My coming here, my witnessing this wonderful show of the strength of American and world's anti-alcoholism, is bound to have good effects on the movement in Italy.

Surely Italy, that is on almost all sides surrounded with water—and such lots of it—is not going to get drowned in—wine!

EDUCATIONAL TEMPERANCE WORK IN SWEDEN

Address by JALMAR FURUSKOG, Ph.D., of Filipstad, Sweden.

I am glad to have the opportunity to bring to you a message from old Sweden.

In the great time of the Declaration of Independence there was a brave Swede, by the name of John Morton, descending from one of the first settlers on the Delaware.

He was a delegate to the first National Congress and a signer of the declaration. He left a bed of sickness to cast the deciding vote that put Pennsylvania on the side of independence.

Many of his old friends turned from him because of his action. But when he was dying he left them a message, saying: "Tell them that they will live to see the time when they shall acknowledge it to be **the most glorious service that I ever rendered to my country.**"

This answer may be a good message to us all, to men and women who are fighting against alcoholism, fighting for a sober life and for prohibition. We may say as John Morton did:—it's the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country.

I come from a little country and I have wondered whether I have anything to tell that might be important to this splendid congress. But I am proud that there is **one thing** where Sweden has set a very good example and that is with regard to the educational work.

I wish to say a few words about the **measures** which have been taken by the Swedish government. Two royal commissions have brought forth the principles of temperance education in the school and outside the school. The Swedish parliament is appropriating about 60,000 dollars every year for this work.

Our first desire as to the education in the school, is, that the **teacher** may be interested in the temperance problem, and that he may possess the sufficient **knowledge**.

Therefore, we are arranging every year a summer institute, or summer school, at Stockholm or Upsala. They go on about five weeks. Every third of these institutes has a program on a **physiological** basis. The other two have a **sociological** program. Consequently: The first and the second year is a sociological school, the third year a physiological, and so on. The most complete and all-round program is that of the sociological institute. It includes; Firstly, the influence of alcohol on the individual; secondly, the influence of alcohol on society; thirdly, the fight against alcoholism by education, by the temperance movement, by social reform and by legislation.

Every day, three or four lectures are given, and two hours are devoted to conference. A large number of teachers from the public schools attend these institutes.

Another form of the summer institutes desires to give the leaders of the temperance movement a deeper knowledge of their work. The program is the same as of the sociological institute for teachers, only a little shorter. Consequently we find the leaders of the local temperance societies, the leaders of the juvenile work and the study circles, and the ministers of several churches as students at these summer schools.

I may bring you a personal greeting from such a summer school, that was going on in the last of July at Birka, in northern Sweden, a very beautiful place, surrounded by high mountains. I was there giving some lectures on the different legislative systems, and I was very glad to see the deep interest in the subjects discussed and the enthusiasm that was shown by all participators.

For the great public we have in Sweden a shorter series of lectures, during four, five or six days, in different places of the country. These usually attract very large audiences. Single lectures, arranged by the local temperance societies, are also very common, and receive appropriations from the state.

Permit me also to mention that the manual of the alcohol question, published by the Swedish Board of Education, is the best that I know. This book ought to be translated into other languages.

In Sweden, we believe, that the foremost need, is not beautiful phrases, not feelings, but **knowledge**. We must know how the world **is**, before we can make the world **better**.

But the most remarkable educational work in Sweden has been done by the **Temperance Societies**, by the lodges of the International Order of Good Templars, the local Societies of Blue Ribboners, W. C. T. U. and many others. They have found a specially good form for their educational work in the **Study Circles**.

I give here below a table showing the progress of the Study Circle movement in Sweden from 1906 to the present time.

Year	No. of Circles	Mem- bers	Expendi-	Volumes	Book Loans	Lec- tures	Meet- ings
			ture on Books	in the Li- braries			
1906-07 ..	200	3,278	10,304	13,168		373	1,361
1911-12 ..	752	11,499	35,173	81,103	99,196	673	4,887
1916-17 ..	1,083	14,676	68,305	205,974	252,251	1,003	5,723
1921-22 ..	1,283	20,240	174,304	323,955	447,352	2,966	10,872
1925-26 ..	1,493	20,522	174,205	430,101	526,619	3,116	11,130

We believe that there is nothing more important in our temperance work than to give to the people nobler interests, give them educating hobbies, I might say, perhaps, and thus lift the people to a higher plane of spiritual culture. That is the only way to free the people from the old, primitive, superstition that has resulted in the social customs and habits of drinking.

For the progress of our cause I think it is also necessary to bring the temperance movement in harmony with the leading ideas of our own time.

The world is not complete. Man has to continue the creation—he has to improve and reform the world according to the human ideals. The spirit of the present age is the spirit of progress, of reformation, of invention and discovery—I might say “The Spirit of St. Louis.”

The man of the present age is a triumphant creator and he wants no narcotic stimulants.

I am quite sure that Europe will follow America's example and adopt prohibition. It will take a very long time, that is true. I have often heard people say: “Prohibition is a great step backward! It is the darkness of the middle ages; no friend of liberty can be a friend of prohibition.” But when I

return to my country, I shall tell them something about America, which most of them do not know or do not think about. I will tell them that America is the land of smiling faces and friendly hearts. I have wandered to and fro in this country for a couple of weeks as a green-horn, and I have not for a single moment felt as a stranger. Everybody has been so friendly, smiling and so ready to help. I believe that the Americans have more joy of life and more good humor than most other peoples. The Americans have learned how to "brighten the corner" where they are. And I think that prohibition has something to do with it.

Finally, I may tell you that I live in the Swedish town of Filipstad, the place where Captain John Ericson was born and also buried, a hero of the Civil War in America, the inventor of the Monitor, the propellor, the caloric engine, sun engine, and so on.

I wish you could follow me home. Then we should have a little trip to the grand monument that the Swedish nation has built to John Ericson. We should remember that John Ericson devoted his long life to solve the power problem, in order to realize the social liberty and peace forever.

We should remember that John Ericson, in order to preserve his working ability, did not drink a drop of alcohol and did not smoke as much as a cigarette.

John Ericson is one of the men who help us to understand, that all men and women all over the whole world, who believe in **progress** and **liberty**, are **one people**.

ALCOHOL—A DISCREDITED DRUG

By JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M. D.

Medical Director Battle Creek Sanitarium

(Read in connection with moving picture "Alcohol and the Human Body.")

When the art of distillation was introduced into Europe in the Middle Ages and alcohol was discovered and exploited by the father of charlatans, Paracelsus, as the elixir of life, this delusive drug soon acquired a foremost place among medicines and spirituous liquors became in time the chief dependence in all cases in which the patient was supposed to need supporting treatment. Alcohol was regarded as a powerful stimulant, an agent capable of energizing the vital forces of the exhausted patient and aiding him in his battle against germs and other enemies of life and health.

Half a Century Ago

Fifty years ago, when I was beginning the practice of medicine, fever patients and consumptives were given whisky in such doses that they were kept in a state of continual intoxication. If they recovered, whisky got the credit, and the patients not infrequently became confirmed inebriates. A venerable and highly popular practitioner of the old school told me forty years ago that he often met on the streets reeling drunkards whom he knew had been made such by his prescription and that he often asked himself the question whether it would not have been better for them to have died than to have survived, to fill, later, dishonored drunkard's graves.

In those days the druggist's shelves were lined with "tonics" of many colors and flavors, but all consisting chiefly of whisky, gin or plain alcohol with

the addition of something hot or bitter. One much advertised bitters, Richardson's, contained 50 per cent more alcohol than Scotch whisky. And so-called "temperance bitters" were convicted of being as intoxicating as beer or wine.

But scientific research has changed all this. Alcohol is no longer regarded as a stimulant. It is known to be a narcotic, and is so described in all treatises on drugs. Most of the so-called tonics have disappeared from the drug stores and the advertising columns of the daily newspapers and the religious weeklies. The popular monthly magazines long ago ceased to publish these meretricious advertisements.

The modern, up-to-date doctor does not believe that alcohol is a food, a stimulant, a remedy of the highest value; that it is indispensable in the treatment of collapse, surgical shock, in blood poisoning, in pneumonia, in tuberculosis or consumption, in weakness from whatever cause, as a preventive in exposure to contagion, in heart weakness from hemorrhage, or other cause. Alcohol is no longer the one and universal remedy, first on the list of emergency supplies, the biggest item next to foods in the hospital expense bill, the most frequent prescription of the medical practitioner, and the prescription which he most often takes himself.

Careful Laboratory Experiments

Laboratory researches conducted by the aid of instruments of precision, the same class of instruments which measure the velocity of light, the movements of the stars, and by which the occult forces of nature have been revealed and studied—these delicate methods of precision have been brought to bear upon the study of alcohol and its effects upon the human body, and the result has completely upset and reversed the old beliefs and the old teachings.

Every function of the body has been subjected to the minutest scrutiny; every bodily activity and energy has been calipered with the finest accuracy. By this means we have become acquainted with the normal man. We know how long it takes him to think, to feel, to see, to smell, to hear, to taste. We know how much fuel in the shape of food is required to maintain body heat and to enable the body engine to do its work. We know how much oxygen is consumed, how many foot pounds of work can be done in a minute or in an hour or in a day. With a normal man before him, measured, calipered, tested and charted in every conceivable way, the modern laboratory physiologist has made a study of the influence of alcohol upon the human body, its tissues and its activities. The result has been the discovery that alcohol damages every tissue and impairs every function; that it is a universal poison; that it is of no essential assistance to the body under any circumstances whatever; that it is not capable of increasing strength or endurance or vitality one iota, but does the opposite.

A Little Alcohol Shrivels the Nerve Cells

Here are a few of the things which science has demonstrated that alcohol does to the body: In doses so small as one twenty-five hundredth of body weight, that is, one ounce for a man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, alcohol shrivels the nerve cells and impairs every mental function.

By most careful measurements, it has been found that under the influence

of alcohol the fires of the body burn low, the amount of oxygen consumed is less, and the tissue activities are slow.

Alcohol is not a stimulant or a tonic in any sense of the word. It is a depressing agent, an anesthetic, a narcotic, it is the mother of many anesthetics.

The old idea that alcohol strengthens the heart and hence is just the thing to use in case of fainting, shock, or collapse, has been shown to be utterly fallacious. According to Professor Kronecker of Berne, Switzerland, a two per cent solution of alcohol (Bavarian beer), will paralyze a frog's heart. Ordinary beer and hard cider contain two or three times as much alcohol; wine, five to ten times as much, brandy and whisky, twenty to twenty-five times as much. Hence, the paralyzing effect of these strong liquors is proportionately greater.

Lessens Vital Resistance

One of the most notable discoveries made by modern scientific study of alcohol is the fact that it lessens vital resistance. Animals under the influence of alcohol are a more likely prey to germs. For example, pigeons, which are ordinarily proof against bacteria which produce malignant carbuncle, under the influence of small doses of alcohol are easily infected and die.

Now that the struggle of a hundred years has at last resulted in placing in the organic law of our land a mandate against the manufacture or use of alcohol except in the arts and sciences and for medicinal purposes, the value of this agent as a remedy for disease has become a question of imminent importance. If alcohol is possessed of valuable properties as a tonic or a stimulant or a means of supporting the vital forces or functions of the body, then every old toper stands greatly in need of it, and any physician is justified in prescribing the drug as a medicinal agent for every habitual user of alcohol who misses his matutinal or postprandial libation.

The National Dispensary still recommends alcohol in the treatment of typhoid fever and as a circulatory stimulant in collapse, and in the treatment of pneumonia, scarlet fever, and other infectious diseases; also as an aid to digestion and as a supporting measure in tuberculosis and other wasting diseases. But in this the dispensary is entirely out of date and is following obsolete precedents rather than up-to-date knowledge. Not an atom of scientific proof can be adduced in support of the assertion that alcohol is a stimulant or a supporting drug. Alcohol supports nothing but bootleggers, almshouses, hospitals, prisons and lunatic asylums.

Since the ordinary sale of intoxicating drinks has been outlawed by constitutional prohibition, some physicians have been willing to assist rum-thirsty citizens by supplying them with prescriptions to be filled at drug stores, relying upon such obsolete and erroneous teaching as that of the dispensary to support and justify their action. But there is good reason to believe that in the near future such pernicious statements will cease to appear in standard medical literature.

Alcohol Increases the Mortality of Typhoid Fever

The death rate under the old method of treating typhoid fever and pneumonia was from twenty to thirty per cent. Since the use of alcohol has been lessened, and water and other physiological remedies have been substituted,

the mortality from typhoid fever has been reduced to three to five per cent. In one series of twelve thousand cases the mortality was scarcely three per cent.

Alcohol Lessens Nerve Sensibility

Nervous impressions travel over nerves in a healthy person at the rate of ninety-one feet per second; but under the influence of alcohol the rate of transmission may be as low as thirteen feet per second. That is, under the influence of alcohol, seven times as long may be required to hear, feel, taste, or to receive an impression of any sort, as by a normal person. Such a man called upon in an emergency would require at least seven times as long to make up his mind what he ought to do as a healthy person requires, and when large doses of alcohol are administered, the effects are still more pronounced. Certainly this cannot be regarded as the effect of a tonic. Alcohol possesses no tonic or stimulant power. When taken into the stomach, there is a very slight, transient irritation produced, which gives the impression of a tonic or stimulant effect, but as soon as the alcohol has been absorbed into the blood, so that it actually comes in contact with the nerve centers and other delicate structures of the body, its real effects which are those of a narcotic poison, become at once apparent.

Effects Are Those of a Paralyzing Agent

Smiedeberg, more than twenty years ago, pointed out the fact that under the influence of alcohol "the finer degrees of observation, judgment and reflection disappear," and that all the effects produced by alcohol are really those of a sedative or paralyzing agent. Benedict, of the Carnegie Nutrition Laboratory of Boston, has shown that the depressant toxic effects of alcohol are produced by ordinary beverage doses, and that not alone the higher faculties are affected, but the automatic reflexes, including those which control the circulation and other vital functions. Indeed, the carefully conducted researches of Benedict and Wells showed that the reflexes are much more sensitive to the effects of alcohol than the higher faculties, and are the first to show its influence.

Some twenty-five years ago the writer demonstrated by means of the chronometer of Verdin and other delicate measuring instruments, that alcohol, even in small doses, depresses all the nerve functions concerned in the reception of impressions through the sense of touch and sight. The reaction time was notably lengthened, even by very small doses. The lifting power of the muscles was also reduced nearly twenty-five per cent, by one moderate dose of whisky. The maximum effect was noted at the end of one or two hours.

F. G. Benedict has published the results of elaborate studies of the effects of alcohol by means of the most delicate psychologic tests, conducted by himself and his colleagues, concerning which he says: "It will doubtless be considered of enormous practical significance that in none of the data have we any indication of the pure facilitation of the motor processes, but depression.... seems to be one of the most characteristic effects of alcohol.... The general neuro-muscular depression may be regarded as presumptive evidence of the effect of alcohol on organic efficiency." In other words, Doctor Benedict

found unmistakable evidence that alcohol is first, last and all the time, a depressing drug, a poison which strikes at the very foundations of life.

Smith found that moderate amounts of alcohol daily (one to three ounces) for twelve days, diminish the power to memorize seventy per cent. Smith concluded that half a bottle of wine or two or four glasses of beer a day not only counteract the beneficial effects of "practice" in any given occupation, but also depress every form of intellectual activity: **that every man who, according to his own notion, is only a moderate drinker, places himself by this indulgence on a lower intellectual level and opposes the full and complete utilization of his intellectual powers.**

Alcohol Weakens the Heart and Lowers Blood Pressure

One of the most common and pernicious of the popular errors relating to alcohol is the supposition that it somehow strengthens the heart. The full, bounding pulse, usually produced by the administration of an ounce or two of brandy gives the impression of an increased vigor of heart action; but it is only necessary to determine the blood pressure by means of a proper instrument to discover that the blood pressure is not raised and may be lowered. The bounding pulse is not the result of increased vigor, but indicates rather a weakened state of the heart, combined with a paralyzed condition of the small vessels.

The accumulation and sluggish movement of the blood in the paralyzed capillaries is shown by the purplish hue of the skin in a person under the influence of alcohol.

No "Up-to-Date" Physician Uses Alcohol in Shock and Collapse

The common practice of administering alcohol to persons in a state of shock or collapse from hemorrhage or accident, or a person who has fainted away, has been shown to be almost the worst thing that could be done.

The apparent beneficial results following the administration of alcohol in such cases are caused by the irritation produced by alcohol when it first comes in contact with the mouth and stomach. Alcohol is highly irritating to the sensitive nerves of the mucous membrane, and the irritation or excitation thus produced is followed by a slightly exciting effect. But this disappears very quickly, for as soon as the alcohol is absorbed, its narcotic or depressant effects begin to make their appearance. Then the vessels dilate, the heart's energy is weakened, and the pernicious effects of the drug become manifest. This fact is now so well recognized that railway surgeons instruct employes to avoid giving alcohol in cases of serious accident, as the effect of the drug may be to take away from the victim of a railway smash-up his one remaining chance for life. And at the present time, no up-to-date physician thinks of administering alcohol as a remedy for shock or collapse.

Alcohol Hinders Digestion

It has long been known to physiologists that the administration of alcohol excites the stomach and causes an increased flow of gastric juice. But Radzikowski, the famous Russian investigator, has shown that the gastric juice thus produced by the action of alcohol upon the stomach is absolutely worthless as a digestive agent since it contains no pepsin, which is one of the two

essential principles required for digestion. Alcohol, then, only induces the stomach to pour out an acid liquid which has no digestive power.

Alcohol does not aid digestion, but, on the contrary, hinders it. It may be fairly be said, indeed, that there is no fact in physiology more clearly established at the present time than that the use of alcohol as an aid to digestion has no support on scientific grounds.

Bad Hereditary Effects of Alcohol

The poisonous effects of alcohol have been well shown by the striking experiments of Doctor Stockard, of the Cornell Medical College, to determine the hereditary effects of alcohol. It was found that in the case of guinea pigs, if one parent was of normal heredity and the other from grandparents to which alcohol had been given, numerous defective offspring resulted. The descendants of inebriate guinea pigs were found to be dwarfed, weakly, malformed, sterile, and few survived more than a few days.

Dr. Raymond Pearl, of the Johns Hopkins University, conducted experiments to determine the effects of alcohol upon domestic fowls. He found that alcoholized fowls produced only one-half as many fertile eggs as the non-alcoholized. Doctor Pearl concluded that alcohol has a destructive effect upon the germ cells of fowls, as well as upon guinea pigs.

The facts clearly show the inevitable result of alcohol habits upon a community or a nation, and leave no room to doubt that inebriety is one of the powerful and insidious forces that is dragging humanity down through race degeneracy. Any influence which depreciates the germ plasm is a race poison, and hence a race menace.

Alcohol Is a Discredited Drug

The verdict of modern science respecting the use of alcohol in disease may be briefly summed up as follows:

(1) Alcohol never, under any conditions, increases the vital energy of the body, but, on the contrary, decreases it in a marked and uniform manner, through its poisonous influence upon the living cells.

(2) Alcohol is never a tonic or stimulant. It is always a narcotic, interfering with the bodily functions and lessening the nerve tone and vital energy.

(3) Alcohol always diminishes, never increases, the energy of the heart, and hence is detrimental rather than beneficial in cases of shock, collapse, fainting, etc.

(4) Alcohol increases the liability to infectious disease, and prevents the development of immunity.

(5) Alcohol does not aid digestion, but actually hinders it, especially in cases in which the digestion is already weak or slow; hence its use in connection with meals is absolutely unscientific and irrational, as well as its use as an aid to feeble digestion.

(6) Alcohol diminishes the alkalinity of the blood, and so diminishes the vital resistance and increases susceptibility to disease.

Fifty Years at Battle Creek Sanitarium

In view of the above facts, what apology can be offered for the continued use of alcohol in medical practice? So far as the writer himself is con-

cerned, he finds none, and is glad to be able to say that during an experience of fifty years as medical director of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, in the treatment of more than 175,000 patients, he has found no necessity for the internal administration of alcohol.

Evidently, alcohol is a discredited drug, and only waits the further diffusion of knowledge respecting the baneful and deceptive effects among the profession and the laity to lead to its retirement and addition to the growing list of obsolete drugs.

The influence, the teaching, and the practice of the medical profession must be held more responsible than any other single influence for producing and maintaining the alcohol habit, and a practical appreciation of the facts now known and recognized by the leading men of the medical profession as scientific truth will ultimately lead to the exclusion of alcohol from the *materia medica*.

The Doctors Should Lead

The medical profession owes to society an obligation in relation to this question which should lead to a nation-wide effort by physicians to disabuse the minds of laymen of the false notions which are still held by the uninformed respecting the value of alcohol as a stimulant, tonic, or supporting agent. Scientific research has stripped the deceptive drug of every one of its supposed virtues, and it stands exposed as the most delusive, treacherous and pernicious agent that has ever been widely trusted by mankind. The popular faith in its healing power, in its value as an emergency aid, must be uprooted by education. Physicians owe to their profession as an instrument of human welfare an earnest effort to destroy the false beliefs which the people have imbibed from age-long erroneous medical teaching and practice and upon which the public confidence in alcohol is based, and should be of all men most active and efficient in supporting the administration of prohibitory laws. And in no way can this be done more effectively than by the frank acknowledgment that alcoholic liquors are useless as remedies and the refusal to write prescriptions for their internal use.

The great need of the temperance cause at the present moment is education of old and young respecting the physical effects of alcohol. Every man, every woman, every child needs to be convinced that alcohol is a deadly poison; that so-called pure whisky is bad whisky; that the most costly and refined brandy is a deadly poison; that alcohol is not a stimulant but a narcotic; that it is not sustaining food, but a dangerous drug; that it does not strengthen a feeble man, weakened by disease or hardship, but makes him weaker; that it never helps, but always hinders the sick man in his battle against disease; that alcohol is never a friend or a helper, but always an enemy and a deceiver.

By giving disproportionate attention to law enforcement and neglecting education respecting the fundamental facts about alcohol, the issue is being camouflaged and made to appear as a question of personal liberty; that is, good whisky is all right if one can only get it without being caught.

Educate and Build Public Sentiment

A great nation-wide and world-wide campaign of education is needed to waken intelligent men and women everywhere to battle against the Great Destroyer of soul and body. Every school in the United States from kinder-

garten to college, should teach and reiterate the basic effects of alcohol. Every pulpit, every Sunday school must be enlisted in the battle against alcohol, and the movie, the greatest of all educational forces, should be made to tell the story in every city, town and village of this great country.

When the whole people know the truth about alcohol, the enforcement of the Volstead act will become as easy as the enforcement of city ordinances against the speeding and parking of automobiles, the location of factories and the disposal of garbage, because it will be backed by a robust public opinion which will demand and command the respect of legislators, public officials, and even bootleggers and rum-runners.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION THE PROHIBITION PROBLEM IN CANADA

REV. BEN H. SPENCE

Canadian Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism

Canada is a big country, containing within her borders 71,674,880 more acres than the United States of America, including Alaska. The Canadian flag flies over 3,729,000 square miles of diversified territory containing resources which are only beginning to be tapped. The finest wheat in the world is grown north of Edmonton, a thousand miles from the international boundary line, and Canada has become the largest exporter of wheat in the world.

The per capita wealth of Canada is \$2,523.00 as compared with \$2,459.00 in the United States. Her dollar bill with the face of King George upon it is worth more in New York than is the dollar of Uncle Sam and she leads the world in her per capita foreign trade. If any wish to come, there are still hundreds of millions of acres of the finest land in the world open for settlement at the lowest price.

Canada's achievements and industry are phenomenal and the prospects for the future alluring. Her people match her mountains and plains, but in no country in the world is the percentage of non-native population so great as in Canada. According to the last census, 13.1 per cent of the population of the United States was foreign born; in Canada it was 22.26 per cent. The problem is aggravated by the fact that although Canada is preeminently an agricultural country, the incoming population goes largely to the cities. Only 55.4 per cent of the population is of Anglo-Saxon extraction, 27.9 of French, and 18 per cent of other races.

Not only is Federal action in Canada rendered difficult because of her heterogeneous population, but the Dominion of Canada itself consists of five distinct sections, each really less intimately related to the others geographically, socially and commercially than to the contiguous states of the American Union. There are the three maritime provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which are a community in themselves; then Quebec with its population 80 per cent French and Roman Catholic; then Ontario, largely Anglo-Saxon; the three western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in which 40 per cent of the population is of a race other than Anglo Saxon or French, this separated by the Rocky Mountains from the Province of British Columbia on the Pacific Coast.

These varying sections, however, are bound to one another and to the

Empire by sentiment, which is after all the strongest tie in the world.

While in spirit and sympathy British, Canada is absolutely self-governing. Universal suffrage prevails except in the province of Quebec, where women have not yet the franchise. The Dominion parliament consists of two bodies, the House of Commons with 245 members, elected from constituencies throughout Canada, and the Senate, with 96 members, appointed for life by the Governor-General-in-Council, which is the Government of the day.

What is virtually the constitution of Canada is known as the British North America act. At a conference of representatives of the various provinces or colonies, a series of resolutions known as the Quebec resolutions were adopted embodying an agreement of union. These resolutions were made the basis of the British North America act. In and by these resolutions and that act, Federal and provincial legislative powers by mutual consent defined more or less clearly. In regard to certain specified matters, these powers are mutually exclusive, but unspecified power is vested in the Dominion.

Thus, in its organization theory, the Canadian system is the exact opposite of that of the United States which is a union of sovereign states, the Federal authority possessing only such powers as are delegated to it by the states, the residue of the authority or power resting with the state. There is this further important difference, that the United States constitution may be amended. The states may, as you did in adopting the Eighteenth Amendment, confer power that had heretofore adhered in the states upon the federal authority. In Canada neither provinces or dominion have power to delegate authority to the other. Where there is concurrent jurisdiction of the provinces and dominion, but no federal legislation, provincial laws are supreme; but where provincial and dominion laws overlap, dominion laws take precedence.

The force of this is very clearly seen in connection with liquor legislation. Roughly speaking, the provinces of Canada have power only to deal with the liquor traffic within provincial boundaries, that is transactions which begin and end within the province and are therefore within the terms of the British North America Act "of a local and private nature within the province." Federal authority has been conceded to extend to manufacture, importation, exportation and inter-provincial shipment and sale of liquor.

It will be seen therefore that the power to pass complete prohibition rests with the Dominion Parliament, and, regarding its action, we have the difficulties enumerated, of diversity of race and religion and the handicap of separated communities. Furthermore, any prohibitory law passed by the Dominion Parliament would at any time be subject to change, modification or repeal by a majority vote of any parliament. The situation is in effect the same as if the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States constitution were simply an enabling provision under which Congress might act or not, or to such an extent as it saw fit.

Keeping these facts in mind, let us consider the **Progress; Reaction; Present Conditions; and Outlook**, of the temperance reform in Canada.

First then, the **Progress**.

In the growth of public opinion, in the advance of prohibitory legislation there is a direct parallel between Canada and the United States. In both countries there was early a pledge-signing movement followed by the formation of

temperance societies building up sentiment which expressed itself in first, restrictive license legislation, then in local prohibition, municipal, county and State. Thus, both nations advanced until, during the war, the culmination was reached in the enactment of national war-time prohibition. This, you will remember, was not at first legislation, but was in both countries by proclamation of the Government for the purposes of food and man power conservation and increased efficiency, or what might be termed a "win the war" policy. This was early in 1917.

Here, however, the parallel ends for the United States took the further legislative step of amending the constitution, passing the Volstead Act, with analogous measures in every state of the Union.

Now the **Reaction**. This set in after the war. In the United States however, national prohibition now being embodied in the constitution, remained firm and still stands stronger than ever in state and in nation. In Canada, our national prohibition being simply a war-time proclamation was rescinded and almost immediately, lacking the binding, uniting completion and coordination of the national measure, Provincial prohibition began to slip until Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick adopted varying systems of Government sale of liquor.

It is well here to consider some of the factors in this reaction in Canada.

First and foremost was the repeal of national prohibition itself. With the resumption of manufacture, importation, and export shipments, rum-running on the international border developed. As it developed it began to work both ways for the boats and cars carrying contraband liquor into the United States became dissatisfied with returning empty and began bringing back contraband consignments of silk, tobacco, and other goods and also oftentimes the very liquor that had ostensibly been exported.

A glance will show how the international border lent itself to this situation. Take the province of Ontario as an example. Ontario has always been the great liquor manufacturing province of Canada. Here, although the provincial prohibitory law remained in force, by and under Federal authority, 27 breweries and 6 distilleries resumed manufacturing operations. The liquor from these breweries and distilleries leaked locally to supply a local demand. Further, it could be legally conveyed from any place of manufacture to any customs port for export and the border between the United States and Ontario, which is practically all navigable water is dotted with customs ports to any of which liquor could be legally exported, and therefore to which it could be legally transported. Here another difficulty arose. When this liquor was legally shipped the Canadian Customs practically washed their hands of the whole proposition. That liquor was now on the high seas, the lakes or the rivers. It could not legally land upon the American side; it could not legally reland upon the Canadian side, but to the inland waterway there are only two sides, and as a matter of fact, it was easier for it to reland in Canada than to land in the United States where a closer watch is kept and the penalties more severe. Thus, this system facilitated the operation of bootleggers, enabled them to get their supplies and carry on. Another factor in this is the fact that when liquor is cleared for export the excise tax amounting, in the case of distilled liquors to \$9.00 per gallon, is remitted. That difficulty persists

today under Government sale. Liquor exported from a Toronto distillery presumably to some port gets out into Lake Ontario and into the hands of the rum-runners \$9.00 a gallon cheaper than the Government of the Province of Ontario can buy that liquor at the distillery. This whole situation naturally developed lawlessness generally.

Another factor was that this ease with which liquor could be obtained meant the keeping alive of appetite, meant the perpetuation of old drinking associations and carousing and atmosphere and customs.

But, most important of all, this situation reestablished the liquor traffic.

By the liquor traffic, I mean the liquor traffic as we have it today, and as we had it just before prohibition. For lack of a better term, let me call it "Booze Big Business." By the "liquor traffic" or "Booze Big Business" I do not mean the retail liquor seller, the old tavern keeper, or saloon keeper, but I do mean the manufacturer and wholesaler, the brewer and the distiller.

In the liquor trade, as in general business, the tendency for years was towards consolidation. For instance, there were in 1911 in Canada 146 breweries employing 1,411 people with a product valued at \$4,768,000. In 1925 there were only 62 plants but the production aggregated \$38,897,000.

Not only did this business develop within itself intensively but extensively. Prior to prohibition, many of the retail liquor selling places were tied houses practically owned and controlled by the brewers. In the city of Toronto, of the 110 remaining licensed taverns, 90 per cent were tied houses, that is, simply selling agencies of the breweries.

Furthermore, with this development the saloonkeeper or retail liquor seller became less and less important as a political factor. In the early days of local option the fight was with the little local dealer, his social connections and local influence. In the latter days of state and national prohibition fighting, the local dealer became, to some extent, a negligible quantity and the battle became more and more with "Booze Big Business." Indeed, toward the end the tavern keeper and the saloonkeeper became a political liability rather than an asset that "Booze Big Business" oftentimes had to disavow and disown. In other words, as "Booze Big Business" waxed, the retail liquor trade waned.

In Canada, "Booze Big Business" which was temporarily suppressed by war-time prohibition, got a new lease of life when the war-time restrictions were lifted. Manufacture again began and, naturally, the manufacturers sought an outlet for their product. They found this first in export trade, hence the development of rum-running which has developed enormously. Let me give you some figures. The value of liquor exported to the United States for the twelve months ending March 31 in each of the last five years was as follows:

Year	Value
1923	\$ 3,178,908
1924	8,714,709
1925	11,610,169
1926	17,995,758
1927	22,162,370

Just before leaving my office the report came forward that showed for the

twelve months ending June 30 of the present year the total value of export was \$23,507,816.

But the liquor business was legally handicapped in the development of trade. As United States enforcement tightened the dangers became greater, and at home there were legal handicaps, and it naturally turned to politics to remove these legal disabilities. The scandal of this rum-running business and the return smuggling trade became so great as to bring on an investigation, which is now in progress, conducted by a Commission appointed by the Dominion government. The sworn testimony brought out in that investigation has given an insight into this business such as we have not had before.

From the facts there brought out, and other happenings, we now see that the liquor business proceeded to find a market and sell its goods in various ways. First, it encouraged law breaking. It was shown by sworn testimony that certain brewers of Ontario paid the fines of bootleggers caught selling their beer. The penalty for illicit sale was jail for a second offense but when once a man was caught, the liquor trade simply paid the fine and changed the selling agent. The business as a whole paid a profit, the bootlegger ran no risk. Thus, the traitorous and unpatriotic character of the liquor trade, as shown up before and during the war, still manifests itself. The liquor traffic has been proved to be a rebel.

Next, to secure a relaxation of restrictions it sought to influence public opinion. Prohibition was attacked. The law breaking which the liquor traffic itself incited was exaggerated. Adroit use was made of that subtle power of suggestion, a "taking for granted" which is being so cleverly used today in the United States by which it is assumed that prohibition is a failure. This continuous suggestion of the failure of prohibition undoubtedly had its effect upon the public mind.

Again, the Royal Commission testimony showed that lump sums were paid to newspaper publishers. In one case in Vancouver, a daily newspaper received \$5,000 for which it was not shown that any advertising was given but simply the editorial influence of that paper was purchased.

The liquor business went further and resorted to bribery. Again the customs investigation showed moneys paid to customs officials to shut their eyes to what was going on and allow rum-running boats to go through and allow return shipments to land. But it went further and bribed parties, for again the customs investigation showed that enormous sums were given as political contributions and given impartially to the machine politicians of both political parties. What for? For exactly the same purpose as \$50 would be handed to a customs officer that he might shut his eyes, these contributions were made to the politicians to shut their eyes or to shut their mouths.

But the new liquor traffic went further and in some instances actually succeeded in purchasing the management or control or the governing machinery of a political party. For instance, in the Province of Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, it captured the control of the dominant political party. How they did this I am not going to say other than to quote again from the sworn testimony of the President of the greatest distilling combine in Canada, Mr. Hatch, when asked to account for an item of expenditure

on his books, \$25,000 sales promotion, to the question, "what was it for?" he said. "Sales promotion." The Toronto Globe stated:

"When questioned by the chief commissioner as to the reason for listing political funds as 'sales promotion,' Mr. Hatch frankly replied that a campaign to make Ontario 'wet' would increase sales."

When in the early days we were trying to secure good license laws, to shorten the hours, to reduce the number of selling places, to raise the age limit, to oppose this, that and the other restriction, the liquor traffic fought us at every turn. There was not a line or word of restriction put in the old license laws that was not bitterly opposed by the liquor traffic. Then, when, in the Province of Ontario, we began campaigning for local option, the liquor traffic, which had been opposing restrictions in the license law, made a policy flop and actually formed in Ontario a Model License League and became ardent advocates of what they had been opposing. They wanted a rigid license law, a limited number of places conducted by high class license holders under restrictions and penalties; (Here we had the beginning of what later developed into a control policy) but local option, to stop the sale entirely, that was arbitrary, autocratic, unjust, unreasonable and a whole lot of other things.

Then, as the local option campaigns evolved in the campaign for Provincial prohibition, the liquor traffic which had been fighting local option, flopped again. Now it became an advocate of local option and actually formed local option associations. Local option, it said now, was the ideal plan. If one locality wants local option and another prohibition, let them have what they want but for the Provincial authorities to arbitrarily impose a measure upon the people of a locality against their will was undemocratic, tyrannical, a violation of the fundamental principles of Government, a breaking down of civilized institutions, and a lot of other things.

Then, when the campaign assumed national aspects, the liquor traffic flopped again. Now it became a vigorous advocate of the doctrine of state rights, provincial autonomy, don't let the Federal authority interfere with the rights of the sovereign province. This would be to defeat self government, to break down national unity. There is not a liquor sympathizer in Canada today when we are facing the issue of national prohibition that is not an ardent advocate of provincial autonomy.

Now the result of this campaign of the liquor traffic has been the substitution of Government sale of liquor for prohibition in six of the former prohibition provinces, namely, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick. Quebec never had provincial prohibition law in force. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island still hold their laws. Let it be remembered, however, that provincial prohibition in Canada was something radically different from state prohibition in the United States. It was only prohibition of local sale.

The liquor traffic would rather have the government as its selling agent than the old retail liquor dealer who was, as I have said, a liability rather than an asset. "Booze Big Business" has absolutely no objection to government control so long as it controls the government, and, while it enables the government to obtain and retain office, it does control the government. The old Scotch proverb holds in full force, "Th' mon wha pays th' piper ca's th' tune."

"Booze Big Business" is calling the tune in the government sale provinces of Canada and the dance is on.

Recent developments show that the capturing of a political party is the most profitable policy for "Booze Big Business." This is illustrated in the province of Ontario. Here we were going to have a model control system and a big strong man was to be appointed to do the controlling under the government. How has it worked out? The element of permission is very much more in evidence than that of control. Control is shown by the regulation that no one may purchase liquor without a permit, but permission in the fact that anybody 21 years of age, resident or non-resident, may obtain a permit. Control is shown by the fact that every purchaser must produce the permit at the time of purchase and the purchase must be endorsed on the back thereof. Permission is shown by the way the endorsing is done.

Control is shown in that the liquor can only be purchased from the government vendors but permission by the wide extension of the selling facilities. The selling places are located at strategic points so as to serve the demand more efficiently. Now government selling places are located all through the City of Toronto, in stores picked out as a chain store grocery management would pick out the most advantageous places for trade purposes and as convenient to residential sections as it is possible to get. Moreover, there is practically no limit to the quantities that may be purchased. Distilled liquors and wines are sold at cut rate prices. Native wine may be sold by manufacturers, a bottle at a time, without a permit and some of this runs over 30 per cent proof spirits; but the supreme triumph of the Government sale system of Ontario is the policy by which beer is sold at cost. That is, not at cost to the brewer, oh no, but at cost to the government. The brewer gets his price and his profit, but the government acts as selling agent without any margin for commission over actual expense. To still further make things good for the brewers, a Government agent is located in any brewery and in every brewery warehouse, and of these there are many throughout the province, and from these premises liquor is sold to permit holders or orders received or at the dispensaries orders are taken. Small quantities may be carried away, but orders will be received and sent to the breweries and delivered directly therefrom to the permit-holder. Then there is an efficient mail order system.

Thus, there has been set up a smooth-running, highly efficient liquor selling machine respectabilized by government auspices, and while everybody is shouting (perhaps loudest of all the liquor business) that the temperance people should carry on an educational campaign and confine themselves to that, the very association of the government with the liquor trade and the status and respectability thus given to it cuts the ground from under the feet of all the warnings that reformers may issue.

Government liquor sale in Canada is an utter failure from the standpoint of prohibitionists. It has increased the sale and consumption of liquor and particularly convivial drinking. It therefore, has increased alcoholism.

The systems have been a stupendous success from the standpoint of the liquor business, the politician and the drinker. The liquor business has found a market and a marketing agency. The politician has got a great political ma-

chine giving him patronage to dispense, enabling him to collect graft and to easily supply party funds while the drinker gets his booze.

The outstanding fact made strikingly clear by the present situation in Canada is the imperative necessity for Federal legislation prohibiting manufacture, importation, exportation and inter-provincial transportation and sale of intoxicating beverages.

Provincial prohibitory laws have accomplished much good. The only ground for criticism of results was not because of what they did but what went on in spite of them. The trouble was not too much but too little prohibition. This lack in the provincial laws was not because of inherent defects, but rather constitutional limitations.

Canadians want the liquor problem settled. They are seeking a solution and are experimenting with various systems, but they are being driven to the conclusion that so long as liquor is made and sold anywhere in Canada, Provincial forms of prohibition cannot be made safe or fully effective anywhere in Canada. The inescapable conclusion which they are being forced to is the enactment of a complete nation-wide prohibitory law.

Patriotic citizens must fight the government liquor selling systems even harder than they did the old-time privately conducted liquor traffic. They **must** seek not only to secure the reenactment of Provincial prohibition, but strike at the very root of the evil and urge action by the Dominion Parliament, that will prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation, and inter-provincial transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

A battle has been lost, but the war is on, and victory must and will eventually crown our efforts.

AMERICA'S NEW DAY

MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR,

*Director Evangelistic Dept., National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Tate, Ga.*

Instead of trying to say all the beautiful things I might wish to say, I shall just quote the words of the homespun Texas poet:

"It's the human touch in this world that counts—

The touch of your hand on mine;

It means far more to a weary soul

Than shelter or bread that's fine;

For the shelter is gone when night is past

And the bread lasts only a day,

But the sound of your voice and the touch of your hand

Will last in my soul alway."

The sound of your voice from across the sea will sing in our hearts always.

I am glad to talk about America's new day—a new day in government. Do you realize what it means to have the Eighteenth Amendment? It means this, that we have put the liquor government out of business, the liquor business out of the government, and the liquor business out of business. There is a new day dawning for the United States of America.

We have put the liquor business out of business. The liquor industry is not a business in America any more; it is a crime. We have made it a fugi-

tive and a vagabond. The proudest moment of my life was the moment when I knew the stars and stripes would never again float over a brewery, a distillery, or a winery. A British poet said:

"Republic free, thy stars shall shine
Where Freedom forms her battle line,
Till all shall see the dawn draw nigh,
And all around the world is dry."

We are not going to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the constitution. We are talking about how to keep it, we are talking about how to improve it, how to extend its blessings to the rest of the world. If we could get all good church members in America to bless God every day for what Prohibition has done, and tell the world what prohibition has done, instead of taking up so much time talking about repealing the prohibition amendment, I think you would find out that prohibition is worth fighting for.

Prohibition has already done more for the United States of America morally and spiritually, than all the laws that have ever been written or than any laws have done since the Magna Charta was wrested from King John. I have traveled for twenty-two years with my eyes and ears open, a good part of the time. I have seen America wet and dry, and without any exception, not excepting Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, I don't care what city you take, there is not a city in America today that does not behave better and look better and smell better than it did before we had prohibition. Already the prohibition law has done more to build that city, too long a dream, where the sun that shineth is God's grace for human good. Already in the mind of God that city rises filled with splendid palaces, where He bids us see the whole of life and chant His glory there.

A new day of wealth, health, happiness and holiness is dawning for America because of the Eighteenth Amendment. The proof is based on common sense and what you already know. I don't want to brag about America being so rich, but would like to tell you how much prohibition has to do with it. We are the richest people in all the world. Maybe that is not much to our credit. If nations are going to act as individuals, I don't know that our wealth will be a blessing. I don't want to be rich personally. As long as I have the gold in sunsets, the diamonds in the dewdrops, the power to appreciate nature and to see God's sun and rain, I am not poor, and I don't want to get so rich I can't see these things and enjoy them. I love God's folks and anything and everything God made—but God never made Alcohol!

An article in Scribner's Magazine, August number, says that America's steel output last year was three million, three hundred thousand tons ahead of the highest point of war production when we thought we were producing all the steel this nation could possibly produce. Here is the point: Some people tell you prohibition in America has not done any good. Why did we go into this fight? Did we expect it to stop everybody from buying or selling liquor? We knew no other law had ever stopped everybody from breaking the law. Do you suppose any thieves are left in the world today? In other words, civilization has not yet civilized, and Christianity has not yet Christianized and prohibition has not yet prohibited. Success is doing what we set out to do. What did we set out to do? Did we expect Prohibition to stop everybody from

buying or making, or selling liquor? No! We knew it would slow up the process, and we knew the less they sold and bought or drunk, the better off the human race would be, because the use of liquor tends to disease and damnation. We knew we could not stop it entirely, but we said that our flag should not protect the liquor traffic. It is a disgrace to make liquor, drink it, sell it, or vote for it. We have gone that far in America's new day.

If you would go into some foreign lands, and tell them what is going on in America so far as our welfare is concerned, they would think you were telling fairy tales, because you would tell them practically every working man has electric lights, owns his own home, has a piano in it, a sewing machine, and an automobile. Why is it we do have more wealth per capita than any other people in the world? We are a most generous people, the most reckless spenders in the world, but we are saving two billions every year that formerly went for drink. We know you can't drink yourself rich—you can't drink shoes on your feet, clothes on your back, or drink yourself into a job. You can drink the shoes off your feet, clothes off your back, drink yourself out of a job, but it never works the other way.

With prohibition, we have a new day of health; who ever heard any intelligent doctor say that alcohol is a cure-all? They believed that 75 years ago in America. Everybody kept a bottle of liquor in the house and took a drink of liquor for every ailment. According to 1924 statistics from the life insurance companies, after having Prohibition four years, we had the lowest death rate we ever had in this country. How could that be if people are drinking more liquor today than ever before? We know that alcohol inflames the stomach, hardens the arteries, weakens the heart, softens the brain, etc., etc.

Last, if not least, prohibition has brought us a new holiness. I believe the book which says that the day will come when the "evil men and seducers wax worse and worse," but prohibition has turned it into a new day of happiness. And when you saw these two men stand, saw England and Germany clasp hands, if the tears were not in your eyes, you had better go out and ask the Lord to break your heart of stone. A new day has dawned making it possible for the North to love the South, a Democrat to love a Republican, a rebel to love a Yankee, and today in America we know no North, South, East or West, we are united everywhere.

We have been in this temperance fight fighting a common foe, never thinking of defeat but determined that the victory shall be won. In closing I say to every American here, lest politics shall divide us, that I am thinking of the words of a great missionary who said—"Pray for us, give for us, talk for us, but above all, Live for us." and in saying good night, I think of the concert master hearing the rehearsal of a great masterpiece. The singer sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth," singing with perfect technique but lacking feeling. Finally the singing master said: "Do you **know** that your Redeemer liveth?" and the woman said, "Why, yes, I know that my Redeemer liveth," "Then," he said, "in God's name, tell it," and then she lifted that man to his feet and his heart to the throne of grace as she really sang "I **know** that my Redeemer liveth." Remember, everyone in this fight, you are always to prove to the world that your Redeemer liveth. Remember to be so courageous, so faithful,

so earnest, so loving, and tender, so true and loyal and so determined to win and proclaim to a good world that victory is certain, that your life will testify to the world, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

THERE ARE NO SUBSTITUTES FOR PROHIBITION

DR. JOHN A. LAPP

President National Council of Social Agencies

Superintendent National Catholic Welfare Council, Chicago

When it is proposed to abandon the policy of prohibition, what is offered in its place? Will we go back to the saloon? Not a single opponent of prohibition of any standing has ever declared in favor of that. Universally it is declared that the saloon must not come back. The saloon has not a respectable friend left. It is an outlaw and will remain so. It cannot be rehabilitated and will not be restored if sentiment on all sides is to be respected.

If not the saloon, then what? If we are to have liquor someone must sell it. The opponents of prohibition must show how we are to have liquor without the saloon or an institution like it. They answer by naively urging that the government engage in dispensing liquor. Government ownership of the liquor business is the proposal now meeting their favor. Strangely enough this proposal comes from conservatives like Nicholas Murray Butler—men who do not believe in municipal ownership of waterworks because they think it socialistic are not troubled about government ownership of the corrupting business of liquor dispensing. The liquor business in the old days amounted to as much as four billions of dollars a year. Think of conservatives who do not believe in public management of public utilities, the total business of which amounts to but a few hundred millions, actually approving government management to the extent of four billions a year! It is a high price they are willing to pay for the return of liquor. It ought to arouse suspicion as to motive. My own judgment is that such a proposition is a mere cover under which the saloon will return. I believe in government ownership of public utilities but I can see no good sense in public ownership of a business which is low, contemptible and corrupting. It is not an honest proposal. Senator Borah was right in saying that it would rot the foundations of the Republic in a brief space of time. I believe that no respectable support can be honestly given to the proposal.

Another smoke screen is the proposal for light wines and beer. Of all proposals this is the most insincere. To say that those who are now drinking will be satisfied with two per cent or four per cent beer or wine is to talk nonsense. There are two main classes of drinkers today—the low down hair oil drinkers and the smart aleck newly rich and would-be fashionable class. Imagine either one satisfied with four per cent beer. It is merely an entering wedge to break down all prohibition. No one would be satisfied with it, and there is no sincerity among intelligent people who advocate it. The sham of it is self-evident. Bootlegging would not be affected by it any more than it would be under government management.

There may be other alternatives but these are the only ones that are seriously discussed. They have no merit in logic or common sense. There are no substitutes for prohibition and we need none. Certain it is that the

saloon cannot come back. Certain it is that the government of this country, which is founded for the purpose of promoting the public welfare, will not engage in the corroding and corrupting business of dispensing intoxicating liquors. Prohibition will continue. With few exceptions in some of the large centers it is working with reasonable success.

Ninety per cent of the people of this country are, at this time, neither drinking systematically, nor trying to drink. There is a noisy fringe of wets with widespread means of propaganda that has given a very distorted view of the actual conditions resulting from prohibition. I believe that prohibition has been as great a success as anyone ever had a reasonable right to expect when the vastness of the social problems involved is considered, and I make the prediction that no national political party will openly declare for repeal or any considerable change in the prohibition law.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

ADDRESS

MRS. ELIZABETH A. PERKINS
President Michigan W. C. T. U.

We have come to the last day of this Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism. The great program has gone forward as planned from day to day. We have studied the problem of alcoholism in the light of the home and the youth and the peoples of the world.

All through this Congress we have had a spirit of interest and care for all human beings; we have had a spirit of interest and care for nations; many of us have come here from this country, the United States of America; many have come from other nations; but **together** we have met, day after day, in the spirit of interest and care for **every** nation, for all nations.

Internationalism

What is a real world spirit? What is true internationalism? It is when men and women who love their own homes, who love their own flag, come together in a great spirit of sacrifice and sympathy and understanding for **all** homes and **all** flags and **all** countries.

Supreme internationalism means much more than a will to keep peoples and nations from warring with each other; it means much more than that nations shall work together on an honorable commercial basis, desirable and great as these purposes are. Supreme internationalism means that we shall help each other to forward the highest individual and national life; **you** to help my nation, **I** to help your nation in all that brings moral and spiritual strength to our nations; and that we shall help each other to wipe out, to obliterate those things which drag down individuals and nations.

As representatives to this Congress you have brought messages to this Congress. Some have told the history of past years in the great Cause of Prohibition. Some have told of the work of young people, both in history and in prophecy. Some have brought scientific facts. Some have given the results of economic research. Some have told of prayers and tears. All these messages are to be woven into the enduring fabric of this Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism.

The Women's Crusade of 1873-74

Women have had a great part in the movement to wipe out the evil and curse of alcoholism. You have heard much about the Woman's Crusade. You know its beginning—that on a cold, December day, in the little town of Hillsboro, Ohio, a little band of gentlewomen went from a church, down to the saloon, and there on the sidewalk knelt and prayed that the saloon-keeper might give up his awful business, and that the homes and children might be spared.

You know that this Crusade fire swept over more than 250 towns and cities in our land. You know that this Crusade was the forerunner of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.... The wonderful example of these women with their faith and vision and courage, is a priceless heritage to us in the year 1927, as we work to hold prohibition.

The World's Organization—International Spirit

Those early leaders in the temperance reform had an international spirit. World prohibition, world service, supreme internationalism, even in those early days, were in the hearts of those temperance women; very soon this spirit took a concrete form, and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded in 1883 by Frances E. Willard.

In 1884 Mary Clement Leavitt, a gifted Boston teacher, went out as the first world-wide W. C. T. U. organizer; through her toil, the World's W. C. T. U. in foreign lands became a fact. She traveled 100,000 miles, visited forty-three different countries; traveling alone, for seven years she never saw a familiar face; today fifty nations are federated in the World's W. C. T. U.

The Polyglot Petition

Those early days were days of education; those early days were days of petitioning; of making appeals to lawmakers by appeals signed by signatures in one's own handwriting.

To Frances Willard, in 1884, there came the God-given message "write," and in her study at Rest Cottage, Evanston Illinois, Miss Willard wrote the Polyglot Petition, addressed to all rulers and nations of the world; an appeal for world prohibition, world purity and freedom from the opium trade.

It was titled

The Polyglot Petition for Home Protection
and was addressed

To the Governments of the World (Collectively and Severally) Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers:

When Mary Clement Leavitt went forth she carried this petition, and within a few years it was endorsed by more than seven and one half millions of people; Catholic and Protestant, Gentile and Jew, Hindu and Mohammedan; and was presented to the people of more than fifty countries.

Mrs. Rebecca C. Shugman undertook the great task of mounting on white muslin, the signatures which had come to hand in fifty languages, and in 1895 Mrs. Shugman in her work of mounting, had consumed time that aggregated two years of steady work.

Years have gone by, signatures have poured in. The Polyglot Petition has become a priceless, revered and world-famed document. This Polyglot Petition

stands out historically significant for it is the first world-wide proclamation against the liquor traffic. I have seen those great rolls of names, piled high, tier on tier. I have read the names.

Work for Prohibition in the United States

Just a word or two about the work for prohibition in our United States of America. Alcoholism was an evil existent in our country almost from the beginning, and as the decades passed, becoming more and more a menace to the general welfare. **Prohibition of the liquor traffic must needs come.** Briefly and quickly let us consider some of the factors which aided in bringing National Constitutional Prohibition.

Human Sympathy

Men and women, I am not ashamed to think, and you are not ashamed to think that the first great reason which impelled men and women to work for prohibition was just the reason of human sympathy. Men and women saw the distress in the drunkard's home, the misery and want that came to drunkards' children; they saw liquor bringing low the brightest minds in our land; they saw liquor destroying the young even in our Christian homes. Is it not so in every land? The first factor in bringing prohibition was human sympathy.

Science

Following human sympathy, science became a factor in bringing prohibition. Science declared that alcohol is a poison, that taken even in small quantities it affects both body and brain. Because we have had the "Thus saith science" we could put scientific temperance teaching in our schools; because we had the "thus saith science" we could have temperance lectures in our universities and colleges, for there comes a time in the lives of young men and women when they do not want to be emotionalists; they want scientific facts. Science became a factor in bringing prohibition.

Industrialism

Industrialism followed science as a factor in bringing prohibition. The liquor business injured employer and employed. The money taken from the workman's pockets was a **small** loss compared with loss of time, loss of efficiency, likelihood of accidents. Industrialism helped bring prohibition.

Human Progress

Human progress declared for prohibition. Homes were built close together; cities became congested; what injured one home affected the other homes; modern machinery demanded clear brains and steady hands. Again and again men say to me, "the automobile is the greatest reason for prohibition."

We have "some" automobiles in this country; we have to choose between the gasoline station and the liquor station; but there are other great reasons besides the automobile. The young men who go up in our air-ships must be clear-brained; the men who man our railroad trains cannot be drunken men. It is a long story—this of human progress. **Human progress demands prohibition, and vice versa PROHIBITION IS HUMAN PROGRESS.**

The Golden Rule of Christ

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself." The Golden Rule of Christ is the golden link which binds together

human sympathy and science and industrialism and human progress in the work for prohibition.

Work of the Future

What is our work for the future? Some not obeying the law? Yes. Some, traitors to the Constitution. Yes. What is our work? **Our work is to put prohibition into the hearts and minds of the minority of the people, as already it has been written into the laws of our land by the will and purpose of the majority of the people.**

How?

By our own observance and respect and recognition of the sacredness and necessity for this law. How? By continuing the teaching of scientific temperance in our schools; by pledging our children to total abstinence and to loyalty to law.

We must broadcast through the press, through public gatherings, over the radio, and by that greatest of broadcasting stations, the human tongue, the facts about prohibition. Study statistics; know the facts about prohibition. The facts are all in favor of prohibition. No measure, state or national, has had such beneficent effects upon the homes and communities of our land as has National Constitutional Prohibition.

Your Remembrance of America

May we say to you who have come to us from other lands, that we wish you to take back as your remembrance of America, our desire as a people for purity of spirit, for greatness of soul, for the banishment of evil things from our land. We desire that whatever of forwardness and progress we may have as a nation, may be translated into terms of moral and spiritual progress for all our people. And may we add to these qualities a world vision of hope and interest and supreme internationalism.

Towards Complete Prohibition

We rejoice that in these United States of America we are so far on the road to complete prohibition; that when there was written in our constitution "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited," the government declared the liquor business an outlaw and an evil thing even as murder is an evil thing.

The law can be enforced. Every decade will find it easier of enforcement. Old appetites will fade away. The liquor forces will be dissolved. National prohibition is the law. Complete prohibition is on the way. In this Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism we have the vision of World Prohibition.

Hosannas sing,
To God our King,
Ye people of America.
Your prayers and tears
Your work of years,
A goal have reached. Alleluia!

But wait. Press on.
The task's not done.
The goal has moved—the World to save.
Fare forth my soul,
To this new goal,
With faith still strong, with heart still brave.

THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT IN ROUMANIA

LT.-COLONEL GHINEA of the Roumanian Army

The anti-alcoholic movement in Roumania had its inception and initiation in the period following the World War. From the time of the war to the present time a new alcoholic political situation has sprung up among the people. Instead of following the right process and course after the great war the people continued to have the same habits they had during the World War. The prohibition party has seen the dire results of this course upon the part of the people, and are alarmed at the increased use of all forms of alcoholic drinks among the Roumanian peoples. Instead of following the dictates of their consciences and their religious training and the continuance of their attendance upon the services of the churches, they have all too generally patronized the saloons. Not alone have the drinking people been content to attempt to satisfy their own habits of intemperance, but they have been politically active in inducing the non-drinking folks to join with them in their habits of intemperance, and in demanding the freest possible use of intoxicating liquors.

In Bucovina in 1924, these anti-alcoholic groups banded together under the name of Societatea Trezvia. In other provinces of Roumania an organization was evolved under the name of Sanatatea Sociela, meaning healthful sociability, having allied purposes.

From its start Societatea Trezvia has been under the untiring leadership of Mr. Stefan Bidnei, who resides in Cernauti, the capital of the Province of Bucovina, and which city is the headquarters of that organization, which has thirty-nine branches scattered all over Roumania.

Sanatatea Sociela began its work in another part of Roumania and established its headquarters in Bucharest, the capital of the nation. Its great founder and leader is General Manolescu of the Roumanian army.

These two great anti-alcoholic movements found fine encouragement in the success of the prohibition cause in America and particularly in the amendment of the United States constitution and the several state statutes prohibiting the manufacture, transportation and sale of inoxidating liquors. The founders and leaders of these two organizations, Mr. Bidnei and General Manolescu, carried on for many months a great volume of correspondence with the prohibition organizations and leaders of the United States of America, to obtain a history of the movement here, the methods of organization, the steps followed to enact prohibition legislation and particularly the writing into the Federal Constitution and the statutes of the voice of the people on this question.

These leaders and their splendid associates were assisted, encouraged and inspired by the story of the work and leadership of such outstanding prohi-

bition proponents as General Secretary Dr. Cherrington of Westerville, Ohio, and many others well known as the leaders of the anti-alcoholic movements in American territory.

These two organizations in Roumania have very lately consolidated, which consolidation means a united anti-alcoholic movement in that nation.

It may be of interest to learn that a local branch or society in this movement is organized by a group of at least eight men who secure from the headquarters of the two organizations necessary application blanks which must be taken to the local court, before which court all charter members must appear in person and as a group and indicate that they are fully familiar with the purposes of the organization and the requirements of the charter application before attaching their signatures there in the presence of the court. They then obtain a legalization by the court, and later receive their local charter.

Up to the present time the membership of these organizations is largely made up of the educated groups, professions and trades. The movement has the endorsement of the provincial and national governments. They have among their leaders many representatives from the different branches of the state and national governments, such as army officers, among them no less than General Manolescu, himself at the head of Sanatatea Sociela. These two organizations seek out for membership those persons who are abstainers, and rapidly, on the liquor question, Roumania is dividing itself into two camps, the users and the non-users, or into the wets and the dries. These two organizations are following in the footsteps of America in demanding an abolition of the legalized saloon.

Societatea Trezvia and Sanatatea Sociela heartily endorse and commend the work, the purpose and the success of the World League Against Alcoholism.

These two national societies through their late consolidation respectfully beg leave to present to the World League Against Alcoholism in convention assembled the following declaration and resolutions:

1st. Societatea Trezvia and Sanatatea Sociela, furthering, endorsing and encouraging healthful sociability in the Roumanian nation, express their great admiration for the boundless and measureless value of the fine leadership of the good American people in making possible a realization of the anti-alcoholism and widely-spreading prohibition movement by adding to their Constitution the Eighteenth Amendment forbidding the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

2nd. They seek and urge that the prohibition movement may be caused to be spread throughout the world in the shortest possible time, and particularly into the Roumanian nation, where alcoholism causes so much havoc, pain and suffering.

3rd. That the Anti-Alcoholic Movements of Roumania may add to their program the work and purposes of the World League Against Alcoholism, and that they may accomplish in their own nation the enactments of statutes against the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic drinks; and that this program and this work may definitely take away all legalization of the saloons and in general wipe out all manipulants of alcohol in Roumania.

4th. That on account of the economic and financial conditions existing among a great body of people of Roumania Societatea Tresvia and Sanatatea Sociela are greatly handicapped in their fight against alcoholism, and they seek and urge the encouragement and assistance of the American people in maintaining in Roumania the principles of anti-alcoholism.

5th. The anti-alcoholic movements of Roumania, encouraging and fostering healthful sociability in that country, pray that the World League Against Alcoholism may establish an office of the League in East Europe with its headquarters in Roumania.

ADDRESS

By ADOLPH HANSEN

Representing Federation of Danish Temperance Societies

Much has been said in these days of the congress here about what Europe owes to the United States, and that is true, and we shall never forget it. But on the other side many homes in my country, in Denmark, have given to the U. S. A. what cannot be paid in gold, their sons and their daughters!

In 1900 my mother received from America this small medal—and why? Just a few years before, my only brother went to America, and in 1899 he gave his life for this country as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war. This medal was given to the American soldiers who returned home from that war, and one medal was sent to my mother.

It is a fact that a great many Danes and a great many people from the other Scandinavian countries have given their lives for the U. S. A.—not only in war, but in work, and we are glad and thankful for that.

And we Danes are thankful to the U. S. A. that a man from this country went home to Denmark and took up the temperance work, and in 1879 organized the first Danish Temperance Society, "Denmark's Afholdsforening." (Denmark's Temperance Society.) This man was a Methodist minister, Rev. Carl F. Eltzholtz, who is still living out in California, in Los Angeles. My thoughts are going to him in this moment with the wish that his last days—he is now more than 86 years old—may be richly blessed and filled with peace and happiness.

I have the honor of representing said temperance society, and I am to bring the best of wishes not only from "Denmark's Temperance Society," but from the Christian Temperance Society "The Blue Cross," with its more than 24,000 members and from the Union of Danish Temperance Societies with more than 155,000 members.

I am not going to speak on the temperance work of Denmark. My friends Mr. Larsen-Ledet and Rev. David Ostlund have told you about that work. You have heard that we are awaiting just now the reports of the Second Danish Commission on Sobriety. A minority of the members of this commission are to present a bill, which should extend the local option, which we got by the Licensing bill of 1924. County option is also proposed, and a number of 50,000 electors should be able to get a state referendum on prohibition.

When the report of the commission is published, the fight will be going on in Denmark, and we think that it should be good if—when we are to fight the Goliath of the drink traffic—the World League Against Alcoholism would

send its David, I mean Rev. David Ostlund, to lead the fight and give us every possible help.

My time has gone, but like Prohibition, I am here to stay until my task is done, and I could not finish without saying that **we in Denmark do not fear**, even if the fight will be hard. Denmark is, as well as America,

“the land of the free
and the home of the brave!”

and we are marching on

“fighting for the right;
upon the breeze resplendent
our colors now we toss,
and o’er our heads shall ever float
the banner of the cross.”

Finally, just a short story:

A little girl was sorry because her brother was laying snares for the dear little birds. The little girl talked to her mother about this sad affair, and mother told her, that the birds were God’s, so it would be wise to tell God about the snares. In the evening when the little girl went to bed and said her evening prayers, she remembered what her mother told her and added the following words to her prayer:

“Dear God: Mama tells me that the dear little birds are yours. You know that my brother is laying snares for the birds, I am very sorry and I pray that you will not forget to take care of the birds. **I may tell you, that I have destroyed the snares.**”

I should wish that all of us should be as wise as that little girl. Let us not forget to pray that God will take care of the dear little birds, **your** children and mine, and the children all around the world, where the drink traffic is laying its damned snares to catch our youth. But **our** part of the task **is to destroy the snares**. That means for Denmark removing the 16,000 places for sale and serving of strong drinks. **And we shall see this thing through!**

Some days ago, in the Public Library in Washington I read again a few words well known to me, words that ought to be the motto for our fight against alcoholism in every land, the words of Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address in 1865.

“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds.”

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS IN JAPAN

MARK R. SHAW

Secretary for Japan, Methodist Board of Temperance

Adviser to the National Temperance League of Japan

I had very much hoped that Mr. Hampei Nagao, one of the leading Christian laymen of Japan and Chairman of the Board of National Temperance League, or Mr. Kazutaka Ito, pioneer and for fifty years an inspirational leader of the temperance forces, recognized by his fellow workers as the “father of prohibition in Japan,” or Mr. Kanji Koshio, the splendid young leader recently called to serve as General Secretary of the League, or even better, all three

of them, might be present at this convention to speak for the temperance forces of the Island Empire. It is to my deep regret and your very great loss that, owing partly to the great distance, none of these could attend. In their absence, I count it a very real privilege to have the honor to represent officially the National Temperance League in Japan and to speak briefly regarding the splendid work which the prohibition organizations there are carrying on.

Alcohol a Major Problem in Japan

Time will not permit me this morning to dwell very much upon the extent of the liquor evil in Japan. Suffice it to say that the alcohol problem there presents the pessimist with an abundance of material. While the outstanding need of the Empire is the conservation of her resources—material, physical and spiritual—the alcohol traffic is tragically sapping her vitality in every one of these spheres of her national life and doing so at an increasing rate. The drinking custom is deep-rooted and its ravages in the economic, social and moral life of the people are far more extensive and destructive than many of her people, or even some of the leaders of the Christian forces, realize.

While urgent and fundamental reconstruction measures, sorely needed new schools, vital health precautions, sanitary improvements, more adequate housing and important government projects, and a hundred other pressing needs, are put off for "lack of funds," and the government continues to borrow abroad, the Japanese people continue to spend over 1,500,000,000 yen annually (\$750,000,000) for alcoholic drinks. In proportion to their national wealth, this is an amount twice as large as the drink bill in America when it was at its height. And the degradation of personality, the human misery and suffering that follows in the wake of this gigantic traffic, no statistics are adequate to portray.

Conservation Sentiment Growing

The optimist, however, is not without significant facts to strengthen his faith. It has been said that the pessimist sees a difficulty in every opportunity, while the optimist sees an opportunity in every difficulty. There are many indications of an awakening public consciousness on this issue that gives promise of a new day.

Most promising of all is the presence of a group of noble leaders of the prohibition movement. Fifty years ago Dr. Clark, an American teacher in the Sapporo Agricultural College, altho not a total abstainer himself, saw the harm that drinking was doing among the students and the people. Recognizing that he was his brother's keeper, and that he was responsible for his example, he became a total abstainer and urged a number of his students to join with him in the pledge. (I wish, indeed, that more of our leaders in America today might remember their responsibility to their fellow men.) One of this group who took the pledge was Kazutaka Ito. Throughout his life, altho serving as a government official and a business man, he has been an inspiring leader of the temperance forces and a few months ago, last November, the dry leaders of Japan gathered to honor the "father of Prohibition in Japan," on the fiftieth anniversary of his signing the pledge with the other students, under the influence of Dr. Clark.

Back in the eighties, a young man of great ability, was appointed consul-general for Japan at Honolulu. At holiday time he received, as is the cus-

tom, some cases of very highly prized wine from friends in Japan. His wife, knowing something of what these cases held in store, broke them with an ax and poured out the contents. At first, enraged by her rash act, then driven to meditation by her evident courage and conviction, he resolved to give up drinking. He came in touch with the Methodist pastor and after careful deliberation he became a Christian. Turning his back upon a most promising future in government service, he returned to Japan to give his life to the temperance reform, and for forty years, the late Hon. Taro Ando, one of Japan's great Christian laymen, was the recognized leader of the cause.

About the same time there was a Japanese student attending the University of Vermont. While in the home of Mr. Billings, he met Miss Frances E. Willard and her secretary Anna A. Gordon, who came there to speak. Inspired by them, he returned, upon graduation in 1889, to give his life to the anti-alcohol movement in his beloved country. Elected to the Diet when Japan was given constitutional government, he early introduced bills providing for public education and, that the benefit of the schools might not be lost, forbidding the use of tobacco and alcohol by minors. The first two were passed, but for ten years the Juvenile Temperance Bill was defeated. Then at last it was passed by the lower house, only to be defeated by the House of Peers. For ten years more he courageously introduced the bill in the Diet, and each time it got through the lower house only to suffer defeat in the upper house. Then in 1922, after over twenty years of struggle, the bill was victorious also in the house of peers, and was promulgated by the Emperor. And Sho Nemoto, another noble Methodist lawman, saw the fruits of his noble service!

Prohibition Organizations

In 1890, Mr. Ito, Mr. Ando, Mr. Nemoto, Dr. Julius Soper, for forty years a splendid leader of the Methodist Mission in Japan, and others whom I can not take time to mention, founded the Japanese Temperance League which was largely a Christian organization. Later on, Mr. Shozo Aoki and Mr. Hampei Nagao formed another League to include both Christians and Buddhists. In 1920 these two were united into the **National Temperance League of Japan**, "The Anti-Saloon League," which today has nearly two hundred local societies and something like twenty-five thousand members. It is a powerful and growing force.

In 1886 the World W. C. T. U. organizer, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, visited Japan, and the result was a splendid organization of the Japanese women, the Kyofukwai, or "Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan." Under the inspiring leadership of Madame Kaji Yajima, who was president from its founding in 1886 until 1920, and honorary president until her death two years ago, this group of noble women has become a tremendous force for purity, peace and prohibition, with an enrollment today of over eight thousand members. It was Madame Yajima, you will remember, who in her ninetyeth year, came to the Washington conference with a magnificent petition, for world peace from ten thousand women of Japan. Led by Mrs. Chiyo Kazaki, the present president, and Mrs. Tsuneko Gauntlett, Miss Uta Hayashi, Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro and Miss Azuma Moriya, these women are today an

increasing factor for righteousness in Japan far out of proportion to their numbers.

A few years ago temperance groups were started in some of the leading schools and universities, and in 1923 representatives of nine institutions met to form the **Japan Intercollegiate Prohibition League**. It was my privilege to be associated with these students as Adviser and to work with them in this movement to challenge the students of Japan and to train them for leadership in this cause. Today this League has local branches in forty-one leading universities, colleges and high schools, and is rapidly taking its place as a vital force to awaken public sentiment on this critical problem. Of these young leaders, Mr. Kanji Koshio, Mr. Shibagaki, Mr. Suge, Mr. Minamura and others, the first two have already been called to places of responsibility in the active force of the National League. The student League has already held its third annual summer camp and training school, and sends out many deputation teams to challenge their fellow students and the community at large.

Among the various Christian agencies which are contributing to the growth of temperance sentiment, two or three deserve especial mention. Under the inspiration of its noble leader, Commissioner Gumpei Yamamuro, the **Salvation Army**, in Japan as elsewhere, is leading in the crusade to remove the cause of so much of the human wreckage which it is striving to save. In 1924 the **Japan Methodist Church Committee on Social Welfare**, was organized to take an active part in the preparation of literature, posters, slides and other urgently needed educational material. The same year the new **National Christian Council** of Japan, representing about thirty different bodies, established its committee on Social Welfare, which for the present is stressing especially the campaign against liquor and licensed vice. All of these are giving new impetus to the movement. The National Temperance Society, organized among the Buddhists, is also making its particular contribution to the cause.

Signs of Progress

Thus the heaven has been at work. There are many indications of an awakening individual and national sentiment. The very aggressiveness of the liquor industry may serve to hasten the day of its undoing, for more and more of Japan's thinking men and women are coming to see that there will be a limit to the Empire's endurance, and that it cannot afford thus to sap its own material, physical and moral vitality.

The prohibition organizations, while still relatively small, are all growing. The Social Bureau of the Home Department is taking an active interest. The National Conference of Social Workers has urged advance temperance measures. A few leading individuals are daring to refuse to serve saké at weddings and other social functions. During "thrift week" in 1925 the Government published 19,000 posters urging the saving of the billion and a half yen wasted annually for drink, and has recently instructed the teachers in all schools to cooperate in the spreading of temperance sentiment on September first, which has been designated as "Temperance Day" as an appropriate observance of the anniversary of the great earthquake disaster. The new emphasis upon health and athletics is having its effect. Several newspapers, while not fully dry in policy, are giving the dry cause a hearing and are taking an advanced, if not a radical, stand on the liquor question. The Juvenile

Temperance Law, while not especially well enforced, is nevertheless having its educational influence and will help to raise up a new generation not addicted to drink. The personal attitude of the new Emperor, who uses neither tobacco nor alcohol, is a very wholesome example for the new generation.

The recent appearance of newspaper ads stressing the "food value" of beer indicates that already they are feeling the growing temperance sentiment and are striving to stave it off. But they can not fool all the people all the time. The fact that enough food for five million people, in this crowded empire, is being destroyed annually for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks can not be overlooked indefinitely. If it were not for this waste, the empire could today feed itself!

The little village of Kawaitanimura, over on the west coast, by action of its town meeting, went dry on April 1, 1926, for a period of five years, in order to save its drink money to build a new school. In urgent need of a new school, it awoke to the fact that it had been swallowing one every five years! Already the village people are finding life more abundant and happy. Already other villages are following its example. Kawaitanimura's experiment is a challenge to the nation whose average drink bill, per family, is seven times as big as it was in this little village.

America's growing prosperity under prohibition is a tremendous object lesson to the people of Japan. If America, with her large resources could not afford this waste, can Japan, with her limited resources, afford this tremendous drain? The fact that, if Professor Fisher's estimate of six billion saved a year, is correct, America, just by the prohibition law alone, in eight years, has saved more than the total wealth of the Japanese Empire, is a challenging fact to a nation greatly concerned about its relative poverty! Leading business men are beginning to see more in this question than the matter of mere personal appetite.

Campaign for the Revision of Juvenile Law

The present effort, so far as legislation is concerned, is being devoted towards securing the revision of the Juvenile Temperance Law, raising the age of those to whom it applies from twenty to twenty-five years. The present law makes a distinction between the younger and the older students, between the younger and the older men in the army. The new law would apply to practically all students and men in the military and naval service. It is the next logical step towards ultimate prohibition. To this end the Association for the Twenty-five Year Law has been organized, including twelve different reform and church bodies, to lead in a cooperative movement.

A year ago this revised bill was passed by the Lower House during the closing hours of the session, too late to come before the House of Peers. It was expected that it would again pass the lower house, as a majority of the members were pledged to its support. But as the campaign developed the opposition, which had hitherto been largely that of indifference and conservatism, became more organized and aggressive. They organized a counter offensive. The government is understood to have passed the word along that the bill should be defeated, one reason being that the passage of the bill stopping the drinking by youth between the ages of 20 and 25 years would reduce by 15 to 20 per cent the saké consumption and mean a consequent loss to

the government of forty million yen (40,000,000 yen) in revenue. The present revenue from saké is about 200,000,000 yen, or about one-eighth of the total revenue of the Imperial government.

After several attempts of the dry leaders to get action on the bill, it was brought up for discussion in the lower house on March 17. After limited debate it was defeated by 139 to 87, which killed the measure until next year. Of the 211 members who had promised support, 108 were absent and 16 changed their minds under pressure of the opposition. The sudden death of Mr. Masaji Yamaguchi, one of the strong younger leaders of the dry cause in the Diet, on February 23, after he had introduced the bill on Feb. 17, was a great loss to the dry forces.

Several leading dailies, including the Osaka Mainichi, the Osaka Asahi, Tokyo Asahi, Kokumin, Yomiuri, and Hochi, have given nominal, though not very aggressive, support to the bill. The great majority of the heads of the colleges and universities endorsed the bill. Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, of the House of Peers, president of the Imperial Education Association and president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition League, declared the bill to be really the most important measure before the Diet.

Apparently, although there seems to be quite general agreement that it is well for minors not to drink, there is not yet sufficient public sentiment for a more inclusive measure, especially if that is considered as a step towards complete prohibition. The fundamental need, of course, is more extensive and intensive education, not only on the physiological, but also on the psychological, sociological, economic, financial, historical and political aspects of the problem.

To this task the dry forces have set themselves with rugged determination. The Association for the Twenty-Five Year Law, with which the Young Women's Buddhist Association has recently affiliated, and with which the Central Association of Social Work is actively cooperating, began in March a comprehensive and aggressive campaign of education for the coming year. At the annual conventions of the National Temperance League, the W. C. T. U., and the Intercollegiate League, this spring, plans were made to concentrate upon this measure until victory is won. And ultimate victory is certain.

THE HOSPITAL AND PROHIBITION

DR. NEDJIB MOUSTAFA,

Children's Hospital of Michigan

Representative of Green Crescent of Turkey

The opportunity to speak to you on this great and important problem of civilization: "Alcoholism as seen in the Hospital," I appreciate, as a great honor. As a representative of the Green Crescent of Turkey, and as a student of medicine in my adopted country, America, I would like to relate briefly the history and present status of Prohibition in Turkey.

No doubt you know that Turkey has always been ruled by the Koran of Mohammed. The influence of the Koran is all powerful among Mohammedan people, under it the Khaliphates in former times led the Asiatic Moslem world to success and glory from India to Vienna, from Arabia to the west-

ern shores of Africa and Spain. Millions of soldiers fought valiantly to become conquerors and witness Mohammedan supremacy on earth or to die and experience the immortal joys and happiness in the heaven promised by the Koran. This powerful spirit which ruled and is still ruling large masses of humanity always strictly prohibited the use of alcohol; yet history tells us that some of even the greatest and most influential leaders who would gladly have given their lives in defense of their religion were victims of the drug so forbidden. For the Mohammedan prohibition could have no stronger backing than the Koran, yet from 600 A.D. to the present time in their land can be seen the pitiful slaves of this curse.

This sketchy outline will serve to illustrate that legislation of Church and State has always failed to save humanity from the insidious and merciless ravages of alcoholism. Still we have faith that there is another way to release the world.

About ten years ago a group of young physicians under the leadership of Dr. Mazhar Ossman Bey who is well known and respected in Turkish and international medical circles, and who is a successful teacher of neurology and psychiatry in Constantinople, formed an organization, The Green Crescent of Turkey. Realizing the futility of all legislative and religious measures to enforce prohibition, they started an active campaign. Dr. Mazhar Ossman Bey showed his colleagues the hundreds of tragic victims of alcohol in his institutions whose pitiful state impelled him to do something to lessen their numbers.

The small group of pioneers who started the fight on a purely scientific basis of education of the people, entirely free from all religious and civil influences, has grown greatly in numbers. Branches of the Green Crescent are admired and respected throughout Turkey and of recent years are more widely disseminated abroad.

This band of workers and similar associations find all too many cases to work on in the vast population of our hospitals, sanitarium, and insane asylums, for this is where we see the deepest degradation and misery of man.

In our hospitals and asylums we see the depraved wrecks of one-time splendid bodies and minds, broken in body and decadent in souls; frequently wildly insane, then indeed, we realize the awfulness of alcoholism.

Again we look into our homes for nameless and feeble-minded children and realize that of these pitifully large numbers the greater percentage are the product of alcoholism. No one who has ever visited these institutions could again be indifferent to this question of indulgence. A day does not pass even in this land of prohibition among which in our hospitals we do not witness the effect of the curse, broken homes, unhappy wives, maltreated children. Our aim is not only to reclaim some of these derelicts but to educate the people in prophylaxis against alcohol.

Though alcoholism at its worst is seen in the hospital, I cannot, in all fairness, close without saying that I would be greatly alarmed to see alcohol prohibited from hospital use. For the failing life, the case just on the border, the mentally and physically anguished patients, alcohol stimulates, saves and brings relief. For the weak it has a food value and ease of assimilation. In short; alcohol in the hospital is indispensable until such a time as a suitable

substitute can be discovered and through years of experiment none has proven so valuable.

Thus we see, alcohol is as fire to humanity; properly and carefully handled it serves and saves, but let one individual abuse its use or let it gain ascendancy it sweeps all before it with devastating ruthlessness.

GREETINGS FROM TURKEY

MADAME SOFIE HUSSEIN BEY

Representing the Green Crescent of Turkey

When I accepted the invitation of the World League Against Alcoholism and came over to America, it had never occurred to me that I would stand on this platform and have the privilege of addressing this unique audience composed of those whose aim and high ideal is the betterment of the human race.

We ladies of the East are passing through a stage of evolution, and we fully realize that we must walk in the wake of our European or rather American sisters.

One of the fundamentals of the Moslem religion is abstinence from alcohol; but the psychology of the human race is unfathomable and we read of the great Persian poets such as Sadi and others praising the juice of the grape.

Until recently Turkish women took no alcohol, but the young generation is trying to be smart and apparently smartness seems to have some affinity with alcohol drinks—and there the trouble begins.

On March 6, 1920, through the endeavors of Dr. Mazhar Osman, an anti-alcoholic society was formed and named "Hilal Ahzar," or Green Crescent. But Constantinople at that time was under the control of the Army of Occupation and no meetings of any kind whatever were allowed by the Allies.

After the evacuation of Constantinople the Green Crescent began its activities and we are plodding on since then. With the very little means at our disposal we publish a little paper called the "Hilal Ahzar," (the Green Crescent) through which we try to educate the public. And then most of the members of our council are doctors, and they go to the different boys' and girls' schools and lecture on the baneful effects of alcohol on the human body. A fine series of lectures was given by Dr. Fahreddin Kerim, at the school of nursing of the Green Crescent; also very interesting lectures have been given at sporting clubs and other organizations. Let me repeat to you our great satisfaction at the privilege of responding to the kind address of welcome, on behalf of the Green Crescent, of the Moslems of the East.

NORWAY'S STRUGGLE

By JOHAN HVIDSTEN

State Inspector of Labor, Norway

I beg leave to state only a few facts about the struggle in Norway, and naturally they are to be dry facts.

The organized movement against strong drink in Norway is 90 years old. The first temperance organization was founded in 1836. For the first decades the movement was directed only against distilled liquor, but from 1859—nearly 70 years ago—the struggle in Norway has been fought according

to quite modern principles: total abstinence for the individual and suppression of the drink traffic until prohibition of all intoxicating liquors will be the law of the land. Many are saying—as surely is said in other countries—that the prohibition policy is a new and bad thing, with which the old promoters of the temperance cause had nothing to do. People outside our ranks are quite willing to advise us about the right way to work for temperance. They say: You should abandon prohibition and go back to the old ways: save drunkards and educate the young people that they may keep away from strong drink. Well, I think temperance people all over the world do that work—nobody else is doing it—but we do more; we fight the drink traffic of every kind, in every place. It is not true that this last way is new. The man who in 1859 founded the first total abstinence society in Norway, Asbjörn Klostor, had from the very first, a clear understanding, that if the drink evil should ever be abandoned we had to use the law against the drink traffic. In 1860 he said that the time was coming on to make preparations for the obtaining of prohibitory laws, and in 1862 he wrote in a newspaper that the newly organized temperance society had to consider the question: What can be done in order to abolish strong drink by legislation?

I call your attention to the fact that words as these were uttered in the first years of the modern temperance movement in Norway, nearly 70 years ago, and said by the founder himself. I further wish to state that those lines for temperance work in Norway always have been followed. And I am glad to say that in these years thousands of drunkards have been saved, many more thousands have been protected, and that our country even before the world war had made such progress in regard to prohibition that nine-tenths of all our rural communities had prohibited all the sale and all serving in hotels and restaurants of all intoxicating drinks, and, furthermore, that more than one-third of all our towns had done the same.

This was the situation when the war broke out. As in many other countries we got prohibition as a war measure in Norway (from Dec. 18, 1916), prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors and strong wines, allowing no grain for strong beer production or other intoxicants. This law worked exceedingly well during the first years. The cases of drunkenness fell from 62,000 in 1916 to 32,000 in 1917 and 23,000 in 1918—the last year only a little more than one-third of the figures for the last year preceding prohibition.

When the war was over some of the restrictions were given up. Strong beer came back, strong wines, too, and a good deal of physicians were too soft-hearted not to open their pocketbook for income when people wanted whisky and believed that brandy was the only cure.

We had to take a fight in the autumn of 1919 on the question, whether prohibition of brandy and the stronger wines should be maintained. We won at the polls with a majority of 184,000 (62 per cent of all votes cast). But the foes of prohibition would not give up their campaign for brandy and they got valuable help in the slackening of the restrictions which I have already mentioned, in the upheaval (through pressure from the wine-growing countries) of the ban against strong wines, in the misuse of doctors' prescriptions, in smuggling and moonshining, the latter things going on in the shelter of the lawful traffic in wines containing upwards to 21 per cent of alcohol. To this

can be added the slack enforcement of the liquor laws, which we had for some years.

In spite of all these things there was not a single year under our partial prohibition measures that was not better than the years before.—And if three 10-year-periods (from 1897 to 1926) are compared, it is seen that the last one, with 50 per cent or even 25 per cent prohibition, insufficiently enforced as it was, at an average had one-third less arrests for drunkenness than the two preceding 10-year-periods. The conditions were much better than before, but not as good as many had expected, and so we had to face a new fight—in October last year—and we lost out. The votes for prohibition had gone down, compared with 1919, by 66,000, while the anti-prohibitionists had gained 226,000. In percents, we had 44% for the dries as against 56% for the wets. The total amount of votes had increased very much since 1919, because the voting age had been lowered from 25 to 23 years. The new, young voters, I think, generally voted against prohibition. They had seen very little of the older times' drink misery, they had grown up in the demoralizing years of war and greed for gold, and we had not succeeded in reaching that youth with our educational and agitation work.

From the beginning of May this year prohibition in Norway is abolished, and we are in the same position as we were before the war, with the sale and serving of distilled liquors in nearly a dozen of our towns and with the right of local option to throw down that traffic or to open sale in other towns having more than 4,000 inhabitants. In smaller towns and in rural districts the sale and serving of brandy is not allowed. Beer and wine are sold and served in 100 of our 800 communities. The other 700 are dry as before.

For some years to come we have to fight the drink traffic in local option fights, but in the meantime we are preparing for the next great battle in this unceasing war—a battle which we hope will settle the whole liquor question in our land and close up every kind of liquor sale.

It is impossible for me—as president of the Federation of Norwegian temperance societies, to leave this platform without bringing warm, hearty thanks to the World League Against Alcoholism for the exceedingly valuable help we have received from Rev. David Ostlund as leader of the League's office in northern Europe. He has done a great work in our country in organizing the churches into an Anti-Saloon League as also in Sweden. He has inspired the people of the churches to take up a more active work against the drink evil. I am quite sure that every temperance worker in Norway would give it a high appreciation, if the work of Rev. Ostlund also in coming years could be devoted to the Scandinavian countries and as much as possible to Norway.

We lost out in our last battle in Norway. But our loss was not a loss for the prohibition idea. To say it shortly, our loss was due to the fact that we had too little of prohibition.

The struggle in Norway the last year has again manifested that we have to fight the whole liquor traffic and fight it completely. That is what we are going to do.

GREETINGS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND

GEORGE SHEARER

Of New South Wales Temperance Alliance

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say a few words as the representative of the New South Wales Alliance and the New Zealand Alliance, although it is largely due to the International Order of Good Templars that I am here today. I have come from the land of the Southern Cross, which is not a small state, but covers 309,000 square miles, but even there the liquor traffic has got a hold similar to what has been reported from the older nations of the earth at this congress. In New South Wales we have had a big fight for the last 50 years. The fight has been straight out for prohibition as far as the Good Templars have been concerned, but there have been other people who have been advocates of state control and local option. Today the temperance forces are more united than ever before in the history of the temperance movement in New South Wales.

While I have heard some critical remarks made about the officials of the United States, I want to tell you that your representative in New South Wales is a true representative of the United States. I refer to E. N. Lawson, the American consul general there. He stated as his opinion, and it was published broadcast in New South Wales, regarding your position in America, that prohibition in the United States is a great success, and he is convinced that the law will never be repealed. He made a visit to the United States recently and traveled over 5,000 miles, and said that he saw one drunken man only, and no open bars.

I want personally to thank Dr. Cherrington and the World League, through Dr. Cherrington, for some valuable literature which has been sent to this state and which has been used and is doing a splendid work.

Our movement has been held up through the action of the politician as in other countries. We have had people who are good prohibitionists, by act of mouth, but actions differ, who put the political party first, then bring in the sectarian issue second, and the temperance issue comes along third. They were quite satisfied to see their political party returned, they got somewhere on the sectarian issue, and the temperance forces were shattered. For the last thirty years we have had this situation, and we have one of the worst laws you could possibly ask. Next year a vote is to be taken on the question, "Are you in favor of prohibition with compensation, yes or no?" I will not cast a vote in favor of prohibition with compensation. I would rather see that vote go for five years than to see it taken that way. It would cost us over \$70,000,000, and if we did adopt it, in three years the liquor traffic could come back again. We are not going to support such a measure as that. In addition to that we have had a liquor bill on the statute books for years which gives us a right to vote every three years on no-license. We have had no vote for nine or ten years because of this promised bill.

Now a few words regarding New Zealand. New Zealand is putting up a wonderful fight and had it not been for the third issue brought in by the friends of the temperance movement in the way of state control—many big churchmen including bishops, who thought this would be the best way—had it not been for this third issue, New Zealand would have prohibition today.

In 1917 the vote for continuance was 241,251; for national prohibition, 270,000. Still they did not get it for at the same election state purchase had 32,000. The vote for state control was added to continuance and we were defeated by a small majority. In 1922 the vote for continuance was 222,000 and for national prohibition 300,000. I believe that the next issue in New Zealand will be, liquor or no liquor, by a simple majority and I am of the opinion that New Zealand will be the first place to go dry, and when she does go dry the law will be enforced.

In New South Wales we have had six o'clock closing and it has been fairly well enforced. The industrialists have been calling for certain legislation. Upon the minister's insistence a bill was introduced for the extension of hours in the larger hotels, for selling liquor with meals up to 8 or 9 o'clock. A protest went up, but the hours have been extended to 8 o'clock. But there is such a feeling going through New South Wales on this matter that I feel sure that the liquor politicians little dream of the harvest that they will reap from it.

As I sometimes go to speak in Sydney on the benefits of prohibition in America it has been thrown up to me, "You have never been there—what do you know about it?" I will tell them now, I have been there and have seen for myself. I have sent on my reports already. And though I have now been away from home eight weeks, through that period I have seen three men under the influence of liquor, but if I were to take you to one spot in Sydney, at a certain railway station, between five and six o'clock on any Friday or Saturday night, I will guarantee you will find at least thirty staggerers in one half hour.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

ADDRESS

REV. WILLIAM A. SUNDAY, D.D.

(*"Billy Sunday"*)

If anything were needed to furnish evidence of my interest in the cause which you are interested in it would be my presence. For me to try to speak on temperance after you are surfeited with it seems to me as asinine as it would be for me to go out and try to tell Babe Ruth how to hit the ball or Jack Dempsey how to lick Tunney, which I hope he will. I don't know what I can say that you have not already heard. I have just come from Portland, Oregon, and would not be here now, were it not that the Pennsylvania railroad stops its fast trains for me so that I can get off at my home. I know that the great anti-prohibition crusade is going on down there in Washington, the wets are aroused and are bellowing forth their anti-prohibition defiance. For thirty years I have put my fist in their faces and defied them. I am the most cursed and vilified man on earth, by that same old white-livered, red-nosed, despicable liquor gang. History informs us that a good many countries have lost their liberties, and if America loses hers, my boast will be not that I was the last to desert her, but that I never deserted her.

The arguments against prohibition are as weak as soup made from the shadow of a chicken that has starved to death. The anti-prohibitionists are

crawling into the cellars of the capitol at Washington with a box of matches in one hand and a stick of dynamite in the other.

The dangers today are on the inside. The church is being attacked not from the outside but from the inside. There is more religion in the pew today than there is in the pulpit. The danger is not from the outside in, but from the inside out. This is getting to be some great United States. United we stand and divided we fall. Those who love our country and those who glory in its achievements, its institutions, they are going to uphold its standards of peace, of truth, and justice, and square dealing. Not even the church is more dependent upon the truth than this nation is upon respect for law. The spirit of radicalism is as destructive to America as disease is to health and as vice is to virtue. Lincoln said:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity, swear by the blood of the revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of seventy-six did to the support of the declaration of independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his liberty, his property and his sacred honor. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, the seminaries, and in the colleges; let it be written in primers, in spelling books and almanacs: let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

A generation which avoids or refuses this responsibility sows to the wind while they leave the whirlwind to be reaped by their children. I believe that nobody has any right by speech or print or act to do anything to perpetuate an institution which defies the law and which the law forbids. The liquor crowd cries, "Give us wine and beer." Is there anybody fool enough to think that they would be satisfied with it if they had it? "Leave the question to the several states" I hear them cry out. All right. I would like to know what constitutional question was ever left for a state to enforce? I have never found it. They were not willing to leave it to the states when they could lawfully do so, and that is one reason why we got the Eighteenth Amendment. I helped put 17 states dry before we ever got to the Eighteenth Amendment. The wets poured their liquor into the dry states and defied the law, and when we saw that the state's right could not be enforced without the federal law, and the states that had adopted prohibition had their sovereignty invaded by the wet states, then they joined with others to enact the Eighteenth Amendment and voted the country dry. When a country votes dry do the wets who live in another country respect it? They respect nothing. "We challenge you to a referendum"—a referendum on what? Whether the law should be enforced. Who ever heard of a gang of bootleggers and cut-throats and pimps and thieves challenging the government to a referendum as to whether the law should be enforced? "More liquor sold than when we had saloons." The law of supply and demand controls everything. The high price of whisky today says that they lie. Another thing; nobody need be surprised if any

man who boasts that he is breaking the law is opposed to prohibition. Any man who declares prohibition cannot be enforced is either a fool or a knave, I don't know which. Any man who places obstacles in the way of enforcement is a traitor to his country and should never be allowed to hold a public office that has anything to do with the law.

Let us dedicate ourselves to the noble purpose of freeing our nation from the grip of the bootlegger and the lawless enarchist. The saloon is dead—thank God, it is as dead as an Egyptian mummy. It is the publicity he gives himself that kills a skunk. We are going to put that thing out of business in the world. A great movement is on foot to defeat prohibition, financed by the old whisky crowd. Shall we repeal the law that the crooks don't like and replace it by a law that the crooks do like? If that is not treason I will shake hands with Benedict Arnold. I don't say anything against the bootlegger that I don't say against the man who patronizes him. They are both crooks. The fellow who comes in the front door and holds you up is a front door crook. They all defy the law. And if you are willing to buy from the bootlegger crooks that break the law, some other crook has just as much right to come in your front door or your back door and hold you up and rob your till and break into your place of business, or some rapist to entrap your daughter.

If the Democrats nominate Al Smith—I hope they do—I am not a Democrat, I am a Republican—if the Democrats nominate Al Smith and the Republicans nominate a wet man, I am going to run for president on a dry platform. I can tell you of four or five states in the south that no wet candidate can carry. I can name four states that I would bet my life would go Republican on a dry proposition. Whatever is good in this world, prohibition is responsible for it and helpful to it. I have some figures that are absolutely staggering, from the bankers' associations. Of the 27 million automobiles owned in the world, 23 millions are owned in the United States alone. Think of the prosperity. There is nothing like it since God said "Let there be light."

The most shameful thing that the wets have said is the maligning of the young people. By the eternal God, I am going to live long enough to see America so dry you will have to prime a man before he can spit. I made a list the other day of nearly 500 names of men that were arrested for violation of prohibition laws and it reads like a page of the directory from Russia and southern Europe. I will keep on going up and down the land with all the energy that God gives me to fight the liquor business. We can live without our national liberties, but we cannot live without law. And we could stand the denial of free speech and free press and religious liberty but we cannot stand the destruction of law.

The bootlegger is the symptom of two diseases—a traitorous citizen and a spineless official—a traitorous citizen who will buy it and a spineless official who will allow it to be sold. The existence of our institutions depends upon the will of the majority, and when the will of the majority has been recorded and we understand that that will is recorded, it is not a question then as to whether any man or woman in America is wet or dry, the question is whether you are for or against the law. The security of your

home and your family depends upon maintaining a respect for the law. The Supreme Court has decided the question and it is standing behind the law. When a man takes the oath of office to uphold the constitution as interpreted by the courts, if he does not do it, he is a traitor.

Now I must ask you to excuse me. I have come direct from the train, even before going to my home, to show you my great interest in the cause you stand for, and to pledge my allegiance to the cause of prohibition. I bid you heartily welcome to Winona Lake.

THE VISION OF YOUTH

LOFTON S. WESLEY

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"I'm tired of sailing my little boat
Far inside the harbor bar,
I want to go out
Where the big ships float—
Out in the deep where the
Great ones are.
And if my frail craft
Should prove too slight,
For the storms that
Sweep those billows o'er.
I'd rather go down
In the stirring fight
Than drowse to death
By the sleeping shore."

Youth today is tired of sailing so close to the shore line. Youth is not complaining of the small bark in which they have to sail, but they crave the deeps. "Deep calls unto deep"—the deep of the truths of life calls unto the deep in the life of every individual youth. And the deep in the life of the individual responds to the call of this cosmic universe—we are eager to hear this call from the realm of truth; we crave a fuller demonstration of truth; we want concreteness and accuracy, an appeal to every element of our nature, but we want more than all else to enter into and live in this realm of truth; we crave experience of reality. Most of our lives are lived near the shore line, on the surface. We live in a temporary, phenomenal world which can never give satisfaction.

To illustrate, I use an analogy of the tree. The bark is a true part of the tree, but not the essence of its life. It is continually falling off. It is like the shallow lives of many. It doesn't go to the heart of things. A certain small part of the bark becomes a part of the permanent life of the tree, it abides, but the essence of its life is some mystic power that comes through the chlorophyll of the leaves, the synthesizing process that utilizes the elements of the atmosphere and the rays of the sun, drawing life from the unseen out of the depths below and the blue above. Herein lies the essence of truth, of reality. Draw your picture and apply the diagram to any number of concepts—at the center, the mystic, inexplicable power, God; the demonstration, the heart of the tree, the visible, revealing Christ; at the circumference,

dogmas, creeds, theories about—hew the bark, these last fall; Christ increases by their accretion. God, truth, reality forever synthesizes and forever is. Take another—Love at the center; sympathy, understanding at the heart; and affection, infatuation, or even lust at the edge; Eternity, time, incident; Universe, synthesis, analysis, enumeration—order, confusion, chaos, space, phenomena, infinite, finite, death.

It is this sort of a world into which youth wants to enter—a world of truth, of reality, a world of appreciation as over against a world of mere sight; one of understanding, of wisdom instead of illusion; one of ecstasy instead of depression.

Certain things must be said of this visionary world of youth: First, it must be available here and now. We are living in this present world and are more interested in it than in any other. Any acceptable salvation will be a salvation unto truth here and now. We are curious about the future life, etc., but have no tendency to worry about it. In fact, we feel there are other things more important. We accept the universe, and if we did worry ever so much, I am not sure we could add one cubit to our stature. Frankly, we are not worrying about our individual salvation. We believe that except a man find heaven with him, here and now, he has little chance to find it hereafter. And he that sets out consciously to save his life is in danger of losing it. He that would save his life must think of bigger things.

Secondly, this visionary realm must be one in which perfect frankness reigns. There can be no hypocrisy, no sleuths, no under-cover work. Except ye become as frank, as open, as free from harboring suspicion as a little child, ye cannot enter in. Youth despises nothing more than failure to be open and above board.

Thirdly, this visionary realm must be one where relationships are based on the principle of brotherhood. Superficial distinctions and artificial barriers must be broken down. And this involves more than a confession in a belief in God and the Book. It involves action on the principles of brotherhood, an attitude toward humanity. This applies to the matter of class distinction based on wealth as well as to racial differences. But one of the gravest questions this generation in America and the world is called upon to face is the race question. In my opinion when this great world conference is uniting in fellowship and purpose these delegates from more than half a hundred nations, to combat a common enemy, one of the highest notes it could sound would be to register a conviction against unjust discrimination of one race against another. I am sorry we have this discrimination in America. In my former speech I mentioned an unfortunate incident which happened here. We have taken this incident to those in authority here. From the ones without particular responsibility we have received expressions of surprise and even indignation. From those responsible, we have received little but evasions and a deaf ear, with a few vague promises to investigate. It is significant that those who are most interested in the religious life of this place profess ignorance of any existing problem on this question, while those running the hotels say that they face it continually. And visitors cannot come a day without facing it. Youth is impatient with the religion that does not emphasize strongly the necessity of outgrowing our social evils, and building a world

here and now where all men are treated as brothers, and where men are aggressive in fighting to bring this to pass. Again I say, this place is ahead of most places in treatment of our negro brother, but keeping him in one's private home, even, and refusing him admission to the public facilities will not solve the question. "God hath made of one blood all the nations to dwell together upon the face of the earth."

Finally, Youth wants a world in which not only is every man created free, but equal in opportunity. It is evident surely to the most blinded that this is not that sort of world. This visionary realm must be one builded on the principle of cooperation, and not competition. One of the main motives for drink, in my opinion, is to secure release from the drab, dull monotony of the work-a-day life. There is a release to a higher life, but if men can't secure this, and many can't, under our present paternalistic and orphanized industrial system, they will find release by stupefying their higher senses and finding happiness as "they wallow in the mire, because they are unconscious of the slough." The man who matches his life in industry against the other man's dollar, should have, and finally will have, as much to say of the management of working conditions, rates of pay, distribution of profits, etc., of that industry as the representatives of the stockholders. Production will be for consumption and not simply for profits to enrich a few. The man who accepts an unreasonably high dividend on his investment, while the laborer is forced to slave at an unreasonably low wage and to suffer periodic unemployment, will be looked upon as being as dishonest as the man who refuses to pay his grocery bill. And in this world the basis for judging a man shall be what he has within him, and not how many things he commands about him.

You can see this will be a world wherein organizations are made to serve man, and not man for the institution. And no institution is accepted as final or ultimate. When a form of government, an industrial system, a religious institution or formula, or social order, shall have served its usefulness, it shall give way to a better, as monarchies have been displaced by democracies.

And in all this Youth will have an everlasting part, living in the present world but moving towards a better, with a faith and an assurance that it will come, the faith of Carlisle who wrote of faith:

"She sees the best that glimmers thru the worst,
She feels the sun is hid but for a night;
She spies the summer thru the winter's bud,
She tastes the fruit before the blossoms fall;
She hears the lark within the songless egg,
She finds the fountain, where the others wailed mirage."

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE BENJAMIN RUSH—AN APPRECIATION

HARRY M. CHALFANT, D.D.

Editor Pennsylvania Edition American Issue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia filled a large place in the early history of the Republic. Few men of his day have outlived him in the good deeds of their lives. In three particulars he was outstanding. First, he was Surgeon-General of the Continental Army, and in that capacity helped to win the

Revolution. Secondly, he was a pioneer in the establishment of medical schools on American soil. Third, he rendered notable pioneer service in giving the modern prohibition movement its early start.

In religious belief Rush was of Quaker origin but later became a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of deep piety. He took an active part in affairs of state and was a member of the Provincial Assembly and also of the Continental Congress. He had tremendous energy and labored with unflagging zeal in many good causes.

In the days of Benjamin Rush's young manhood there lived and labored in Philadelphia Anthony Benezet. Benezet was a native of Picardy but at the age of two was taken to England where his parents became Quakers. Later the family came to America where the son became a teacher in the Friend's English school, a position that he held for forty years. Concerning him Benjamin Rush once said that he was "one of the most laborious schoolmasters I ever knew. Few men since the days of the apostles ever lived a more disinterested life." Rush was trained in this same Friend's school and a careful study of the lives of both men indicate that the teacher had a marked influence on the pupil. Benezet was an extensive writer both on slavery and drink. In 1774 he published an elaborate essay entitled "The Mighty Destroyer Displayed." Two years prior to this Doctor Rush had published in a small pamphlet three "Sermons to Gentlemen upon Temperance and Exercise."

In 1785 Rush published his celebrated essay, "An Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors on the Human Body." A year later this essay was republished in England. Due in part at least to his high standing in the medical profession, his writings were widely read and exerted great influence. He contended against the use of distilled liquors, but did not, in his earlier writings, advocate total abstinence from wine. To show how keen was his understanding even in that far off day of the effects of alcohol on the human system we quote him in two brief paragraphs:

"Spirits in their first operation are stimulating upon the system. They quicken the circulation of the blood and produce some heat in the body. Soon afterward they become what is called sedative; that is they diminish the action of the vital powers and thereby produce languor and weakness.

"The effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body in producing diseases are sometimes gradual. A strong constitution, especially if it be assisted with constant and hard labor, will counteract the destructive effects of spirits for many years. But in general they produce the following diseases: a sickness at the stomach, a universal dropsy, obstruction of the liver, madness, palsy, apoplexy and epilepsy."

In 1798 Doctor Rush published an essay on this same subject and addressed it especially to ministers of the gospel, hoping thereby to induce them to preach vigorously on the subject. He told them the only time liquor was necessary was in case of sickness, and even then it had best be applied to the outside rather than to the inside of the body.

In 1811 Doctor Rush addressed the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and distributed his writings on temperance. That body ap-

pointed a committee to confer with other church bodies in the hope of enlisting the churches in the interest of sobriety. That the other churches needed it is evident when we find that in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1812 the effort was made at five different times to pass a resolution preventing a stationed or local preacher from retailing spirituous or malt liquors without forfeiting his ministerial character. Each time this effort met with failure, but the resolution was finally passed four years later after all reference to malt liquors was stricken out. By his voice and by his pen Doctor Rush reached not only Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists and other Protestant bodies, but even carried his appeal to the Bishops of the Roman Catholic church.

Of all the men he reached and influenced, the one who later became the greatest factor in carrying forward his work was Lyman Beecher. In 1825 Beecher blocked out and preached six sermons to his congregation at Litchfield, Connecticut. He says that his inspiration for preparing and delivering these six sermons was received while he was reading Rush's celebrated essay. Beecher's six sermons were published and widely circulated. The writer of this sketch in making investigations concerning the early history of temperance and prohibition movements in northern and central Pennsylvania discovered that most of the early temperance societies organized in that state came as a direct result of the distribution of Beecher's six sermons.

It is well that we pause today to pay tribute to the pioneers. We are building on foundations laid by these early groups of temperance advocates. Their inspiration to work came from the sermons of Lyman Beecher. Beecher's inspiration came from Benjamin Rush, Christian physician and patriot. Rush was unquestionably influenced by Anthony Benezet, Quaker schoolmaster, who, when a little lad, came out of the poppy covered fields of Picardy, France.

LYMAN BEECHER

REV. E. V. CLAYPOOL, Ph.D., Mulberry, Ind.

Almost exactly half way between the battle of Lexington and the Declaration of Independence, a frail mother gave birth to a baby, within a few miles of what is now the center of the city of New Haven. The baby was so feeble and blue that the woman into whose hands it was placed put it in a blanket and laid it away on top of a box and forgot it. The mother was so weak that all attention was given her in the bare little blacksmith's cabin. About a day later the baby was remembered, and they went to get the body to bury it, but for almost 88 years thereafter life persisted.

A graduate of Yale, prepared for the ministry, with a year of special schooling, in 1798 licensed and ordained as a Presbyterian minister, with his bride, Lyman Beecher went across Long Island Sound one stormy day to settle as pastor of a little fishing village, East Hampton, Long Island. For eleven years he retained the pastorate, having the privilege of living in the house built for him and his bride, to which additions were made until it contained three rooms, in addition the privilege of digging in the very unproductive sandy garden, and receiving from the tax collector \$300 per year. At the end of the eleven years he and his family moved to Torrington, Connecticut,

where still his salary was paid by the tax collector, but he now received \$600. The years passed.

In 1825, almost at the end of the year, he responded to a call of one of his special friends—a call of distress. He found that the woman's sorrow was because of the fall of her brilliant young husband under the curse of liquor, after repeated reformatations. This, added to the experience of twenty-seven years of pastoral relationships with the presence of liquor in all homes, a universal spread of its use, and an indifference and callousness as to its effects, to us inconceivable, urged him to the preparation of the famous series of six sermons, to which reference has already been made. In January, 1826, began the delivery on consecutive Sundays of the six sermons. Dr. Beecher's eloquence was unusual. No minister builds all of his sermons on a single skeleton, if he is a live minister, but the great sermons of Lyman Beecher all contained a three-fold arrangement: First, an excitation of curiosity and a consequent interest, then a logical, reasonable, but not cold, presentation of facts and arguments, closing with a red-hot excitement to action. These elements are to be found in each one of the six sermons, yet the six are together but a single discourse divided into the sections.

God blessed Lyman Beecher with a wife who suffered and died. She suffered during the years on Long Island and some of the years in Torrington, and after her death God blessed Lyman Beecher with another wife who suffered and lived with him for many, many years and blessed him with 13 arrows in his quiver, so that when an increase of salary was offered him to go to Hanover Street church in Boston, he decided that for the best interests of his family and the necessities of those desirous of going to college and those still at home as well, it was advisable for him to accept the larger salary. This call came after the delivery of the six sermons in Connecticut, and in April of the same year, in Hanover Street church in Boston, the same six sermons, practically unchanged, according to his own statement, were again delivered. Laymen enthusiastically volunteered to provide the money and personally oversee the preparation of the pamphlet which resulted in the distribution of these sermons not only in Connecticut but other states; the Massachusetts Temperance Society was organized in consequence and the movement became a National movement.

The theme in the six sermons is a very remarkable theme. Facts have been added, incidents have multiplied in the hundred years since, but no new principle or argument on the question of temperance has yet been produced other than those found in those six sermons; and to the best of my knowledge and belief, with careful reading to discover, Lyman Beecher in these sermons was the first man of high influence and standing to say that the end of the curse of intoxicating liquor would not come until it was driven from the channels of legitimate commerce. And in these sermons began not a movement for temperance merely, but the Prohibition movement which has culminated in the Eighteenth Amendment's adoption, which will continue the climax in its enforcement in the United States of America, and will spread through the world.

Any man who promulgates one single germ of life power as a moral principle which grows in the lives of others to a fruition of social betterment

is worthy of honor, a place in the records of history. Lyman Beecher produced this thing peculiarly in the declaration that alcoholic liquor must be driven from the channels of legitimate commerce, and that principle is resulting in the decrease of poverty and crime and the multiplication of blessings a hundred years after the utterance. Honor to this man for his greatness of thought, greatness of personality, and for the dropping of this germ of life in our social history!

NEAL DOW

MRS. FRANCES E. FULLER

Treasurer Ohio W. C. T. U.

Thirty years ago there passed to his heavenly reward General Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, who for fifty years had been the greatest leader of the temperance forces, not only of Maine, not only of this nation, but of the entire world.

Neal Dow was born a Quaker and he very early learned to listen for and to experience the voice within. That voice spoke to him in his young manhood when a sorrowing wife and mother asked him if he would not go to the saloon-keeper who was selling her husband liquor which was fast destroying his manhood, and plead with him to stop the practice. That was a very reasonable request. Neal Dow went to the saloon and laid the matter before the proprietor, but the man simply pointed to the government license upon his wall and said: "I have paid for that license. I intend to sell liquor to anyone who wants it and has the money to pay for it. I am supporting my family by selling liquor and I do not want any of your advice." Dow looked at the saloon-keeper and said: "You have a license to sell liquor, have you? You intend to sell it to anyone who wants it and can pay for it? You support your family by destroying the family of others? Heaven helping me, I will see if I cannot change all this." Now note the transformation. When Neal Dow went into that saloon he was a total abstainer—a young man of splendid character, but not yet fully aroused to the demoralization, the selfishness, the greed and the cruelty to women and children of the open saloon. When he left that saloon, Dow was a prohibitionist, highly resolved to do everything in his power to make the saloons in his own state outlaws.

Immediately he began his work, and how wise he was in his methods! Dow knew that perhaps the great majority of the people of Maine thought it was perfectly proper to use liquor in moderation, and that many of them too, believed that prohibition was an impractical thing, never to be secured, or enforced if it could be secured, and that the saloon was a necessary evil from which the state and nation derived a certain amount of very much needed revenue. The Good Book says: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," and so will he vote, I might add. Dow saw that it was necessary to change the thought of those people in order that they might think right and vote right on that great issue. And so he began a great educational campaign.

For ten years at his own expense and in his own conveyance he and some of his faithful friends traveled over the entire state, lecturing in churches, homes, school-houses, street corners, talking to the men and women he met, and giving to every one of them some temperance literature and making them

promise they would read it and think about it. Afterwards he said: "Maine became a prohibition state by sowing it knee-deep with temperance literature." And there is no better program today than that of Dow's.

At last there came the first fruits of his efforts when in 1846 Maine secured her first prohibition law. It was a good law, but did not go far enough because it did not provide sufficient penalties. He continued his great work of education and agitation until in 1851 he drafted a bill, went to the legislature of the state, and in a most convincing speech secured the passage of that measure which prohibited throughout the entire state the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. What a wonderful victory that was!

People said: "You cannot enforce that law." Dow said, "we are going to try," and so in Portland, the largest city and having the most saloons of any city in Maine, Neal Dow ran for mayor and was elected in the face of much opposition, and he did enforce that law and enforced it so well that within a comparatively short time Portland was free from the open saloons—and not only that but the inspiration of his work hastened on over the state, and in other cities and towns and counties officials sworn to do their duty rallied to his support, and in due course of time the state of Maine, the old Pine Tree state which had been so cursed with breweries, distilleries and saloons, became in reality a prohibition state; and from having been one of the poor states of the Union, became one of the most prosperous.

It seems to me the great glory of Dow's life is that he was the first man who had the courage and the farsightedness to bring down from the sky the great theory of Prohibition, just as Franklin did the lightning, and to prove to all the world that prohibition is not a mere theory, not a mere idle dream, but that it is God's way of dealing with wrong, and the only effective solution of the liquor traffic because it puts the government on the right side instead of the wrong side of this great moral question. What a thrill this victory brought to Temperance people of this great nation! Many years ago I remember going to a convention in Portland from Ohio which, at that time was a very wet state. How thrilled I was to stand in that Prohibition city in a prohibition state, and when the president of our organization one day presented to us from the platform the mayor and sheriff and deputies and told how they were enforcing the law, and showed us all the implements bootleggers were using, and then—best of all—invited us to go to his home where we saw a large amount of confiscated liquor poured into the sewers, oh, how thrilled we were! We went back home with a new inspiration, realizing that the time was soon coming when all of these wet states would be free from the domination of the drink traffic because Neal Dow had made the way. His influence extended all over the world. He went to England at his own expense. He delivered 500 lectures on prohibition.

I would like to emphasize a few lessons from the life of this great hero, this father of Prohibition.

First, that he was obedient to the heavenly vision. When he heard that voice he obeyed it. Think of what it would mean if tomorrow morning in this nation of ours the men and women in our churches who are now indifferent on this great question, the women who say, "Oh, we have not time to help the W. C. T. U. We are too busy with many other things," the men

who say, "I don't want to be too prominent in this temperance work, it might hurt me if I should run for office some day," or "let the Anti-Saloon League do the work, or the W. C. T. U. That is their job."—Suppose instead of this there should come to everyone of these people now indifferent and self-satisfied, what Frances E. Willard once called the "arrest of thought." Suppose they should say: "There is too much violation of law. This bootlegging must stop. This disrespect for the constitution must stop, and Heaven helping me, I will try to do what I can to change all this." What would happen? It would not be long under those conditions until we would have such a mighty sentiment awakened all through this nation for the enforcement and observance of the law, and against disloyalty for the constitution and the flag, that we would not be in danger of a wet candidate being elected president of the United States; we should be in no danger of further violation of law, but we could show to the whole world the spectacle of a great nation freed from the dominion of the liquor traffic.

Another lesson that I want to point out from this wonderful life of Dow is in regard to—the wisdom of his methods. I am so glad that the W. C. T. U. in its publishing house in Evanston, has such a great store of temperance literature, and I rejoice at the display that has been made here of the publications of the World League Against Alcoholism, as well as of the Anti-Saloon League of America. What a wonderful lot of information! But let me say, friends, it will do no good if you and I and other temperance workers leave it upon the shelves of these publishing houses. Let us put our money and effort into it, get it and distribute it among those who most need it; and thereby we may help change the thought of those indifferent to prohibition.

What faith in God Neal Dow had! He did not go out in his own strength. I rejoice that all of these great temperance organizations united in this great movement were founded in prayer, in faith. We have a weapon which our enemies do not and will never possess—the weapon of prayer, of divine leadership and support and guidance.

Then Neal Dow's courage. Think of what he faced—the whole nation wet, and not this nation only but every other nation in the world; no prohibition laws; no laws for the protection of the home, womanhood and childhood, when Dow there in the Maine legislature presented that bill which he had drafted for prohibition in his own state. It was Dow and God, against the liquor business of the whole world. Oh, how brave he was! He faced difficulties that you and I never can face, never will face. How small our discouragements seem compared with his, and yet we too today need courage, and we cannot, it seems to me, build any truer monument to Dow's memory than to go on with deeper consecration, with something of his trust in God, with something of his great courage, feeling as Dr. Gladden so well wrote:

"In the darkest night of the year
When the stars are all gone out,
Courage is better than fear
And faith is stronger than doubt.
And fierce though the fiends may fight
And long though the angels hide,
We know that Truth and Right

Have the universe on their side;
And that somewhere beyond the stars
Is a life that is truer than fate;
When the night shall unlatch her bars
We shall see Him, and we can wait."

FRANCES E. WILLARD

HOWARD HYDE RUSSELL, D.D.

Let the Quaker poet Whittier begin our exordium in the words he wrote in Miss Willard's presence:

"She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized for doing good
The world's united womanhood."

We are to think of Frances E. Willard, as she would wish, in a reverent spirit of thanksgiving and honor to Almighty God. Horace Bushnell, in his greatest sermon, clearly taught that the life of every person of submissive will is a plan of almighty God. There is no biography which more truly typifies this inspiring truth.

In this brief sketch it will be convenient to use the outline of four essential factors constituting a great life which it was the speaker's high privilege to hear named, fifty years ago, by Wendell Phillips in his eloquent tribute to Charles Sumner:

I. First Factor. A great character must be **A Person of Great Talents.**

What were the qualities, characteristics and talents of this inspired life? Upon both sides of the ancestry the hereditary values were very high. Both her father, Josiah Flint Willard, and her mother, Mary Thompson Hill, were inheritors of the best New England characteristics. Her rugged and righteous English ancestor, Major Simon Willard of Kent, in 1634 one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts, was a man of iron will and invincible courage. "Willard" means one who wills. The family motto was "Gaudet Patientia Duris"—"Patience Rejoices in Hardships." Upon the mother-side, the father's forbears, the Hills, were a singularly gifted family. Her great-grandfather Hill was one of self-sacrificing integrity who as an endorser for a friend, when he might legally have avoided the debt, stood firmly in the gap, and lost his fortune. Her maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Thompson, had the moral courage which was found in Frances, our fearless reformer, while the women of all these families were of high intellectual and moral fiber. Carefully reared in such a family, trained in the best schools, in which she stood at first rank, it is not surprising that her equipment for life was of the highest quality.

Those who knew her intimately speak thus of her equipment for service as a woman engaged in her life work: "Among her divine gifts were a body firmly knit and of unique endurance yet finely constituted as an Aeolian harp, a voice sweet as a flute yet clearly heard of many thousands, rare common sense, strength of reason and memory, singular insight into human nature, intuitive knowledge of public men and manners, tact, sympathy, imagination, enthusiasm, with a genius for sacrifice and self-renunciation."

A close friend says of her: "‘What went ye out to see?’ one might ask as that frail form stood in the midst of the vast assembly. A woman of magnetic eloquence, called of God, a woman who preached Christ in politics, Christ in the home; the equality of and the same standard of purity for men and women, the liberation of the oppressed, the destruction of legalized wrong, the upbuilding of all that was great in home, in government and in nation. And she who had gone forth without money and without influence but with an untarnished name, a clear brain, an indomitable will and a God-given inspiration, in her twenty years of work gathered round her not only the sympathizers of her own land, but the admiration and good will of the whole world." Miss Willard was a person of great talents.

II. The second essential factor, Great Powers **Devoted to Noble Ends.**

Very early in life the original mind of the girl had a vision of what may be called by no name better than the Sacredness of Personality. This solemn and just individual right she conceived of at first in the home for herself, her brother and her sister. She claimed the privilege to dress simply and in a way consistent with the same freedom to romp, play and exercise about the barn and the pastures which her brother and younger sister possessed. Wisely the mother gave her the liberty to develop physically and mentally according to her own inventiveness. The day she came "of age," at eighteen, she asserted her legal liberty:

"I am eighteen.
I have been obedient.
Not that the yoke was heavy to be borne,
For lighter ne'er did parents fond
Impose on child.
It was a silver chain
But the bright adjective
Takes not away the clanking sound,
The clock has struck!
I'm free! Come joy profound!
I'm alone and free
Free to obey Jehovah only,
Accountable but to the powers above!"

Having been forbidden theretofore to read novels, she took "Ivanhoe," seated herself on the porch and read with calm satisfaction. Her father chanced up the steps. "What have you there?" "One of Scott's novels." "Have I not forbidden you to read any novels?" "You forget what day it is, Father." "What difference does the day make in the deed?" "A great deal. I am eighteen today, and I do not have to obey any laws hereafter but those of God. In my judgment 'Ivanhoe' is good to read." The amazed father was at first minded to take away the book by force. Then he laughed, called her mother and wisely said: "She is evidently a chip of the Puritan block. That was an old fashioned Protestant declaration of independence. Well, we will try to learn God's laws and obey them together, my child."

When a few years later, after differences of her views regarding educational methods between her superior officers and herself caused her to re-

sign from the Northwestern University, and Frances was about to be employed by Dwight L. Moody to assist in evangelistic meetings for women, Mr. Moody asked: "How did you come to leave your work as a teacher at Evanston?" She replied: "Doctor Fowler was an irresistible force and I was an immovable object. Something had to give way!" It is easy to understand how this insistence upon the sacredness of personality developed into a mighty vision of freedom for women and children to which her life was dedicated.

After preliminary success as an authoress, after having been highly honored with position and rank in the realm of higher education, after a period of studious travel, after competent work as an editor and after useful service in evangelism, Frances E. Willard turned her back upon all offers of promotion and enlisted as a reformer. The women's crusade of prayer had attracted her interest. She had gone East to study the temperance movement and had visited the missions. The pity that never left her for the squalor and misery that drink causes among the poor was kindled in her soul. While yet a teacher she made a few stirring temperance addresses.

Upon a certain day in 1874, Miss Willard received two letters. One was an invitation to be principal of an elegant school for young ladies at a high salary. The other was from Mrs. Rounds, of Chicago, begging her to take the presidency of the new Chicago branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. While Mrs. Rounds admitted its present weakness of organization and finances, this inspired, great-soul did not hesitate. She wrote Mrs. Rounds she would accept. This was her life choice of a career.

III. The third factor of greatness is **Great Success in the Achievement of These Ends.**

Of the new work upon which Miss Willard entered at Chicago, listen to her distinguished biographer, Miss Anna Gordon: "It was not ease or the prompting of cultured taste only which Frances Willard sacrificed; she endured real hardship, the prosaic hardship of poverty, and even at times of hunger. So determined was she in her heroic soul to be led of God alone that she would not suffer the women of the Union to speak of compensation, and they, thinking that in some unknown way abundant means were supplied her, accepted her service all unmindful of the fact that the slender figure which stood before them day after day had often walked many miles because she did not possess the 'nickel for caré fare,' or that she came to them hungry because she had no money with which to buy bread.

"When Madame Willard's common sense prevailed, and the situation was revealed, their regret partook almost of the nature of remorse, and a modest but adequate salary was immediately provided. When persuaded that her position was no longer tenable, Miss Willard did not regret the experience of those months, which gave her an insight into human hearts and a revelation of human needs. Often as she went about the great city, searching for the friendless and forgotten, she had said to herself: 'I am a better friend than you dream; I know more about you than you think, for, bless God, I am hungry too'."

Soon after this she was made corresponding secretary of the Illinois W. C. T. U. Then when the National W. C. T. U. was organized at Cleveland, in

November, 1874, she was elected secretary. Her friends say she would have been elected the first president but she refused. Five years later, in 1879, she was elected national president and began her twenty years' service in that leadership.

As early as 1875 she began to say there must be a world movement. Though she was a patriot of patriots, her home-loving heart had ample room for all other countries. In 1883 she sounded the new slogan: "For God and Home and **Every** Land!" In that year she commissioned one of her great organizers, Mrs. Leavitt, to begin the white ribbon work around the world. Later Jessie Akerman and many others were sent. Her polyglot world petition hastened world expansion. This had a final enrollment of 700,000. It included great lists from our 48 states and from 52 other countries. This appeal for freedom from alcoholism was presented to every government in the world.

While building rapidly the World Union, she pressed the spread of the national work. During her 20 years of double toil she really did 40 years' work. In one of her great tours with Anna Gordon as her secretary and with her office in Pullman sections she visited every city of 10,000 or more in the United States. In the year 1883 she traveled 30,000 miles and visited every state and territory and every capital city but two. Frances Willard by her kindly speeches and her Temperance Union Building in the Southland did the finest service ever performed to help on a peaceful reunion of the Blue and the Gray. Before she finished her national and world work so well established it was sure to go and to grow, she had held four great World Conventions and had planted country-wide Unions in every part of the world.

Thus far we have mentioned three of Wendell Phillips' conditions of true greatness: (1) Great Talents; (2) Great Powers Devoted to Noble Ends; (3) Great Success in Achievement of Those Ends. Now the fourth:

IV. **An unsullied Private Life.**

Miss Willard's experience in humble and unreserved submission of her will to God's will is most beautiful. Even in so brief a sketch it would omit keystone from arch not to quote the testimony frankly given under the subject: "God and My Heart."—

"It was one night in June, 1859. I was nineteen years old and was lying on my bed in my home at Evanston, Illinois, ill with typhoid fever. The doctor had said that the crisis would soon arrive, and I had overheard his words. Mother was watching in the next room. My whole soul was intent as two voices seemed to speak within me, one of them saying, 'My child, give me thy heart. I called thee long by joy, I call thee now by chastisement; but I have called thee always and only because I love thee with an everlasting love.' The other said, 'Surely you who are so resolute and strong will not break down now because of physical feebleness. You are a reasoner and never yet were you convinced of the reasonableness of Christianity. Hold out now and you will feel when you get well just as you used to feel.'

"One presence was to me warm, sunny, safe, with an impression of snowy wings; the other cold, dismal, dark, with the flutter of a bat. The controversy did not seem brief; in my weakness such a strain would doubtless appear longer than it was. But at last, solemnly, and with my whole heart, I said, not in spoken words, but in the deeper language of consciousness, 'If God lets me

get well I'll try to be a Christian girl.' But this resolve did not bring peace. 'You must at once declare this resolution,' said the inward voice. Strange as it seems, and complete as had always been my frankness toward my dear mother, far beyond what is usual even between mother and child, it cost me a greater humbling of my pride to tell her than the resolution had cost of self-surrender, or than any other utterance of my whole life has involved. After a hard battle, in which I lifted up my soul to God for strength, I faintly called to her from the next room and said: 'Mother, I wish to tell you that if God lets me get well I'll try to be a Christian girl.' She took my hand, knelt beside my bed, and softly wept and prayed. Then I turned my face to the wall and sweetly slept."

From that memorable June, Frances lived a prayerful life which she tells us she had not done for some months previously: "I studied my Bible," she says, "and as I believe, evinced by my daily life that I was taking counsel of the heavenly powers. Prayer meeting, class meeting, and church services were most pleasant to me, and I became an active worker, seeking to lead others to Christ. I had learned to think of and believe in God in terms of Christ Jesus. This had always been my difficulty, as I believe it is that of so many."

In the winter of 1877, Miss Willard was invited by Mr. Moody in connection with his revival services in Boston to conduct daily meetings for women. "For three memorable months," Miss Gordon tells us, "the Gospel according to 'Saint Frances' was the magnet for mother-hearted women, young and old, who crowded Berkeley street, Park street, and Clarendon street churches giving sisterly help to the young leader, and learning as never before the meaning of the love that never faileth and of 'that light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.' And not alone were women's hearts warmed and uplifted by the glow and enthusiasm fresh from the spirit of this woman evangel, for to many a manly heart was revealed through her the truth that there is neither male nor female in Christ Jesus." Upon the fly-leaf of the Bible Miss Willard studied and used during those "Boston days" is this entry: "My first whole day of real, spiritual, joyful, loving study of the kernel of God's word, simply desirous to learn my Father's will, is this 17th of February, 1877, with the Boston work just begun. And on this sweet, eventful day, in which, with every hour of study, the Bible has grown dearer, I take as my life-motto henceforth, humbly asking God's grace that I may measure up to it, this wonderful passage from Paul: 'And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him.' Col. 3:17."

Later on when her spiritual knowledge and experience had deepened, Frances wrote: "The Life of God flowing into the soul of man is the only Life, and all my being sets toward Him as the rivers to the sea. Celestial things grow dearer to me every day, and I grow poorer in my own eyes save as God gives to me. I still care a little too much for the good words of the good, but God helps me even in that."

Ever our Saint Frances was instant in prayer. Ever she went often to her Almighty God in supplication and intercession. She went upon her knees before every address or other engagement. Thus one of the most active lives

in history was lived steadily in the presence of God. She was as one who dwelt apart. Her life was a God-crowned biography.

We have thus thought all too hastily today of her whom a distinguished British woman who knew her intimately has called "the greatest woman philanthropist of all history." Measured by the import of the errands upon which God's plan sent her and of their high accomplishment, it was only just that a great State should have selected her as its most noble citizen to stand as the only woman in the gallery of the great beneath the dome of our Capitol in the historic valhalla of our nation; it was right that in the Hall of Fame at our metropolis she should have been one of the first group to be selected. It is just and right to declare in that yet wider sphere of recognition, the grateful loving hearts of the good people of the whole world, abides the sacred memory of the greatest woman philanthropist of past centuries, the saintly prophetess of Almighty God—Frances E. Willard.

RESPONSE

By COL. FRED N. DOW, of Portland, Maine

I am much more thankful for your cordial reception of me because I know it was more as a manifestation of your respect for one who in his day and generation did what he could to promote what he conceived to be the highest interest of the individual and prosperity of the state.

We have listened this afternoon with the pleasure which such graceful eloquence always gives to the tributes that have just been uttered to some of those whose names we hold in high respect because of the great service which they rendered to humanity. We have contemplated, perhaps, with a higher degree of interest the characters and life and services as they have been depicted before our mental vision. Certainly while we know that they have passed away we may feel that we have no occasion to weep for them. "God marked their high career; they know no shame, no folly and no fear."

I have been requested to respond to these tributes. Theirs are immortal names, names not born to die, names that will be held in reverence and respect in all the years to come, whenever the roll of those shall be called who have rendered great service to mankind. I would I were sure that what I say this afternoon in the few moments that I shall have, would be pleasing to them were they in our presence. But we receive no inspiration from death and from the grave no word can be heard of advice. But I venture to say that if it were permitted those who have passed through the depths of the mystery which separates temporal life from the life in general, to concern themselves with the affairs of this world, we may be sure that they have been looking down upon this congress from their heavenly home and this tribute to the progress of the work in which they were so much interested may add even to their heavenly joys. And if I could hear a voice from the great beyond advising me what to say I am sure I would hear the message "Give no praise to what we tried to do that can be better given to the promotion of the cause to which we devoted our lives." There is one other message that I imagine might be sent and I might under those circumstances be told to say to Doctor Russell and the representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, that no higher service can be rendered, no greater honor could fall upon men

or women, no service more acceptable to Almighty God, than to have organized and led the church of Christ militant and the men and women of America against the immense evils which are embodied in the licensed beverage liquor. And I think possibly there might come one other counsel. Certainly it would be perfectly natural. It might be considered even worthy of a holy place if they should contrast what has been said and thought of them today with what they experienced during their lifetime. For I can recall how my young boyhood held much that leads me to believe that there was that in the experience of all of them as I know there was in the experience of one of them which made their life work far from an easy task. Theirs was the fate of all reformers. Prophets have no honor in their own country and reformers no praise or appreciation in their own generation save possibly a few followers, some of whom, as was in the experience of the greatest Reformer of all, in the time of danger and trouble forgot and denied them time and again before the dawn of the morning.

But it is not, for all that, an entirely hopeless task. One of our New England poets, in a moment of gloom, said:

"Right forever on the scaffold, wrong for ever on the throne," and yet as perhaps he saw the eastern sky illumined by the sun rise he dipped his pen in the wellspring of his faith and hope and wrote:

"Yet that scaffold sways the future and behind the dark unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

And another of our New England poets said:

"I have not seen, I may not see
My hopes for man take form of fact,
But He who doeth all things well
Will surely give the victory."
In that firm faith I act."

And so is our faith, remembering that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, that "seven cities claimed Homer dead, through which the living Homer begged his bread," that today ten thousand spires point heavenward and ten thousand times ten thousand voices are raised in hosannas to the memory of one who in His lifetime knew not where to lay His head, who was sent to a shameful, cruel death because the judge of his day who found no guilt in Him preferred to send an innocent man to death rather than to offend the influential men of his day, who were demanding death. Those friends of ours, leaders of ours, who have been referred to this afternoon, like Moses on the mountain height of Pisgah, through faith and hope saw the Promised Land, saw the vision of the beauty and the glory of a fuller realization of all those possibilities which God has given to men to lead them on their fight to the field of high endeavor and great accomplishments. But they, like Moses, saw the path to it blocked with tangled ignorance, wilful disregard of the laws of God, careless, selfish indifference to the rights of man, foolish fashions and degrading customs, and they resolved, although they knew that they might not themselves enter that Promised Land, to make straight through that wilderness a path through which civilization might pass to otherwise unattainable heights. Through their devotion, through the precepts they taught, the example they set, their consecrated lives, they made

the day nearer to us when we should attend that great consummation of the hopes of humanity when all men from the least to the greatest, from all lands, from all nations and of whatever religious faith or political affiliation they may be, shall come together in unison, rallying around the banner upon which is inscribed upon one side, "Peace to all nations of the earth," and upon the other, "God's will be done on earth as it is in heaven," marching in solemn and majestic step to the words of "Bless God from whom all blessings flow" to the full realization of the effective relationships between man and God, and between man and his fellow man.

"Blest and thrice blest the Roman
Who sees Rome's brightest day,
Who sees that long triumphal march
File down the Appian way,
And through the bellowing Forum
And past the Suppliants' Grove
Up to the everlasting hills
Of Capitolian Jove."

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION PROHIBITION MAKING GOOD

GIFFORD GORDON

Representing The Australian Prohibition Alliance

Is prohibition making good? This seems to be the one dominant thought in the minds of American people who are sincerely anxious to know the facts in regard to prohibition. It is over four years now since we first became interested in American prohibition. During these years we have traveled about 70,000 miles in this great land and I am positive that the most common of all questions asked me is, "Is prohibition making good?" Of course my answer has always been in the affirmative, but such an answer would be valueless unless it could be backed up by facts. I am positive if the good people of this great country knew of all the good prohibition has accomplished in the face of all the odds it has had to go up against, there would be no doubt nor fear in their minds as to the wisdom of the reform. I am confident there is no more vital need in this prohibition hour than to get these facts into the homes of the good people of America. Unless this work is accomplished, I do not see any hope at all of the revival of that great moral passion that really swept the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing like the truth on any question, to hearten, encourage and inspire. I can conscientiously say it is only the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth that I am presenting to the American people today on this great prohibition question. Here are some of these truths.

Prohibition and Alcoholism

One of the many things the opponents of prohibition have been attempting to do during the past seven prohibition years is to prove that prohibition has produced a great alcoholic problem. So many fine, intelligent, cultured persons have in all seriousness told me how all the alcoholic hospitals of this country are over-crowded with patients, due to prohibition. Whenever

these people have been asked to quote their authority for making such assertions, their only reply is: "Well, they say it is so." You can well imagine their embarrassment when the real facts are presented them on this phase of the question. The day I interviewed Dr. Neal of Los Angeles I put to him one brief question, which was: "Doctor, has prohibition increased your business?" Here are his exact words in reply: "We had 68 alcoholic hospitals scattered over America twelve years prior to the Eighteenth Amendment; we treated 125,000 alcoholic patients. Within two years of prohibition, 66 of our 68 hospitals went out of business." The encouraging part about it to me is that they have remained out of business these seven prohibition years.

Not long ago I read an article in one of the American magazines, that told its readers how the great Keeley cure in Dwight, Illinois, has had to more than double the number of its wards since 1920 in order to cope with the great increase in alcoholic patients due to prohibition. How far, far from the truth is such an assertion. It was my privilege to go through this building in 1922. Dr. Keeley sold it to the United States government after two years of prohibition. It has been used ever since as a hospital and home for some of our disabled soldiers. Dr. Keeley is still doing business in Dwight, but a brick cottage is large enough for the number of patients coming to him now. He once operated 50 alcoholic hospitals in America. Today he is operating 12; 38 have gone. People who listen to the wet talk of today have long since come to the conclusion that many more are dying from alcoholism today than in the old days of the legalized saloon. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale university, is responsible for the statement that in the saloon days 50 people per every one million of the population died each year from alcoholic poisoning, but under prohibition the average is about two per every million of the population per year.

New York City in 1916 had 9,000 open saloons. People could get all the good liquor they wanted, and get it legally. For that year the health records showed 687 deaths from alcoholic poisoning. Of course the people of New York never heard a word about this in those old days. It is only since the time of the prohibition law that people dying from alcoholic poisoning have found a prominent place on the front pages of the great dailies in that city. Such prominent publicity has succeeded in influencing good people to conscientiously believe that prohibition has brought about a great alcoholic problem to New York City. In 1920, the first year of national prohibition and the only year the law had anything like a decent chance to make good there, the health records show but 98 deaths from alcoholic poisoning, proving what prohibition could do when given a real chance.

Prohibition a Great Economic Blessing

Undoubtedly the great moral forces of this country wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States. Since then, however, we believe it has gained a new ally—the economic ally. All great employers of labor and captains of industry whom I interviewed, were absolutely united as to the great economic blessings which have followed in the wake of prohibition. Leading American economists have studied this phase of the question with much care and we believe that no one has given more thoughtful consideration to this subject than has Professor Irving Fisher, the dis-

tinguished economist of Yale University. It was my great privilege to hear Professor Fisher testify before the Judiciary committee in Washington, D. C. last year. He assured the men on that important committee that it was a very conservative estimate on his part when he said that prohibition had saved this country six billion dollars a year. If a rabid prohibitionist had made such a statement, no matter how true it might be, it wouldn't be worth anything. But when a man of the caliber of Irving Fisher makes it, we are forced to sit up and take notice. Furthermore, in his general position that prohibition has made, and is making, enormous additions to our national wealth, he is supported by such men as Professor Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard, Henry Ford, Judge Gary, Herbert Hoover, Roger Babson and many others who speak as experts on this question. These men cannot possibly be classed as rabid prohibitionists. On the contrary, they are sane, intelligent and among the best of American citizens. We cannot trample beneath our feet as if it were dirt the testimony of such men. On the basis of Professor Fisher's reckoning, seven years of prohibition means the saving of forty-two billion dollars, and yet the opponents of prohibition are going over this great country holding up their hands in holy horror at the thought of Washington having to grant thirty million dollars a year for the enforcement of our prohibition law. As an excellent illustration of the great economic waste, the legalized liquor traffic has ever proved itself to be, it would take only three of Great Britain's last year drink bills to square her entire war debt with the United States of America—a debt this generous country has given her sixty-two years in which to pay, she could pay in three short years if the money that went down the throats of her people could only be diverted to this one specific purpose. Those who are in a position to know are absolutely unanimous in declaring prohibition to be one of the outstanding reasons for America's unparalleled and unprecedented prosperity today.

Prohibition As a Health Measure

One of the higher blessings of prohibition is seen in its contribution to the good health of the nation. Eminent physicians have for many years been pointing out to us the very serious pathological consequences of the use of alcoholic drinks. It is not surprising then, that the tone of the national health should improve with prohibition. The average death rate in the pre-prohibition years 1913-17 was 13.92 per 1,000 people; in 1924 it had fallen to 11.9. This means the saving of hundreds of thousands of lives every year. The sudden and dramatic decline in tuberculosis with the coming of prohibition is one of the most impressive accomplishments in recent medical history. The average mortality rate from tuberculosis for the ten years immediately preceding prohibition was 150 per 100,000 of the population. With the advent of prohibition there came a sudden drop in the rate until in 1923 it stood at 94 per 100,000—a decrease of 56 per 100,000. Other diseases and disorders such as cirrhosis of the liver, pneumonia, alcoholic insanity, delirium tremens, have been greatly reduced under prohibition. Subsequent centuries will acclaim prohibition as one of the greatest health measures of history.

But the boon prohibition has been to American babies is to my mind the greatest and most outstanding achievement of the whole reform, and it is

certainly here that I get my greatest inspiration to re-dedicate this life of mine afresh each morning to this great humanitarian and beneficent cause. The child has probably never had a greater enemy than beverage alcohol. It has slaughtered children by the uncountable thousands. Those who today are trying to rehabilitate the personal liberty defense of the liquor traffic should remember that you can't restore this traffic without walking roughshod over the sacred rights of childhood.

Dr. Isaac D. Rawlings, Health Director of the State of Illinois, informs me that "Since the Volstead act went into effect five thousand fewer babies have died in the state of Illinois each year. Where once the beer bottle reigned supreme the milkman now makes his daily rounds leaving a bottle of the most perfect food known to man—milk." Thirty thousand babies saved in the state of Illinois alone in six years of prohibition! The question I ask of all American people is this: Which is of greater value to America, beer or babies? The modificationist in asking for the return of beer is wanting to reestablish upon his throne a most deadly enemy of little children.

I beg, I beseech, I plead, I challenge all those who hear me to re-dedicate their lives this very day to this great humanitarian cause—Prohibition; **for the only way to a Dry World is through a Dry America.**

ADDRESS

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON (*"Pussyfoot"*)

Forty-two centuries ago Hammurabi was king of Babylon. He was a great, good and wise king—the first great lawgiver in the history of the world. He recognized the fact that there were evils connected with the drinking of intoxicants, and sought to correct those evils. So he enacted a long law, licensing the drink business, seeking thereby to get rid of the evils of drink, without getting rid of the drink.

Ever since that time, good men, philosophers, scientists, statesmen, and lawmakers have been seeking to devise some scheme, to inaugurate some system or to enact some law that would get rid of the evils of the drink, without getting rid of the drink itself.

Hammurabi failed in his attempt, forty-two centuries ago. And every effort of that sort from that time to this also has failed. We in America finally came to the conclusion that 4,200 years of a failure was long enough and that the time had come to try something else. So we hit upon the idea that perhaps it might be a good scheme to get rid of the evils of drink by getting rid of the drink itself, the cause of these evils. That is the history of our Eighteenth Amendment told in two minutes.

When America took this high stand before the world, she not only did something historic for America, but she started something in nearly every corner of the world. No matter where the liquor traffic exists, no matter under what auspices it may be sold, no matter who sells it, no matter what the regulation may be—wherever it exists, it results in suffering. If Jesus Christ himself should come down from the cross and go to selling liquor, He would make folks drunk and cause suffering.

Who is it that suffers, anyhow? The drunkard doesn't suffer, he is DRUNK. The wife of the drunkard usually did not drink and yet she suf-

fered the torments of the damned because of the drink. The little children of the drunkard did not drink and yet they went hungry and were clothed in rags because of the drink. It was the people who did not drink who did most of the suffering and they suffered in order that a few might get rich out of their suffering. America's message to the world was that this whole system was wrong and that no amount of revenue, no amount of diseased appetite, and no amount of vested interests could make it right. Thus America, instead of becoming the laughing stock of the world, awoke to find herself the supreme hope of the world. And wherever people suffered because of the drink, there people caught the American inspiration and began struggling for their liberty.

There are in the world entirely outside of Christianity, approximately 700,000,000 people who have been taught by their religions for a thousand years that the drink is wrong. Two hundred millions of Hindus have been teaching that doctrine for 3,000 years. A hundred and fifty millions of Buddhists have been teaching it for a couple of thousand years. Untold millions of Sikhs, Jains and Animists have been teaching that principle ever since those religions were established. Then 1,200 years ago Mohammed burst into the world with his whirlwind and from the beginning, denounced the drink as a "harem,"—that is, something accursed. And to this day the 250,000,000 followers of Islam have ruined the drink traffic in vast remote regions of the world.

Now when America flung up into the skies this Eighteenth Amendment, the whole oriental world was stirred to its depths. For the Eastern world quickly saw that America, the greatest Christian nation on earth, had not only adopted these oriental teachings as to drink, but she had actually written these teachings into the fundamental law of the land. That is why there began springing up in every part of the orient, all sorts of movements, all sorts of activities, each seeking to strengthen, support and extend this American proposal for a dry and a decent world.

That is why we have here in this auditorium voices from every part of the orient. That is why devotees of varying faiths come, each worshipping God in his own way, but all united in combatting this thing from which all suffer alike.

Some muddled oaf may say that because Mohammed said the drink is bad that it must be good. Shall we pick each other's pockets because Mohammed said that stealing was wrong? Shall we all begin practicing adultery because Mohammed said that was wrong? Shall we withhold the hand of charity because Islam cares for the poor? Away with such rot. Say what you will about the theology or lack of theology of Mahomet, the fact remains beyond dispute that the Arabian prophet accomplished far more for the sobriety of the world than any other man who had ever lived.

You will hear that our dry law is a failure. Who says it's a failure? A good many people will tell you that. Every known thief and bawd will tell you that. Every gambler and hijacker will tell you that.

Who says that it is a success? More than 60,000 Christian churches in America combined their efforts to bring about prohibition because of the hundred years of license failure. If prohibition was a failure, don't you think that some one of these 60,000 Christian churches would find it out? Of the

60,000 Christian churches that combined to bring about Prohibition, not a single one has changed its mind—not ONE. Every last one of them is supporting prohibition today.

You will hear the shrieks, the lamentations and outcrys of former brewers, distillers and dive keepers. The louder these people howl, the more convincing the evidence of Prohibition's success.

Go back to your homes and say that America is not going to lie down to be walked over by the offscourings of the former saloon system. Tell the world that America has settled this problem. Say that she is going straight ahead with this dry program. Say that straight ahead is the only direction that America knows anything about travelling. Say that America is no crab that crawls backward.

We in America tried out for a hundred years, every form of license or regulation that we ever heard of, and got nowhere except into the ditch. We tried out the prohibition policy. We tried it out in 12,000 towns and cities. We tried it out in 32 states. We tried it out in one form or another for a hundred years and, while the results were by no means perfect, yet they were so far ahead of any benefits that we ever got out of any form of license or regulation, that the people adopted it for the whole country; they wrote it into the constitution and there it is going to stay as long as our flag flies over his country, and that is going to be for an awful long time—I tell you that.

I believe that the day is close at hand when what has happened in America will happen in every part of the world. I believe that the time is close at hand when no father anywhere on earth will need to worry if his boy fails to show up at six o'clock. I believe the time is close at hand when no mother, anywhere on earth, will need to worry any longer about that dirty drink shop around the corner. I believe the time is near when the working man, the toiler, anywhere in the world will no longer be compelled to live in slums created by the drink traffic, but can stand erect, and walk erect, a man among men. I believe the day is close at hand when every little soul born into the world will have an even chance for a respectable life. I believe the time is near when the flag of no civilized nation will any longer fly over a brewery, a distillery or a drinking hole.

And when that day comes, the word America will take on a new meaning. The stars on our flag will shine a little brighter, for a triumphant democracy will have justified herself in the history of the world.

FINAL ROLL CALL OF NATIONS

RESPONSES

Australia—R. T. Chenoweth, J. P., Kew, Victoria.—May I, on behalf of Australia and on my personal behalf, thank you very heartily for the way in which you have received us at this congress, for the kindness of those who have been acting as officials, those who have been connected with this organization for so long a time, for the young ladies who have made my life very attractive here, and the young men also. I never knew you were so kind and generous in America as you have proved to be. Now you people take on a big job., Your soldiers proved that they took on two men's job. When your splendid navy came to visit Australia, notwithstanding that we tried to

influence them to come inside of a night, they took on two men's job and walked thru the streets with a girl on each arm. We are going to have a great prohibition conference in June of next year, and if you will just come down there and send Dr. Cherrington down to help in our fight, we will be delighted to see you and Australia will try to respond to the hearty welcome which you have given us.

Austria—You recognize the difficulty that I have to speak English and cannot speak my mother language to you. I am most glad to speak to such a big meeting. I have traveled now one month in the states and a few days in Canada. I say to you my impressions. They may be in some way perhaps a little dreary for me as I see some German people here living in the manner of the brewers, and as a German speaking man, I would be glad if they became real Americans. I know we get people back in the form of children we save. If we once get Prohibition, we get it from you. But I have seen still in America that real Americans are led by strong men with good will. I have seen many of them here and I have heard from many of them, by telegram or letter as they were sent to us. I have been in Detroit, Buffalo, and Chicago. You know about the frontier to Canada. There is the place where the German-speaking people are, and I know very well—it is driven to my heart, as I heard the people in Detroit pay protection to the policemen. It is driven to my heart, as I know they take the protection, but I know too that the policemen who are now acting were not educated in the times when Prohibition was brought out. I know the difficulties are great and I know you teach your educators and I know too that you go out and speak to them, not only speaking to members of your societies. That is the important thing and I am glad myself to say to you that yesterday still I spoke to a teacher. He was not fond of prohibition, and after half an hour he was fond of prohibition. If you will do with the other teachers as I did with one of your teachers, then will prohibition be enforced, then Prohibition will be understood and followed likely, that is more than necessary to be enforced. Then prohibition will be spread out over the whole world.

Belgian Congo—Rev. J. M. Springer.—Out in Africa we have the same human nature that you find in all countries and out there the same devil is roaming around seeking whom he may devour. In our conferences we found there were no native people our missionaries knew of whom the devil had not taught to take the good gifts of God and change them over into alcohol. Africa is almost entirely governed from Europe and we are tremendously interested in what the other countries of Europe and America are doing, for we cannot hope for prohibition out there unless there is prohibition in the home countries that govern in Africa. So Africa is interested to see that there shall come this prohibition thruout Europe so that there may be hope for it to be extended to colonies in Africa. That is not the only prohibition that will be necessary in Europe, that affects Africa, but it is very important that the hopes expressed here shall be realized in Europe that universal prohibition may reach Africa.

Japan—Mark R. Shaw.—There is no better illustration of the way the new is conflicting with the old in Japan that gives promise of a new day than the fact that the new emperor is a total abstainer and does not hesitate to

make it known. On behalf of Japan, may I present to this group a request that was given me as I left Japan, by a man who for fifty years was working for temperance in that empire and known as the father of the prohibition movement in Japan. It is not a new idea, it has been expressed several times from the platform, but coming from Japan may I bring it to you here? It is a three-fold request:

1. It is our sincere desire that the United States shall be increasingly dry, proving an increasing success, year after year, giving that example to other countries.

2. That the people in America shall send us frequent reports on the results of prohibition both official and private reports, to shut the mouths of the wet propagandists who are trying to deceive our people.

3. That as early as possible the World League open a branch office in Tokio for the far East, in order that we may more effectively cooperate in the work on that side of the world.

Bolivia.—My name is Julius Jauregui. I am not going to say very much but I will give you an idea of the impression I have got from the convention. I think that the noble work that so many good men and women have done in the field of prohibition should be an inspiration to the young people in foreign countries, and I believe some of us will take that to our countries. I think that this inspiration that we have got will be of a very good result for the world as a whole. I think that this noble work should be carried on not only for the sake of morality and health but because prohibition has been the means of making happy homes, and contented children.

Brazil.—You have been good to us these happy, helpful days, and I am emboldened to ask for Brazil that you send us Dr. Cherrington for a visit. He is a man who would appeal to the cultured mind of Latin America. He would find latent factors in Brazil that would make that nation a mighty contingent by your side in the future congresses of the World League. He would find on Brazil soil, 500 native Baptist churches, every one a temperance society. A man must be a total abstainer, and also must not use tobacco, in order to enter into their membership. He would find in Brazil an equal number of Presbyterian churches and perhaps half that number of Congregationalists as well as some of other faiths. Of Brazil's thirty-two million inhabitants, half a million already are in the homes of these Evangelical churches and the number is doubling every decade. That is a latent force on your side that has a large number of mission schools, a large number of national conventions, etc., of this nature that can be mobilized by a man who will give his time to it. He would find many Brazilians who are giving scientific investigation and testimony to prohibition, as is Dr. Kellogg. He would find the pastors of the church that founded the Brazilian republic, many of them on our side. He would find a large number of educators, many of them, with us. Ours is a nation in which alcoholism has never been institutionalized, and therefore could probably be mobilized by a winsome personality, such as the secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.

Canada—**Rev. Ben H. Spence.**—There are some Canadians upon the ground who are not here, better looking, too, than some that are here, but we have here Rev. Dean Sanders, resident of Montreal; John Coburn, field

secretary of the Department of Social Service; Mrs. Gordon Wright, President of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Ben Spence; and last, Spence himself, your humble servant. We, with millions of other Canadians, are bound one of these days before long to take the "can" out of Canada.

Chile—I thank you for the great reception we had over here, and I am glad I met the people who form the backbone of the American Prohibition, which will in the near future be established in Chile, I hope.

China—Mr. Chen—China is a big country. When I was young I learned that Confucius said: Everybody comes from Heaven of the Lord. The Lord let you have prohibition on this world first, you know something and must teach the later ones. Christianity is the best and highest religion on this world, and beside it is none other. In China it is easy to learn evil things, hard to learn good things. Christianity and opium and whisky came at the same time. Many became opium smokers, and drinkers, but just a few Chinese became Christians, because it is not so easy. In olden times many people smoked. The worst sin is opium. I never learned to use it. In China we call it "foreign smoke" because it came from other countries. We Christians know the better way so we are here to help those who are not Christians. Three things I hate are: Opium, wine, gambling. Christianity in China is just beginning. People today are getting a little idea from the Western world. I want to ask Christian countries, if they have the power, to stop those things being shipped in. We have five colors, we live in different territory, and we call ourselves different nations, but our souls before the Lord are just the same. So as the Christian countries know the better way, they ought to help non-Christian countries.

I can do nothing for my people because I am no minister or doctor, but I have been in school some years, and since I am out my education is in my ear. What I hear and what I see from you people, after I return I shall tell them. I talk to my own boy, in Michigan, and I tell him, "If you smoke I not stay with you any more."

Czechoslovakia—Mrs. Sheffe—This has been a great week for me. I am very grateful to those who have made it possible for me to be here. My name is Sheffe, from the land of the book and the cup, the land of the man who today is a bone-dry president of the republic, Thomas Masaryk. I feel rather lonesome here. There are over 200 million Slavs in the world. I can better speak for those in this country than those over there. You all know the cities that are wet are anywhere from 60-80 per cent foreign speaking. Your work of the Anti-Saloon League, W. C. T. U., and other organizations has been largely almost entirely among yourselves. Sixty per cent of the people of Chicago know practically nothing of the temperance movement in America except what they learn from the wet papers. I want to appeal on behalf of those people. For the 200,000 in the vicinity of Chicago, no one has taken the trouble to bring literature for distribution. If we win America as we want to and expect to, I think something should be done for these foreign groups. They should be given a chance. They never had a chance to know what you people believe. I signed a pledge at 14 because one of your good missionaries put it before me. I was born in a saloon. Why not give these foreigners a chance? I think of no bigger thing this world league could do in Amer-

ica than in the next five years to put out all the literature it can among these people who have been neglected.

Denmark—Adolph Hansen—I will be very short. If I should say all that is in my heart, you would be here all night. I will go home much richer than I came over to the United States. It is my first visit to America. This has been a great experience for me. I go back with the words inscribed in my heart—"Winona Lake, 1927." I wish to go back to Denmark with the impression from one of the songs. I have had very good use of this song book: "Let us parley no longer with sin and with crime; let us stand by our colors in courage sublime. Prohibition will win when we vote as we pray; Speed the day, speed the day."

England—Rev. Henry Carter—This is my last speech—two minutes, two words.—We, like other countries, want Dr. Cherrington to visit our country. We want more. We invite, and now I speak for Great Britain, the World Congress itself to hold its next session in our country. When Wm. Gladstone was the world-renowned statesman of England, it was his duty one day to attend the funeral of a very well-known business man. A lady was present and looking around to see who was there, saw Gladstone. She did not know him, and she said to her neighbor, "Who is that distinguished person just come in?" Her neighbor said in whisper, "Don't you know, that's Wm. E. Gladstone." "Oh," said the lady, "I do hope he is not going to cause a disturbance." Those were the days when the name of Gladstone was enough to make men shiver. Let us go away from this Congress determined that people shall say of us: "This man has come from the World Congress. I am afraid he is going to make a disturbance."

Esthonia—Prof. Villem Ernits.—When I go back from America, I shall be asked, "What in your opinion is the most important feature of American life? Is it the highly developed industries, the airships, the railroads, or what? I shall answer, "The highly developed industries, the airships, the railroads, etc. are very important. They are the material structure of the nation, but they are not the most important feature." I shall then be asked, "Is it the banking and savings systems? What is it, if not these things?" And I shall answer, "These things are very important, but the most important thing is the good American spirit; the spirit of practical idealism, the all-right spirit. This spirit has brought to the U. S. great moral and intellectual development. It has brought the benefits of prohibition to the United States and its influence over the whole world." This good American spirit is the best gift we can take with us when going home. Let it influence the minds of all the world; let the other countries do their best to follow the lead of this American spirit.

Finland—Mr. Vihtori Karpio—In my own country, Finland, the revolution as to alcohol has gone so far as is symbolized by the fact that alcohol has been removed from its honorary place on the festival days to a place unhonorary. We do not intend to replace alcohol in its old place of honor. We are planning to take it out entirely in the very near future. As I went abroad in order to participate in this great congress as representative of the government of Finland, I was asked to bring this greeting to you from the Finnish minister—"Go forward, Little Finland's good wishes will follow you who fight for prohibition to the end."

Germany—Dr. Otto Melle—I go home to Germany with a larger vision than I had before I came, with an increased love for my neighbors and with a strengthened faith that the Lord will be with us. The end of our Congress will mean the beginning of a new fight. I do not expect easy days in Germany. I expect troubles and I expect disappointments, but I expect also victories, and I hope as we come together again after some years you all will have to tell a story about victories here in America, about victories in Canada, in South America, Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe and I will like to say louder—in Germany. I hope your sympathies and prayers will be with us. I thank you all for your kindnesses. I have been asked the other day, "How do you feel as a German here in America?" and I said, "I feel as if I were at home." I met only brothers and sisters with whom I am one in love and in a great aim. I thank you. God bless you all. Good-bye until we meet again.

India—I am sorry I am the only one left out of India's delegation. It is known that before the British Empire took charge of India we did not know anything but liquor. Since the British government came there, liquor has been introduced because they had very good means to make money out of it. In almost all religions in India, liquor is forbidden, but since the British went there almost all use it. Unless the British government helps, it is quite impossible to enforce prohibition in India. Our only problem is to get free from this curse and India hopes that all nations will help in that great cause. I want to congratulate America upon this great prohibition they have undertaken and that it will be successful everywhere. I appreciate very much the courtesy and other help America has extended to India in permitting me to be here.

Java—You have been told again and again that the Mohammedans do not drink. In fact, it is inculcated into Mohammedans that drinking is a sin. Pussyfoot Johnson will agree with me that Mohammedans are abstainers as a whole. The population of Java is some 35 millions. Out of that number only about half a million are wet, but we have liquor and the rest of the drink evils. It is under the government of Holland, a Christian government, if you please, but our question is not a question of government but of educating them all. If there is anything I would like to say to you this evening, it is this—that when you go back to your respective countries, let it be remembered in your enthusiasm to enact such legislation against alcohol that it will be impossible to send alcohol out of your country into other countries. That is to my mind the international problem of alcoholism, and I plead with you to do it. I thank you for the courtesy I enjoyed, and I assure you that the inspiration and aspiration I gained will long remain in my heart, and you can count on me to do my bit for a sober world.

Latvia—You wish that I should speak to you tonight two minutes. I came to you not to speak to you but to listen to you because I represent one of the youngest states—Latvia—which is only nine years of age. Knowing that the youngest must listen to the elders, those more experienced, I have listened to you from early morning until night. Listening to you I collected from your experience many precious thoughts. Now my task is to take these home and distribute them to my friends, and at the next congress give you an account of the progress we have made in my country.

Lithuania.—Prof. Villem Ernits—As official representative of Lithuania, I want to thank you all for the courtesies and inspiration of this Congress and what it will mean to prohibition throughout the world.

Mexico—Rev. and Mrs. Cox—Mexico looks upon this country with dread and admiration. They are afraid of your predatory interests, and yet have great admiration for the wonderful progress made in this country. We come here today before this great body representing that country which is looking to us in many ways for leadership, especially along the line of temperance, and helping break down this great evil. Thirty-two years ago when I went to Mexico the small stores on almost every corner sold liquor. Little by little they have made liquor laws, and today we have a president who is a prohibitionist and would, if he could, make the country dry. Mexico needs your prayers and interest and needs to look into the heart of a people like this to know that the American people are their best friends, and that they are ours.

New Zealand—George Sherar—I represent the Good Templars, and New South Wales. I want to thank all those present for the fine time we have had here. I came with my eyes and ears open. I have seen and heard much. I will return to my country as a defender of the Eighteenth Amendment. I have one observation to make. Some few weeks ago I saw a tug of war. One member didn't seem inclined to take off his hat and coat, until he saw his side was losing. Then he got into the struggle and his extra work won the victory. At the present time the officials of your organization are holding on. To those of you who are not holding on, I would say get in and help.

Norway—John Hvidsten—On behalf of the Temperance people of Norway, I convey to you American friends our sincere thanks for the great step that you have taken. Especially I want to thank you that you have adopted this prohibition policy, both on moral grounds and on business grounds; that you have combined the two things that some people in my country think cannot be combined. You have shown that they can be. On behalf of Norway's delegation I want to thank you for all the kindness you have shown us.

Peru—Rev. A. W. Greenman—I come as a representative of Peru, not because I am a Peruvian but because the National Temperance Society of Peru was too poverty stricken to find the means to send anyone up here. I have lived there and have been a member of their committee so that they requested me to present their interests before this Congress. I might say that it has been the good fortune of myself and wife to spend ten years in Mexico, fifteen in Uruguay and Brazil, twelve years in Italy and a number of years in Austria and Switzerland. It has been our privilege to know something about temperance work in nearly every one of these lands. I have not known in any place a more faithfully devoted set of workers in the temperance cause in the midst of great difficulties than our dear committee down in Peru. The work of the temperance cause as well as other matters was started by a man who may have been born around here—Thomas B. Wood, son of Rev. Aaron Wood, who helped found Methodism in the northern part of the state. Wood was a very able man and a very lovable man as well as a very fine student and today we owe much to his faithful and courageous efforts.

Portuguese East Africa—When I went back to Africa after my first furlough, the great war was on. When I stopped at Liverpool I saw about 200

bums, and I thought to myself, "Why not take these men for targets instead of our well-trained boys?" I voiced this thought to a young man in Minnesota and he said to me, "but then we would not have won the war." So I plead also for the young of the world, that we may win this fight, for the sake of the young people of different countries of the world. In Cape Colony the people are striving to fight against the liquor traffic, as it comes upon them. The liquor sellers are trying to force upon the native people their wines. Let us think of the children in our mission schools—and as they rise up may they not have to face the liquor problem.

Scotland—Mrs. Duncan McLennan—On behalf of Mrs. Honeyman who is absent, and Mrs. Graham and myself, I bring you the greetings of some 60,000 women from Scotland, all members of the British W. C. T. U. In Scotland we think more slowly than you do; we speak more slowly than you do, and act more slowly, but, believe me, we are coming after you. We intend to arrive. We intend that some day Scotland shall be dry. Accept the greeting from these 60,000 women and the earnest petition that you in America will "hold fast."

Sweden—We are seven from Sweden. We thank you very much for these days here in Winona. We are here to see what you have done for the enforcement of prohibition. It is still not effectively enforced, but you have done much more than they have in Europe; and Mr. Pussyfoot, when you come back to Europe, you will see that prohibition as it is enforced in America, is much better than the European system of liquor selling. I have been here in America now four weeks, spending some time in Buffalo, New York City, Washington, Philadelphia, but I have not seen more than one intoxicated here in America. I hope that when you come to Europe in 1930 you will have enforced prohibition effectively so you can help us in Sweden to kill the Bratt system, our system, and all other systems in Europe. Welcome to Europe! Welcome to Sweden!

Turkey—"Pussyfoot" Johnson introducing Madame Hussein Bey—For some years I have had the honor of being a member of the Green Crescent, national dry organization of Turkey. A short time ago that organization wrote me requesting that I represent Turkey at this congress, but since that time a member of the executive committee of that same organization has found it possible to come all the way from Constantinople to attend this gathering and so I present to you Madame Hussein Bey, president of the Mothers' Union of Constantinople, also treasurer of the Stamboul section of the Red Crescent, corresponding to our Red Cross, also vice president of two Orphan Institutions.

Madame Hussein Bey—I thank the World League for inviting me and thus I have realized my dream of visiting America. It has been a privilege to meet the many nations of the wide world united here in great force. I wish every success may attend your efforts. May God help us all in our endeavor to attain our ideals of a dry world.

Uruguay—Miss Elizabeth Hewitt—For twenty-five years I have been a resident of Uruguay which is the smallest Republic of South America, but very big in the splendid things it is doing. It has a very fine school system and a strong league against alcoholism whose active members are, of course, total abstainers. The Uruguay government has had one president who is a

total abstainer, and the government gives \$3,000 in gold a year to this league against alcoholism for the work of propaganda, and, besides this, the public schools are under government control and the government gives a complete salary to a public school teacher who gives her entire time to give scientific temperance instruction. I bring you greetings from those splendid men and women of Uruguay. They got money enough together to send me from Crystal City to represent that country, because they wanted to have a part in this great congress.

Response on Behalf of United States—Ernest H. Cherrington—As soon as I can commandeer some such an institution as the Spirit of St. Louis, I will accept these invitations to visit England and Uruguay and Brazil and Australia. If I may speak just one word on behalf of the World League Against Alcoholism, may I say to you good people from the United States of America that we appreciate your attendance and your cooperation and your interest and inspiration that has done so much to make this a really great congress against alcoholism. And if I may venture to speak for the temperance organizations of the United States and for you, may I say to these friends of ours who have come from the four corners of the world that we were delighted when you came; we are loath to see you go, and we wish you to remember and to convey to your comrades in the organizations which you represent, the idea that the American latch string hangs out. We shall many times recall these days of the last week and the delightful fellowships that we have had with our friends from abroad, here in Winona Lake. As we recall those days and that fellowship our thoughts will find expression in that beautiful sentiment of Thomas Moore.

“Long, long be our hearts with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled.
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.”

STATE REPORTS

ALABAMA

By J. BIBB MILLS, *Superintendent.*

Since the last Superintendents' Conference Alabama has had an election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, U. S. Senator, both branches of the Legislature, and State officers. The first three are bone dry and have been so for years. About 80% of the State officers and Legislature were elected on a platform declaring that there would be no weakening of the prohibition laws and also declaring for better Law Enforcement.

Four bills looking to the tightening up of the State laws were introduced in the Legislature now in session. Three will probably pass. There is a hard fight being made on the bill prohibiting the sale of Malt Syrup and Malt Extract for unlawful purposes. It passed the Senate and is now being held up in the House in the Judiciary committee, a majority of which is wet. This bill was referred to this committee by a wet speaker whose election was opposed on the ground that he was wet, but who was elected by a combination of wet and dry members who claimed that he would be fair. All of which goes to prove that if a Dry legislature wants to get dry legislation it cannot be done by electing your old-time wet enemies to leadership. We need greater team work on the part of the dry forces in this state. So many of our so-called drys think seriously when it is too late.

The wets are now beginning a campaign to try to have a wet delegation in the next Democratic National Convention. They have control of a majority of the daily newspapers in this State. To that end they are now trying to minimize the influence of the Protestant churches in the State. We do not believe they will succeed.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Christian forces are becoming better organized and are more alert than they have been at any time during the five years I have been superintendent. We are planning a great campaign of education between now and the primaries and we will try to have a speaker at every church conference, convention and association, giving our constituency the true facts.

With only one man, the Superintendent, constantly in the field, it is difficult to cover 67 counties. However, since the last National Convention, we have held 253 public meetings under the auspices of our State League and four meetings under the auspices of the World League. Since last November our President, Rev. L. C. Branscomb, has spoken for us twenty times and rendered very valuable service. We had Rev. R. H. Bennett in the State for 23 services during March and two services during last November.

Prohibition has brought an era of prosperity to this State as never before known. Home building in Birmingham far surpasses all records. A demand for higher education is increasing and each year the number of High School, College and University graduates grows. The average school term has been increased from five to eight months each year. The State has entered into a new era of road building. Enforcement and observance of the prohibition law is improving. The State and Federal forces are cooperating well. Our Governor is insisting upon law obedience in all of his appointees, and the pardon and parole of violators of the prohibition law is at a minimum.

ARKANSAS

By REV. PAUL E. KEMPER, *Superintendent*

For many years prior to 1913, Arkansas was under local option. Year by year, battles were fought between the wets and drys, and each battle showed a steady advance of the dry army. On February 17, 1913, the Going Law was adopted by the Legislature. Under this law just five places in the state permitted saloons.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Arkansas, after the Going Law was passed, adopted a resolution making it a Masonic offense for any Mason in the state to sign any petition or circulate same for the granting of a saloon license.

Our state prohibitory law was enacted by Legislative action February 6, 1915, and became effective January 1, 1916. The wets initiated a repealer in 1916 to allow saloons to return. In state-wide vote on November 7, 1916, this proposition was defeated by 51,633 majority.

On January 22, 1917, by a large majority our Legislature passed a Bone-Dry law, which was signed by the Governor January 24. This law makes it hard for any person in Arkansas to secure liquor. The Arkansas Legislature has stood firmly for prohibition and law enforcement. The last three Legislatures have refused to amend the Bone Dry law. The attempt has been made in every recent Legislature to amend the law so that alcohol might be sold by state wholesale druggists and shipped within the state to retail druggists. The last attempt was made in February this year, but the bill was smothered in the committee after second reading.

The Arkansas Legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment as the twenty-seventh state; the vote being in the House January 13, 1919, for 93, against 2; and in the senate January 14, for 31, against 0.

In 1923 a law was passed by the State Legislature to make prohibition more effective, i. e. automobile drivers under the influence of liquor, are given a penalty for the first offense of \$25 to \$200; for the second offense, a fine of not less than \$50, and imprisonment for 30 days.

Law enforcement, the support of state and national prohibition, is growing, and we have better officers in the main than we had a few years back. More arrests, more convictions and sterner penalties meted out in all our courts, are due to sentiment that has been created thru the system of education carried on by the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The call to good citizens for Jury service is readily responded to and as a result the liquor violator is found guilty in the majority of cases.

There is a big decrease in distilled liquor manufacture and consumption within the state, due to effective law enforcement and good officers. The one thing that is giving us concern in this old rock ribbed dry state, and is on the increase, is the outlawed brewers' camouflaged comeback thru their sale of Malt Syrups or Malt Extracts. Many good church men, strong prohibitionists who fought the brewery and the old time saloon, are now handling the tools of that same old brewery, selling its goods from a counter and shelf, refusing to admit that it is for beverage purposes. We find that two car loads of this stuff is being distributed every two days in the state. This is our main battle line and we are firing "shrapnel" hoping to create sentiment in the

hearts of these grocerymen to the end that they will not only refuse to sell Malt Syrup but join in fighting its distribution.

Arkansas is one of the states that has a provision in her constitution, making it illegal for a Doctor to prescribe medicinal whisky. Our death rate for 1925, according to the State Health Department, is 9.3 per 1,000 population. It is divided as follows: 8.3 whites, 12.1 blacks; also 18.4 urban and 7.9 rural, compared with 11.7 for the National Registration Area. This is conclusive proof, we think, that people as a whole are healthier and live longer in states that do not prescribe medicinal whisky.

Arkansas is dry and believes in the dry regime. She is patriotic and loyal to the National Constitution. She will not vote for a candidate for the Presidency who is betrothed to the brewery and liquor interests or classified as a wet, or who openly advocates the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

CALIFORNIA

By REV. A. H. BRIGGS, D.D., *Superintendent*

A great wine growing, pleasure inviting State, where frontier traditions are still strong, California was regarded as one of the three hardest nuts in the Union for prohibition to crack.

But from 1914, when California recorded its first vote on prohibition, to 1926, when the last vote was recorded, the drys gained or reversed 232,862 votes. In 1914 the wet majority was 169,245; in 1926 the dry majority was 63,616.

A study of election records by counties shows that California has moved steadily and uniformly toward prohibition. Take, for instance, Sonoma county, one of the wettest wine growing counties in the State. In 1914 Sonoma County went 6,687 wet; in 1916, 6,551 wet; in 1918, 3,768 wet; in 1920, 2,930 wet; 1922, 2,113 wet; 1926, 1,768 wet. Or take Santa Clara County: In 1914 Santa Clara County went 3,343 wet; in 1916, 2,316 wet; in 1918, 1,110 wet; in 1920, 383 wet; 1922, 3,014 dry; 1926, 5,062 dry. Or take San Joaquin county, another big wine growing county: 1914, 3,790 wet; 1916, 2,593 wet; 1918, 1,591 wet; 1920, 649 wet; 1922, 8 wet; 1926, 1,635 dry.

Last November the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment put on the ballot an initiative measure to repeal the Wright law. This measure was beaten by over 63,000 majority.

In the last legislature, three wet bills were introduced designed to weaken law enforcement. One of them died in committee; the other two were slaughtered on the floor.

The drys introduced but one bill, Senate Bill 814, making ownership or operation of a still a felony for the first offense under the State law, and providing a penalty of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine and from one year to five years imprisonment. This law applies to "any person, whether acting in his own behalf or as the agent, servant, officer or employee of any person, firm, association or corporation who shall be the owner of or have any interest in, or who shall operate, or cause to be operated, or knowingly have in his possession or control any still, still worm, still cap, still condenser or stilling device of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in the manufacture or production of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes."

California has now all the law it needs for the enforcement of prohibition. With the exception of a few wet spots, the officers throughout the State are taking their work seriously, and now that at last Federal prohibition is in the hands of friends of the law, California should give a good account of itself.

After a thorough survey of the State, Mark Sullivan records his belief that a popular vote in California today would record a heavy majority in favor of prohibition. California is thus at last listed as a dry state, although still a hot battle ground. We are now earnestly seeking means with which to compact the victory by a campaign of education which will reach and win the Boy, the Honest Wet and the Foreign Born Citizen.

COLORADO

By A. J. FINCH, *Superintendent*

On January 1st, 1916, the Colorado Prohibition law went into effect. The constitutional amendment was initiated and carried in the fall election of 1914 but the measure provided that it should not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1916. On that date eighteen hundred saloons and seventeen breweries closed their doors. The liquor interests prophesied dire results for this change in our social, economic, and political life. Some of our leading business concerns were honestly doubtful of the outcome.

The Story of the Years

Colorado is in a peculiar sense a tourist state. Many of our towns and cities depend in a very great degree upon the tourist trade for their prosperity. To these folks the liquor people made the plea that "to close up the liquor business would mean to destroy our tourist trade;" that people would not come to a state where they could not have liquor to drink.

The following, taken from the annual report of the Denver Tourist Bureau for the year 1926 is an interesting answer to their prophecy:

1915 Tourists whose rail and auto destination was Colorado, together	
with stopover travelers	300,000
1926 Tourists whose rail and auto destination was Colorado, together	
with stopover travelers	750,000
1915 Expended by travelers in Colorado	\$ 8,000,000
1926 Expended by travelers in Colorado	\$49,500,000

Government Labor reports show that now 40,000 EXTRA PEOPLE are employed each year to "harvest" Colorado's tourist "crop."

All their other claims have gone by the board. Social conditions have improved. Economic results have far exceeded the expectations of the most radical dry. The largest corporations in the state with all of our outstanding business men are solidly behind this law because of its beneficent results to the business world. Our political life is cleaner and better than ever before because we have gotten rid of the barroom adjunct to the political machine.

Colorado has shown her faith in Prohibition on three different occasions since the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. At the fall election of 1916, just ten months after the law actually went into effect, we were forced to vote on what was known as the "Beer Amendment." This amendment

provided for the manufacture and sale of beer without any supervision whatever.

Whereas Colorado had voted dry in 1914 by a majority of 11,572, the "Beer Amendment" was defeated by a majority of 85,789. This would seem to indicate that Prohibition had made good in the opinion of the people of the state.

In 1918 we were called upon to vote on a bone dry amendment to our state law. This action became necessary because the previous legislature had passed a "Permit Law." Under this law any citizen of the state without a doctor's prescription could go to the county clerk's office in the county in which he lived, take an oath that he was sick, and get a permit to ship into the state two quarts of whisky, or six quarts of wine, or twenty-four quarts of beer a month for medicine. Under this law the state had 160,000 sick people the first year. The "Bone Dry Law" changed this and made possession of liquor a crime. It was carried by a majority of 46,000.

At the election in 1926 Colorado was one of the states selected by the Association Opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment to try out public sentiment on Prohibition. They initiated an amendment to our state constitution that if passed, would have enabled the State Legislature to provide for the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors by and through the State, provided, however, that said amendment would not go into effect as long as it was in conflict with the Federal Constitution. A very active campaign was carried on by both the wet and dry forces. The result was a dry victory by a majority of 46,923. This ought to settle the question in our state for some time to come, but it probably will not, for the wets are hoping to catch us off our guard and put one over when we are least expecting it.

The Anti-Still Law

In the Legislature of 1925 we secured the passage of the Anti-Still Law. This law provides that any person who owns, or has in his possession, or is found operating, a still for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors if found guilty shall be guilty of a felony and be sentenced to the state penitentiary for a period of from two to five years. The judge has no alternative but must send the guilty party to prison. This law has been in operation a few months over two years and at the present time we have about two hundred people in the penitentiary because of it. The Federal officials file 96% of all their cases in our state courts because of this law. They also state that it has been the means of closing not less than 60% of all the stills in the state. We would recommend its adoption by all states in the Union.

Present Plans

In addition to its law enforcement activities, the Colorado League has two well developed lines of work it is pushing. One is an Educational Campaign and the other is organization.

We are just now completing plans that will get our message into every College and High School in the state during this coming school year.

The organization work of the League is the most complete we have ever undertaken. We are taking no chances and are determined to be ready for any emergency.

CONDITIONS IN CONNECTICUT

By ROSCOE W. VINING, *Superintendent*

I find more open disregard for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act in this state than any other section of the country that I have traveled through.

There seems to be in the minds of many of the residents the idea that it is beyond the jurisdiction of Washington to add an amendment to the Constitution that will affect the life of Connecticut. There is a very strong feeling of state rights and the general feeling prevails that all matters pertaining to the moral life of the state should be left entirely in the hands of the citizens.

Connecticut and Rhode Island were the only states in the Union that did not ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, although it was ratified in the Connecticut House of Representatives but defeated in the State Senate.

In our investigation of conditions in the state we find that there are more arrests for drunkenness in the residential than in the industrial cities. For instance, two of the largest residential cities show a decrease of only 17 per cent for arrests for drunkenness over the year 1917, while the industrial cities will show from 50 to 65 per cent decrease.

The conditions in our courts are improving slowly. The fines have increased and the jail sentences have been lengthened, but the weapon that has been used so efficiently in other cities, the padlock, is not being used because the federal judge tells us that he does not believe in padlocking. We wonder that conditions are as good as they are when we take into consideration the fact that these places are not closed by a decree of the court and padlocked; that the jail sentences are light and fines amount to less than license.

We have found, through our investigations, that police frequently visit bootleg joints and the general feeling prevails that in most cities protection is being paid to the police. The federal prohibition officers are doing, I believe, the best they can with the small force of men at their command, but it is impossible for them to police the state and especially so when they are receiving but little or no cooperation from the officers of the state.

We are planning a very strenuous educational campaign commencing with October 1st or 2nd. We will have with us for the month of October Captain Richmond P. Hobson. Through a series of mass meetings, covering the state, we will make a special appeal to the high school boys and girls. We are in hopes to change somewhat their attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment. We will also see that the scientific temperance instruction is again taught in our schools.

The hopeful sign is the fact that we have a number of the leading men in the industrial and educational life of the state who are giving largely of their time and means to this work, and grouped around us are the leading clergymen of the larger denominations of the state who are awake to the danger of the situation which now confronts us.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

By ALBERT E. SHOEMAKER, *Executive Secretary and Attorney*

The District of Columbia has an unique relationship to the family of States forming the United States of America. It is unlike any other political sub-

division. The Congress shortly after the establishment of the Government, created the District from land ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia to become the seat of Government of the United States. The area of the District is about sixty square miles. It was originally one hundred square miles, but that part ceded to Virginia was turned back to that state. It is under the exclusive control of the Congress which levies taxes and appropriates them, with additional funds required for the maintenance of schools, streets, parks and other municipal needs. Persons residing in the District have no voice in the administration of the Government. They have no vote, but they do exercise the right of appeal and petition, particularly through citizens' organizations created primarily for such purpose. The executive officers of the District are three Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

At the present time the population of the District is approximately 500,000, of which number 135,000 are of the negro race. The City of Washington now practically covers the entire District of Columbia. It is not a commercial or manufacturing city. A large percentage of the population are employees of the Federal Government. Most of these employees maintain their citizenship in the States from which they were certified under the Civil Service Law, and where they have maintained the right to vote. This indicates that the population is more or less of a temporary character and subject to change in the political complexion of the Government. Because of these circumstances comparison of conditions with respect to the operation of the National Prohibition Act in the States is difficult.

Prior to the Eighteenth Amendment the Congress prohibited the beverage liquor traffic in the District by the enactment of the Sheppard Prohibition Law which became effective on November 1, 1917. That Act definitely committed the government to the policy of Prohibition, and the Eighteenth Amendment naturally followed.

It was held by the officials of the District that the National Prohibition Act repealed most of the provisions of the Sheppard Act. The important exception was the provision penalizing intoxication, so that the punishment of such offenders is in the name of and by the District of Columbia. The city police cooperate fully with the Federal Agents in the enforcement of the Volstead Law. A number of policemen in each of the precincts are vested with the authority of Federal Agents, and there is a special squad of policemen which operates throughout the District, giving their attention wholly to the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition laws. The policemen thus assigned are Federal Prohibition agents, and have authority to execute warrants for the seizure of illicit liquors. This arrangement has greatly aided the police department in its efforts to enforce the law.

Conditions in the District from the standpoint of the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment are far from satisfactory. Nevertheless there is evidence of continued improvement during the past year, due largely to the spirit of cooperation among officials charged with the enforcement of the laws, to the fact that no bonded liquors are available, and to the further fact of a more favorable attitude to the Amendment manifested by many citizens.

The number of arrests for drunkenness remains high. Yet one rarely sees

an intoxicated person on the streets of the city, a striking contrast to conditions prior to prohibition, when saloons turned out drunks by the dozens to stagger along the streets as best they might. The large number of arrests for drunkenness may be accounted for partially, at least, by the fact that many of such persons arrested are visitors in the city who became intoxicated on liquor brought in by them; and also by the fact that a large number of those arrested are "repeaters," confirmed drinkers in pre-prohibition days and who never have been able to rid themselves of the habit. This latter class is frequently back in the police court, thus augmenting the number of arrests reported each month. Then, too, a large number of arrests may be attributed in part to commendable zeal of the police in making arrests of intoxicated persons since the Volstead Act. The slightest evidence of intoxication is now considered cause for arrest, while before, arrests were not made except in cases of complete helplessness.

It is the practice to prosecute all first offense cases under the Prohibition Act in the Police Court on information. Cases of second offense, and cases where violation of the internal revenue laws are involved are taken to the Supreme Court of the District, generally after proceedings before a United States Commissioner, and after indictment by a grand jury. In both the Police court and the Supreme court the cases are handled by the United States District Attorney and his assistants. Prosecutions under the Shepard Act are in charge of attorneys representing the District of Columbia.

The responsibility for the enforcement of the Prohibition Act rests upon the Metropolitan Police and the Federal Prohibition agents. At the present time there are 1,347 policemen on the force, and ten or twelve Federal agents operating in the District, not counting policemen who have the authority of Federal agents.

Experience during the seven years since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted has shown weaknesses in the Prohibition Act requiring additional legislation to correct, particularly with reference to the penalties prescribed. It should be made a felony for any person to illegally manufacture, transport or sell intoxicating liquors while armed with deadly weapons. First offenses involving commercial transactions in prohibited liquors should carry mandatory jail sentences as well as fines. The operation of an automobile equipped with a smoke screen or other device which will emit smoke or noxious gases should be made a felonious offense. In this connection it may be said that a more general use of the padlock or injunction provision of the law would go a long way towards suppressing the traffic. So far only limited use of this effective remedy has been resorted to.

While more severe penalties in the law seem necessary in order to obtain satisfactory enforcement of the Prohibition Act in the District, it is quite apparent that enforcement authorities are not getting the best out of the law as it now stands. The fines being imposed on bootleggers are generally too small to have any deterrent effect. Investigations show that the average fine in the District is much less than for the whole country. Jail sentences are rarely imposed except in second offense cases. According to a report of the Subcommittee of the House Committee of the District of Columbia in 1924, the average fine for the violator of the National Prohibition act was \$43.67, and in

1923 \$79.43; while in the whole country it was \$170.00 in 1923. The Committee which had investigated conditions in the District stated that, "it is apparent that fines of such small proportions constitute no deterrent to bootleggers."

Recently the United States Attorney placed new assistants in charge of prosecutions in the police court, and evidence of improvement is already manifest. These changes were requested by Anti-Saloon League officials, and it is believed that enforcement conditions will improve from now on.

According to statistics just compiled by the Police Department there were 339 arrests for felonies during July, 1927, while for the same period in 1926 there were 472 of such arrests. The total arrests under the National Prohibition act in July, 1926, was 509, while in July, 1927, the number was 453. Arrests under the Sheppard law for the same corresponding months were 917 in 1926 and 1,069 in 1927. In May of 1926 there were 1,285 arrests under that law. The total number of gallons of liquor seized by the police under the Volstead Law was 2,560 in July, 1926, and 1,910 in July of this year. However, there were 2,552 bottles of beer seized in July, 1927, as against 1,273 in July, 1926. Taken as a whole these figures indicate that conditions have improved during the year.

It may be interesting to note here that attorneys and bondsmen of persons charged with violation of the National Prohibition Act complain that bootleggers are not doing as well as formerly and that frequently they are without money and unable to pay the fees for their services.

The District of Columbia League invites and receives much information from citizens concerning evidence of the violation of the Prohibition laws. The information thus gained is submitted either to the police or to the Federal agents with whom the League fully cooperates.

FLORIDA

By C. W. CROOKE, *Superintendent*

Since the dawn of Florida history, this peninsula, with its nearly 3,000 miles of coast line, its bayous and inlets, its rivers and lakes, its everglades and deep tangled wildwood and its delightful tropical climate, has been "easy-going."

The Indians who first inhabited these wild regions took life easy. Pirates from the high seas and refugees from all lands drifted to these shores and found the inviting beaches, the salubrious climate, safety from their pursuers, and a place where they didn't have to "move on."

For generations the descendants of these first settlers enjoyed, undisturbed, the wide-open spaces in the sunshine. And thus, with no law save that of self-preservation, the first white visitors from civilization found this wonderful, tropical peninsula which was to become the winter playground of the Western World.

At first the Indians were friendly and peaceable, but encroachment upon their territory by the visitors who continued to come in ever increasing numbers stirred up, first, dissatisfaction, then resentment among these first settlers. Also the human driftwood from the outside world saw in the evidences of oncoming civilization an approaching end of their undisturbed para-

dise, and the spirit of these refugees was correspondingly ruffled, as settlements, then towns, then cities sprang up on shore, and inland, from St. Augustine to Pensacola, until now, every nation under the sun has yielded its quota, and our mixed multitude, which calls itself the population of Florida, nearly two millions in numbers, finds itself host to another million of tourists who come for rest, recuperation and recreation.

With such a beginning and with such a promiscuous inflow from the whole earth the population of Florida could not be expected to resemble a Sunday School class nor a Church society. But we believe we compare favorably with other states, for the churches and schools and social orders, along with the Government, have been active and show a result of 60% to 80% of good, solid, law-abiding, law-observing people who form the cement of good society and the ballast of good government. The residue of the population, who make a noise all out of proportion to their numbers are disposed to demand the original wide-open conditions, to let every man order his life and conduct as it pleases him regardless of his duties to society, and the rights and interests of others. These, in the demand for liberty, take license to do as they please. Among this class are to be found the large number of thugs, free-booters, bootleggers, rum-runners, narcotic and alien smugglers who infest the land.

While Florida could ill afford to do without the tourist, yet the million tourists along with their money bring our most serious problems.

In the first place among the tourists themselves are hobos, wire-tappers, gamesters and grafters. And in the second place there are numerous individuals and companies, from bootleggers to land sharks, among our own population, who unite to fleece the flocks of tourists and lead them a merry chase for their dollars.

So far as law is concerned we have now in Florida prohibition law sufficient, if enforced, to make the State bone-dry. But when the Government is liberal, as at present, liberty runs riot in license, and bibulous citizens or tourists can find their booze if they are willing to pay for it.

Florida is one of the most difficult states in which to find the lair of the tiger and the pen of the pestiferous blind pig. Anyone who knows the topography of the peninsula is at least not too acrimonious in his criticism of the officers who have to follow the free-booter or bootlegger into the swamps and everglades and there risk his life in bush-whacking warfare.

But we remind you that there is a saving multitude of perhaps 80% of our people who observe the laws, and carry on legitimate business; and concerning these and the present situation in this state we can do no better than to quote the words of Mr. J. Horace McFarland in his article in July 16, 1927, in the Literary Digest, on the subject "The Disappearance of Booze."

The Disappearance of Booze

"Where is all this booze we hear so much about?" asks Mr. McFarland, who, during a two weeks' visit in and around Florida saw no whisky and heard only one alcoholic laugh. Whisky was offered to him by his hosts on several occasions, but the hosts did not drink themselves, and no bottles were produced. J. Horace McFarland tells us that he traveled 3,745 miles in 14 days, of which 1,278 were by motor in Florida. He saw no drinking in Washington or on the train which took him to Jacksonville, and his first

thought of it came when he saw a notice at the bottom of the menu in one of the great hotels in Jacksonville warning guests that waiters must not be expected to help in serving intoxicants. Then he remembered a street of malodorous reputation, and curiosity drove him to walk along it to notice whether there were any changes. Here, too, he saw no signs of intoxication. He goes on:

"From Jacksonville I went by rail to St. Petersburg, and here mingled with many people for several days, traveling about St. Petersburg and Tampa by motor. Nowhere did I see evidence of liquor, nor was it mentioned in my hearing.

"His travels took Mr. McFarland to Palm Beach, where in one of the great hotels, a local man suggested that he could have a cocktail if he wanted it. But the local man himself did not want a cocktail, 'and there was no evidence of drink in that beautiful dining-room.' Later in the same evening, in a dining room of another hotel, the writer 'heard a young man laugh in a sort of alcoholic fashion at a table, the only bottle on which seemed to have White Rock in it.' Mr. McFarland was in two other hotels (noted), in neither of which he saw any sign or suggestion of intoxicants. In Miami, Indian River City, Orlando, Winter Park, Bartow, and Tampa, his experience was the same—there was no sign of liquor. In Tampa, even though he visited the annual Citrus Fair while a race was being held, and mingled with great crowds, there was no booze in sight.

"Liquor was twice suggested to Mr. McFarland in two private houses near Jacksonville, but he did not see it and his hosts did not use it. 'The truth is, after all,' said he, 'that the Prohibition laws are being enforced a great deal better than most people believe, and I think on the average, quite as well as are the laws that punish arson, crimes of violence, and the social crimes.'

"That booze and narcotics can be had by those who seek them, I do not doubt, just as I am quite sure that those who wish to steal, burn, and do other mischievous things in defiance of the law can and will continue to do them. They are outlawed, and John Barleycorn is outlawed, and that is the one biggest thing that has happened in, to and through the United States since Columbus landed'."

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

By REV. CHAS. O. JONES, D.D., *Superintendent*

Statutory Prohibition in Georgia became a law on January 1, 1908. The contest had continued many years, and developed such fighting warriors as Sam Jones, Hon. Seaborn Wright, Judge George Hillyer, General Clement Evans, Henry Grady, and numerous men and women. The usual experiments were tried, such as high license, local option, and county dispensaries, all of which failed.

A "joker" was slipped into the law, allowing near-beer. It was soon evident that this was a cloak for all kinds of liquor. Successive legislatures were dry, but bills to strengthen the law were held in pigeon-holes or committees until it was too late to pass desired legislation.

Finally, Governor Nat E. Harris called a special session of the legislature, specifying that the prohibition statute must be considered above everything

else. This was speedily done. A bone-dry bill was enacted with many votes to spare. Near-beer saloons and locker-clubs were closed. Manufacture and sale of intoxicants, liquor advertisements, possession of strong drink for personal use, and alcoholic beverages of every sort were prohibited. Doctors were forbidden to prescribe whisky. This drastic legislation was passed amid much rejoicing. On November 17, 1915, Governor Harris signed the bill, and it became effective at once.

Georgia was the first Southern state to enact statutory prohibition. It was the thirteenth state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, and would have been the first, save that its legislature meets in June instead of in January. The vote was taken the first day of the session, June 25, 1918. The Senate ratified in four and a half minutes by 34 to 2, and the House after briefest discussion by 129 to 24.

The Georgia law is more drastic than the Federal. For many years the state officers enforced the state law with unusual success. Drinking was reduced to a minimum. The illicit manufacture and sale of ardent spirits was appreciably curbed. The people were satisfied with the law, and it was taken for granted that modification was neither desirable nor possible.

When the Eighteenth Amendment became the national law, state officers seemed to think that it was the duty of the United States to enforce prohibition, and many did not give that cooperation with the federal officers which was intended. Thus state enforcement slackened, and the federal agents were not numerous enough to enforce the law unaided. This situation encouraged moonshiners and purchasers, and for several years the "concurrent" law was not enforced as successfully as the state law had been. However, in the last three years, cooperation has strongly developed, and the law is being better and better enforced. County sheriffs, city policemen, and federal agents work together with a larger confidence that the law can be enforced, and with a stronger determination to enforce it.

So dry is public opinion, that no man of standing would dare to offer for the legislature or for congress on a wet ticket. This has produced an indifference to enforcement of prohibition, just as there is an indifference to murder or burglary until a sensational crime arouses a community. It is taken for granted that the law is here and somehow it will be enforced.

The danger in this lethargy is that while no bands are organized to rob and murder, yet gigantic associations with tremendous resources are organized to destroy our prohibition laws, and bring back the traffic in strong drink. As we have no hot political fights in the South between the dries and the wets, we suffer from lethargy, and only rouse ourselves when attempts are made to force wet national candidates upon us. In such cases we believe that the ballot will show that Southern voters will not hesitate to "bolt" the party.

The churches, the federations of woman's clubs, the federation of woman voters, and most if not all of the various social and industrial organizations are devotedly for the law. What Dr. Mayo calls "the froth and the scum," the conspirators against the law at both ends of the social line, are comparatively few, while the great middle class, the Main Street folks, are for the law

and are determined that it shall stand as the greatest economic and moral revolution in the history of the world.

Occasionally, a gesture is made in the wrong direction. At the present session of the legislature a bill was offered to modify the Georgia "search and seizure" law. The only argument was that the modification would make the state and federal laws on this subject harmonize, especially as to the admission of evidence secured in an alleged illegal way. The Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance forces protested the passage of the new bill. After sharp argument, the bill was decisively defeated in the House by a vote of 130 to 56. Most of those who voted for the bill were drys, but thought that modification would not interfere with enforcement of law but protect citizens from improper arrest and search.

Any change of sentiment on our law is entirely improbable, and our legislators and congressmen know that their continuance in office depends upon their loyalty to prohibition. The present Governor, Dr. L. G. Hardman, just inducted into office, offered the statutory prohibition bill in the Senate, and Hon. W. A. Covington offered it in the House. This bill was signed by Governor Hoke Smith, and became effective January 1, 1908.

REPORT OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF HAWAII

By REV. GEO. H. DEKAY, *Superintendent*

Hawaii, the farthest outpost of the United States, lying two thousand miles off the Pacific coast, might easily seem to be an ideal place for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. But Hawaii has its own problems of enforcement, and the difficulties in the way are many and varied. With a population of 328,000 of whom one hundred and thirty thousand are Japanese, twenty-five thousand Chinese, fifty-thousand Filipinos, twenty-eight thousand Portugese, and at least twenty thousand of other races beside white, it is easily seen that this alone presents a problem of racial prejudices and customs concerning alcohol. These people come to us with deep seated customs of drink and with little idea of what our law regarding the use of alcoholic beverages really means. Why there should be such a law at all is something they cannot understand, at least a great many of them cannot. In a land where the sunshine is perpetual, where fruits of all kinds grow profusely, and where the country in large part lends itself well to easy concealment of stills, it is not to be wondered at if illicit manufacture of liquor is carried on in large degree. And with steamers of several lines running in and out with freight from all lands it is not an easy matter to detect the smuggling which inevitably goes on. Liquor is shipped in in well disguised packages marked as goods of all sorts, and consigned frequently to reputable business houses. This has been ascertained several times when such packages have broken open on the wharves, in which cases the business houses to which the same have been consigned promptly deny any knowledge of the same. It may be acknowledged at once that there is a good deal of violation of the law in Hawaii, and that either from inefficiency of the officers, or their unwillingness, or both, enforcement falls far short of what it ought to be. It is also true that many of our so-called best citizens are not very much in favor of very straight en-

forcement. But when all is said it remains true that conditions are far in advance of what they were in the old days of the legalized traffic and the open saloon. Morally, socially, and industrially there are marked improvements. From many peddlers of loose talk one hears much about the miserable failure of prohibition in Hawaii, but when one talks with plantation managers, welfare workers, and school teachers who have been in the work for years one hears a different tale. A Director of one of the large steamship companies tells of the old days when at the gates of the piers on paydays for the longshoremen one saw crowds of women and children waiting in hope of getting something from the pay check before the husband or father reached the saloon across the street. Teachers tell of children coming well-fed and well-clothed from homes where formerly they came to be fed with free lunches provided by the school and supplied with books in the same manner. Plantation managers tell of far less trouble among laborers, especially on pay-days, and of better home conditions. One need not seek statistics as to savings bank accounts, building operations, etc., which may or may not be due either wholly or in part to prohibition, in order to find so much improvement in general conditions that are due to prohibition as to cause any honest man to take courage and carry on.

The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii has for six years past carried on an educational campaign among the growing children and young people.

The superintendent visits practically every school in the Territory at least once a year, giving scientific temperance talks to the pupils, and for five years we have carried on a prohibition oratorical contest among students of high schools which has resulted in some two hundred students or more studying every phase of the liquor question, and which arouses much interest in the various island sections where local contests are carried on, as well as in Honolulu where the final contest is conducted. We are also carrying on a campaign of educational work among the laborers on the plantations, especially among the Japanese. With the cordial co-operation of the Japanese leaders we have printed and distributed a good deal of temperance literature, and we have made much use of the film "Lest We Forget." One of our best known and respected Japanese ministers has recently held on one island some twenty-five or more meetings in a two-weeks campaign. What our Governor Wallace R. Farrington, said three years ago he would not hesitate to repeat today, to the effect that "if Hawaii were to vote today upon the prohibition question it would vote FOR prohibition with all its drastic regulations."

REPORT OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF IDAHO

By CHARLES HAFFKE, *Superintendent*

The Anti-Saloon League of Idaho practically ceased to function shortly after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, presumably on the theory that no further activity was necessary. The experience of the past seven years has demonstrated the fallacy of this idea, and brought the conclusion that it was but the gate through which the people might enter and find safety in prohibition.

Coming to Idaho in August, 1926, the work of reorganization was started and was continued to date. More than 14,000 miles have been travelled. As

much of this state is quite rugged and mountainous, the roads are frequently narrow, steep and hazardous. One hundred and thirty-three meetings were held wherever convenient in schools, colleges, churches, theatres, halls, etc., and in addition pupils in high schools, colleges and grade schools were addressed, and many Sunday schools were also reached. Addresses were made also to business men's organizations, farmers' gatherings, and women's leagues. Meetings were held Sundays and week days, excepting Saturdays, and the remotest regions were penetrated. More than fifty thousand people were present at the meetings, and in addition several thousand were reached at meetings in institutions of learning above indicated.

A friendly spirit of cooperation exists between this organization and the W. C. T. U., and several joint meetings have been held. Under the able and wise leadership of the Northern as well as the Southern divisions, the W. C. T. U. is doing a splendid work in Idaho.

The pastors of the respective churches of all denominations have given their earnest and hearty support and cooperation in this work and assisted in every way to make the League a real factor in this movement in this State and to put it on a real fighting basis.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, more generally known as the Mormon Church, has a large membership in the southern portion of the State and its officials manifested the kindest spirit of co-operation, opening their tabernacles, wards, and recreational halls for meetings and assisting in a very material way to make the work successful.

Everywhere the people manifested a genuine interest in prohibition, and there is a noticeable revival of thought along prohibition lines, and the real menace which is lurking in this tremendous wet propaganda. It is becoming apparent to them that it is again necessary to get into the battle line, and that there remains much to be done before the menace of liquorism is removed to an innocuous desuetude.

There is a noticeable increased activity in law enforcement throughout the State and many rather indifferent law enforcement officials have been compelled into activity by virtue of this changed public opinion. In several counties reputed to be as "wet as before prohibition," dry enforcement officials were elected by healthy majorities, defeating the wet and near-wet aspirants to such offices.

A friendly spirit of cooperation is being fostered between State, County, and Federal Prohibition forces. The thought was frequently expressed that because the Eighteenth Amendment was part of the Constitution of the United States, it was the sole duty and obligation of the national government to enforce it. At the meetings held it was pointed out that every state was under equal duty and obligation in this respect, and that this duty and obligation was joint, resting equally upon state and national governments, and that this duty and obligation could best be discharged by a proper and reasonable division of the work. This educational work is bearing fruit. Special mention should be made of the work of the Federal Bureau of Prohibition in this state, whose field forces are displaying a splendid and commendable loyalty and devotion in this work.

No attempt was made to change or modify any existing prohibition law

of the State at the last session of our State Legislature, and our splendid prohibition laws are in full force and effect. A recent opinion of our Supreme Court declares that the filing of an affidavit showing probable cause is an essential requisite prior to the issuance of a search warrant by any magistrate, and that the issuance of a warrant without same, will not admit evidence secured thereby at the trial of an accused. However, it was probably not the opinion of the said Court to declare a statute of the state unconstitutional and upset the long settled procedure in such cases without reference to such statute in its decision, and the opinion is freely expressed by able counsel, that the old rule of procedure based on the statute of probable cause is still the law in this state and in full force and effect.

The attitude of elected state officials was not ascertained prior to election for lack of time, but generally they are dry, although if judged by some appointments made, such appointing officials should properly be classified as "probably personally dry but politically wet." It is hoped at the next general election this type of public officials will be defeated, and recent public expressions of prominent politicians indicate that the voters will expect all appointees to reflect the attitude of the appointing official.

Our representatives at Washington are all dry, and our Senior Senator, Hon. W. E. Borah, is nationally known as a dry leader, and a presidential possibility.

The newspapers generally throughout the state have been of much assistance in publishing news of meetings and comments and portions of addresses made. While the editorial policy of some of the daily papers is apparently unfavorable to prohibition, yet they have published news items favorable to the advancement of prohibition.

ILLINOIS 1926-1927

By REV. GEO. B. SAFFORD, D.D., *Superintendent*

The Wet Referendum

In the November election the wets petitioned for and had placed on the ballot under the Public Policy Act of the State, the following referendum proposition:

"Should the Congress of the United States modify the federal act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States so that the same shall not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of beverages which are not in fact, intoxicating, as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states?"

The Anti-Saloon League together with other leading temperance and civic organizations pointed out that this was nothing more nor less than a trick referendum, devised by the wets to confuse and split up the dries and divert their attention from the main issue, viz.: to prevent the election of George Brennan to the United States Senate.

This claim was confirmed by literature issued by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, copies of which we possess, in which they claim that they were "instrumental in arranging for referendums in eight states."

Many good people found it difficult to follow the League's suggestions in this matter, believing that they should stand up and be counted, and if they

did so, the drys might win. We pointed out to them that being counted in the proposed referendum would really have no effect on their stand on the wet and dry question or in support of the Volstead Act, because the referendum submitted did not touch that subject. But they could not, or would not, think the matter through and were of the opinion that we were mistaken, and consequently voted "No" on the referendum when submitted.

However, the effect of the position of the League and the other reform forces, which understood the significance of the referendum, was so effective that only approximately half as many dry votes were cast against the referendum as were cast in behalf of dry candidates. Roughly speaking, there were about 500,000 who voted "No" on the wet referendum whereas there were approximately 1,000,000 in support of dry candidates.

The strategy of the League in this matter was such as to compel the wets to fight their own record in 1922, instead of fighting the drys in 1926. They were really not fighting the dry forces because only a portion of the drys took part in the referendum, whereas they had to equal or beat the record made in 1922 or else face the charge of a big reaction against their policy. The results show how wise this strategy was and leaves the wets trying to explain away the most damaging statistical results of this election.

In 1922 the wet referendum received 1,065,000 favorable votes in Illinois. In 1926, four years later, in spite of the increase in population, the wets received 224,369 fewer votes. In Chicago the figures are impressive and inspiring. In 1922, the wet referendum received 552,003 votes in Cook county, and in 1926, in spite of an increase of more than a quarter of a million in population, the wets received in the same area 452,041 votes. In both years the wets did their utmost to get out the whole vote because it was their scheme and their politics to do so, and then the results showed 100,000 fewer votes in Cook county in 1926 than in 1922.

Election of United States Senator and Congressmen

In the Primary election held April 13th, 1926, Col. Frank L. Smith was the regular Republican nominee for the United States Senate and George Brennan, Democratic boss, and outstanding wet leader, was nominated by the wets as their candidate. Mr. Brennan carried on an intensive campaign throughout the state, making modification of the Volstead law the chief plank in his platform. Frank L. Smith, former member of congress, and dry, despite the attitude of the leaders of his party, in Chicago, and Cook county, came out with an unequivocal statement for the enforcement of the Volstead law and the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment. Although he had the united opposition of the big Chicago wet newspapers, Col. Smith defeated Mr. Brennan by 71,363 votes, and this in spite of the fact that an Independent Republican candidate for the United States Senate was put in the field in the person of Hugh McGill, a former State Senator, and nothing was left undone by the political tricksters and the wet newspapers, to split the Republican vote between Smith and McGill in a desperate effort to elect Brennan.

In Brennan's defeat, the Anti-Saloon League forces dealt the lawless, nullification liquor forces of Illinois and the nation one of the hardest blows they have received since they began an organized, nation-wide conspiracy with

their beer and wine program, to break down the laws of the various states and nullify the Constitution of the nation.

The seventeen dry Congressmen of Illinois were re-elected with a possible gain of an additional dry member.

The two Congressmen-at-Large, Rathbone and Yates, were elected by great majorities over their wet opponents, Wise and Karch.

Resume of Wet and Dry Contest in the 55th General Assembly

The liquor interests introduced three resolutions and five bills in the Fifty-fifth General Assembly. Among them was one to prevent all entry and search without a search-warrant; one providing against double jeopardy, going to the point of precluding prosecution in a state court for offenses not only under the Prohibition law, but under the criminal code generally, where the same act is an offense against both jurisdictions. Even where there had been an acquittal in the Federal court, this measure provided that the putting of a person in jeopardy in the federal court should be a complete bar to any proceeding for the same act in a state court. The liquor interests also introduced what was known as the Weber-O'Grady bill to repeal the Illinois Prohibition Act and other enforcement laws of the state (a referendum was attached to this measure to make it as easy as possible of passage); a resolution memorializing Congress to call a Constitutional convention for the purpose of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment; a resolution to investigate the Anti-Saloon League; and a resolution petitioning Congress to amend the Volstead law to provide beverages with 2.75 per cent alcoholic content.

The Search and Seizure bill above referred to, was defeated in Committee, and the so-called Double Jeopardy bill was tabled on roll call by its sponsor when he saw defeat was certain. The resolution memorializing Congress to call a Constitutional Convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment was passed in the House by a vote of 74 to 68, but was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 32 to 15. The Weber-O'Grady bill to repeal the Prohibition laws was passed in the House by a vote of 79 to 64, but was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 17. The resolution petitioning for 2.75 per cent liquors did not come to a vote in either house.

In addition to the Weber-O'Grady bill to repeal Prohibition enforcement laws, two other repealing measures were introduced in the Senate, but were never permitted to come to a vote.

The result was that no wet or dry legislation was passed by the Fifty-fifth General Assembly.

IOWA

By S. P. McNAUGHT, *Superintendent*

During the year from August 1, 1926, to August 1, 1927, the Iowa Anti-Saloon League placed special emphasis on its educational program. We have used three moving picture films, and much of the time two debate teams, along with a new production in the form of the mock trial entitled "Who Killed Wright?"

The men who had charge of these programs also spoke in many of our high schools and colleges and secured information concerning conditions in

the communities in which they worked, thus keeping the office in touch with the general situation throughout the state.

Our school heads are, almost without exception, friendly, and are not only willing but anxious to co-operate in any program that will help in the advancement of the temperance cause.

Our League force spoke during the year to 120,492 people, reaching 25,867 high school and college students. Our office sent out on an average of forty-two pieces of first-class mail every working hour during the year, furnished the daily papers of the state with a weekly news letter, mailed to all our constituents the Iowa edition of the American Issue each month, and appeared before many of the prominent clubs of the state during the year as well as the annual meetings of the various church denominations.

Another strong feature of our educational program is our State Fair Exhibit which reached thousands of people seldom reached with our message in any other way. For this exhibit we have the space donated to us by the State Fair authorities. We use a 20x40 tent in which we are able to seat more than 100 people, to whom we show our motion picture films, repeating the performance numerous times each day. In front of this tent we have a 20x20 latticed booth in which we have located our exhibits. We serve free ice water to thousands of people every day. This year the Frigidaire people have agreed to furnish a Frigidaire system sufficient to provide all the cold water needed. We will also have an old-fashioned washwoman mechanically constructed, along with a modern washing machine, showing conditions before and after prohibition; a pauper's coffin with a statement to the effect that since prohibition these coffins are seldom needed, a fully equipped aeroplane named "The Spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment," bearing the placard, "This spirit will carry the gospel of temperance around the world." We will use numerous posters, and in addition to the free cold drink, we will give each visitor a combination souvenir which can be used as a megaphone, a fan, or a hat for the children. This has the League's name in large letters with appropriate slogans in addition. This is the fourth year we have had a booth at this location, using an entirely different exhibit each year.

Iowa elected as usual a bone-dry legislature last fall which readily strengthened certain weak points that had been discovered in our prohibition statutes.

There is a growing sentiment in favor of strict law enforcement. We have noticed a marked change in the attitude of many business men along this line. This not only has a wholesome effect upon the peace officers, but has made it easier to secure convictions by jury in our courts.

In the face of libelous reports broadcast by the wets to the effect that prohibition is failing, our people, knowing better, have refused to heed them, thus breaking down to a great extent the influence of the wet press, and stimulating in a large way the support of the dry press which strongly predominates in our state. Our capital city, Des Moines, can boast of two strong outstanding daily papers, whose editorials consistently advocate respect for and obedience to the law. This can also be said of the papers in many of our other cities.

Our organization plan embodies a key-man for each county, specially

picked, and used almost wholly in a confidential way, as a source of information. Few of these keymen furnish information direct, but are able to put us in touch with sources that are reliable. In this way we get most of our information, not only concerning liquor law violations, but also during campaign time as to the attitude and standing of candidates. This information is then disseminated through a committee of five secured from each church in the county. This gives us as thorough and representative a group of men and women in every section of the state as can be found anywhere. Without some such organization, effective work such as mentioned above is almost impossible.

Yet, in spite of everything, the liquor interests are continually trying to break down public sentiment and to push into certain sections of the state where they feel their prospects are most hopeful, with a program which has for its purpose the undercutting of the whole prohibition structure. They can succeed with this only where there is a trend of apathy among the people.

KENTUCKY

By A. C. GRAHAM, *Superintendent*

Kentucky, the Blue Grass state, is still famous for beautiful women and fleet horses, but not now for her famous stills. The "Old Kentucky Home" at Bardstown, Nelson County, in which county twenty-seven distilleries did a thriving business in the olden days, is now a state park dedicated to the memory of Stephen Collins Foster, author of the world-famous song "My Old Kentucky Home." The sun still shines as brightly as ever in that hallowed spot but the moonshine is gone from "The Old Kentucky Home."

With more than half the liquor of the nation in her bonded warehouses, Kentucky was the third state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

By a vote of 28 to 5 in the state senate and 80 to 11 in the house, a prohibition amendment to the state constitution was submitted to the voters in 1918 and adopted by the people in 1919 by a majority of 10,717. In 1922 the general assembly, by a vote of 28 to 4 in the Senate and 77 to 12 in the House, passed the state prohibition law, which imposes a fine of \$500 and six months in jail for first offenders and one to five years in penitentiary for second and subsequent offenders. The court is also authorized to require a peace bond of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 for 12 months in cases of first offenders. The law also authorized the confiscation by the commonwealth of all paraphernalia and real estate used illegally in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

Any peace officer making an arrest for violation of the state law shall receive upon conviction of defendant a fee of \$5.00 to be taxed as costs. Any person furnishing information resulting in the arrest and conviction of any defendant shall receive a reward of \$50 to be allowed, by the fiscal court of the county, to be paid out of the county funds.

Kentucky still has a few moist places that are being drained and improved. District and county officers are gradually assuming more and more responsibility for liquor law enforcement. Federal officers and Federal courts of Kentucky are leading the nation in their records of liquor cases handled.

The daily and weekly press is generally friendly to enforcement. The denominational papers are exceptionally helpful.

The Board of Trustees and Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky are high class Christian citizens chosen from the various denominations and political parties who place the cause of sobriety, morality and Christian citizenship above partisan politics. The officers, field and office forces are diligent, efficient, and work in perfect harmony to carry out the League's aggressive program of education, publicity, legislation and organization.

The Kentucky League is justly proud of its achievements in recent years and of the confidence, fellowship and cooperation it receives from pastors, church officers and leading citizens. Public sentiment in Kentucky is becoming more and more stabilized in support of Prohibition and law enforcement. Scarcely will a candidate for any office anywhere in the state openly declare for modification or repeal of prohibition laws. Consequently a better class of officers is being obtained.

The picture, however, is not all sunshine and golden glow. There is still, moonshine, home brew, and bootleggers in our state.

The enemy is organized and active behind the screen, cunningly devising schemes to violate and discredit the law, and every organization and officer striving to develop a higher standard of Christian citizenship.

LOUISIANA

By REV. O. L. JONES, *Superintendent*

Activities on the part of Prohibition Officials

Since Jan. 1, 1927, more than 800 raids have been made within the city limits of New Orleans, and approximately the same number in the rest of the state.

These raids resulted in the arrest of 1,500 persons, the seizure of 5,898 gallons of distilled liquor; 11,155 gallons of malt liquor; 9,491 gallons of wine and 107,061 gallons of mash.

During the same period sixty automobiles were seized, and the most of these were sold, or are being used by the Prohibition office. Four boats loaded with booze were seized by Federal agents, and about twenty were seized by Coast Guard units.

The seizure of large distilleries and storage places where large amounts of liquor were taken has forced the bootleggers and rum-runners, who once operated on a large scale, to resort to the operation of small places, under the name of some other person, or under an assumed name.

With twenty of the biggest liquor operators indicted on charges of conspiracy and bribery in the Eastern district of Louisiana in May and June of this year, and about the same number in the western district, the back-bone of the illicit liquor industry in Louisiana has been, if not broken, severely wrenched.

The indictments returned followed one year of careful painstaking effort of the Prohibition administrator, and some of his most trusted men, and their labors were ultimately rewarded by having practically all of the wealthiest

and most persistent violators, from Shreveport South to the Gulf of Mexico, fall into the hands of the law, with charges against each of them so serious that in almost every case a penitentiary sentence seems inevitable.

In addition to these important cases, hundreds of cases of a routine nature have been made thruout the State of Louisiana. The clearest indication of the success of the efforts put forth by the forces of Law and Order, is that while last year stills were often found in residences and out-houses, today, in almost every instance, the unlawful manufacturing plant is found far back in the swamps. One year ago the manufacturing of liquor was open and notorious—now fear of the enforcement officer has made the moonshiner hunt the almost inaccessible back in the marshes for the purpose of carrying on his nefarious activities.

The Louisiana Anti-Saloon League has been actively engaged in creating sentiment in favor of enforcing ALL laws, especially the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And it is safe to say that sentiment in favor of Law and Order has increased greatly, in this state, during the last twelve months.

During the year, from August 1, 1926 to Aug. 1, 1927, the Superintendent of the Louisiana Anti-Saloon League has traveled, while in discharge of his duty, more than 35,000 miles; delivered 156 addresses, and held hundreds of personal interviews. He has spent most of the time in the field.

In the personal interviews I have had with business men, I have had them say to me, almost without exception, "I am thoroughly convinced that our continued prosperity is largely due to prohibition."

Practically the only draw-back, or hindrance to our work has been the lack of funds. Flood conditions crippled our finances sorely. Since the overflow of the river it has been almost impossible to raise enough money to pay overhead expenses. This financial stringency will prevail until the farmers can come back—perhaps in 1928, as we get our support largely from small towns and rural districts.

There has been the heartiest possible cooperation between our organization and that of the Prohibition Administrator for this district, the Hon. O. D. Jackson.

MAINE

By EDWARD H. EMERY, *Superintendent*

Conditions of sobriety and law observance are incomparably better today than in the well remembered days when licensed territory surrounded prohibition Maine, when the liquor traffic solicited trade through the U. S. mails in practically every home, and when efforts of state authorities to check easy transportation and delivery into and within the state were severely handicapped by federal interstate commerce regulations.

The statement is sometimes heard, even in Maine, that the same old conditions of drunkenness and law defiance prevail, but you can look the maker of the statement squarely in the eye and be convinced that he knows he is lying and that a wet wish is father to his thought.

A comparison of the police court records of today with those of twenty-five

years ago in every city and large town in the state yields unmistakable proof of a surprising reduction in arrests for drunkenness. The homes for confirmed drunkards and the various cures for inebriates that used to be found in Maine in the old nullification days are gone—literally out of business.

In politics the wet policy has lost its former power. No candidate of any party for any political office, whether local, state or national, proposes any other than a dry platform. After seventy-five years of continuous prohibition, Maine is not unanimously dry, but so predominantly dry that no political aspirant of any political party dares suggest a departure from the policy which after all these years is proving so beneficial to the best interests of the state.

It is evident to public men and women who know the state that the social temptations to indulge in alcoholic stimulants are far less than formerly. The report from certain sections of the country that young people, especially students, are yielding to appetite and preparing a generation of drunkards, is absolutely untrue of the young people of the schools and colleges of Maine.

Cooperation in law enforcement has greatly improved in recent years. In the days prior to federal prohibition the local enforcement officers, police authorities of cities and towns were accustomed to "pass the buck" to county officials for the enforcement of the prohibition laws. At the present time the cooperation of all enforcement groups, federal, state, and local, makes vastly more effective the apprehension of smugglers of liquor across the Canadian border and along the 2,500 miles of sea coast. The same cooperation between the different groups makes the handling of the cheap illicit manufacture and bootlegging effective.

It is but fair to say that conditions of sobriety and law observance are better today than ever before in the history of the state.

MARYLAND

By G. W. CRABBE, *Superintendent*

Maryland is known for its conservatism. As a state it never has been quick to depart from the old ways. When the rest of the Nation was seized with agitation over the initiative and referendum this state did not become excited. It never has passed any initiative law and only has a very limited referendum provision. This attitude so manifested goes through to moral reform movements.

In Maryland, for many years, advocates of prohibition worked under the State Temperance Alliance and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When the Anti-Saloon League was formed in this state, the Temperance Alliance merged with it and, generally speaking, the movement for sobriety has been carried on by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League. It has been an inch by inch progress—community by community, county by county, outlawing the saloon. Maryland has no state-wide prohibition code, though every unit in the state has some kind of law to deal with the evils of the liquor traffic. In some places it is a local prohibition law and other places a law against selling liquor without a license.

The present Governor of Maryland has discouraged enforcement of any kind of law prohibiting the liquor traffic. He has maintained his power by un-

scrupulous political methods in the distribution of patronage and vast sums of the people's money. At the recent election in the city of Baltimore he insisted on naming his party's candidate for mayor. The Governor practically took personal charge of the campaign, threw his henchmen into the fight, stumped the city himself, and suffered one of the most humiliating defeats that has come to a political leader in Maryland. Governor Ritchie finds his influence is certainly but surely slipping.

There is every indication of a general upheaval against political bosses throughout the state. This is an indication of the certain progress of the sentiment against the outlawed liquor traffic. This was shown at the recent session of the Legislature when the dry forces defeated every attempt of the outlawed liquor traffic to pass resolutions, protests or bills that would in any way benefit them, while, on the other hand, four measures were enacted strengthening local option laws.

At the head of the Federal Prohibition department is Col. J. F. J. Herbert. Col. Herbert is a man of ability, action and integrity. He has surrounded himself with high grade men and is going about the law enforcement work in such a business like manner that he is commanding the respect of all thinking people. He is demonstrating that local political bosses cannot make good on their pledge to protect the lawless element. There is consternation in the camp of the enemy in Maryland and a growing feeling of security on the part of those who believe in law and order. Every line of business enterprise is a testimonial of better conditions under prohibition. The recent attacks on the Anti-Saloon League shows an abandonment, to a certain extent, at least, of the attack on prohibition as a policy. The wet press, in the so-called exposé, has, unintentionally, carried to the people of Maryland evidences of the worth and efforts of the Anti-Saloon League that we were not able to get to the people in any other way. We speak with assurance when we say that there will be no backward step in Maryland and friends of good government will "see this thing through"

MICHIGAN

By R. N. HOLSAPLE, *Superintendent*

Michigan was the second state in the Union to be organized in the Anti-Saloon League movement.

In 1889 the Legislature enacted a County Local Option law under which Counties were given the privilege of voting for or against the sale of intoxicating liquor within their boundaries. Van Buren County immediately voted dry and for a good many years was the only dry county in the State.

In 1907, Local Option campaigns began to be conducted in other counties and for nine years the campaign was conducted vigorously throughout the state until a majority of the counties had voted to outlaw the liquor traffic.

In 1916, the question of state-wide prohibition was voted upon and carried, the state entering the dry column May 1st, 1918.

In 1919 a beer amendment to the constitution was submitted by the opponents of prohibition and defeated by over 207,000 majority.

The state of Michigan furnishes one of the most difficult problems for the

enforcement of the National Prohibition Law. It is nearly surrounded by water, and a large portion of its territory is on the International boundary between the United States and Canada. With the limited number of men assigned to Michigan by the prohibition department, it is impossible to do the general work of enforcing the National Prohibition law and at the same time effectively suppress the importation of large quantities of liquor into the state from Canada. The Detroit river can be crossed in a few minutes and considerable liquor is being shipped across.

Added to this handicap, is the fact that Detroit has a large foreign population, much of which is entirely unfriendly to prohibition and out of sympathy with its enforcement. In spite of this, however, the Detroit police department, the Michigan State police and the Federal Prohibition department are securing better results in the enforcement of prohibition than might be expected. The number of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Detroit, as shown by the figures taken from the police records, have decreased from 19.2 per thousand of population in 1915 to 12.2 per thousand in 1926.

The city has made a marvelous growth and development both as to population and wealth during the prohibition years and while it need not be claimed that all of this improvement is due to prohibition, it is undoubtedly true that a very large part of it, particularly with regard to the increase in savings deposits, is accounted for by the fact that the class of people who make up the bulk of the savings bank depositors are not now spending their money for liquor.

The Anti-Saloon League of Michigan has been a prominent factor in the campaign for better enforcement of the laws and will continue operation along this line, but at present it is giving special attention to a great educational program along the line of Anti-Alcohol education and scientific temperance. It is believed that the only permanent solution of prohibition lies in education. Laws must be enforced, officers sympathetic to the plans and purposes of the prohibition law must be elected, but in the last analysis, the mental processes of the people must be directed along proper lines. It will be an eternal fight with progress made all too slowly, if at all, unless a generation can be brought up to know the truth about the alcoholic poison and knowing that truth, refrain from its use. With rich loafers, society leaders, prominent business people, politicians and others drinking liquor and boasting of their ability to get it in violation of the law, it must be realized that our chief hope lies with the young. Accordingly a campaign of lectures, moving pictures and public exhibitions and demonstrations will be undertaken in the various cities and schools of the state.

We are not discouraged with the present situation. Admitting all the failures to enforce prohibition as well as the persistent violation of the law on the part of many people, prohibition in Michigan and throughout the country stands out today as the most signal success and beneficent blessing of any policy of government ever adopted by any people. Our task, however, is not behind us but ahead, and only the faint-hearted will fail or refuse to assign themselves to the complete fulfillment of that task regardless of the number of years required.

MISSISSIPPI

By REV. T. J. BAILEY, D.D., *Superintendent*

Prior to January 1, 1909, Mississippi was under a local option law adopted in 1886. As the result of the operation of this law, 69 of the 77 counties in the state had adopted prohibition before the state-wide law was enacted, leaving only about 10 per cent of the state's entire area to be changed from the license to the no-license column when the prohibition law went into effect.

The prohibition laws of Mississippi have been improved by every legislature since the local option law was passed in 1886. This legislation has been sustained by a healthy public sentiment. There have been no reactions.

The legislature of 1918 had the distinction of putting on the statute books of Mississippi a bone-dry law. No whisky for any purpose whatever can be shipped into the state, and "no person can have, control or possess any whisky" whatever.

The usual exceptions of wine for sacramental purposes and grain or pure alcohol for medicinal and mechanical purposes are made. The penalty for buying or possessing whisky is not less than \$100, or thirty days in county jail, or both; and making or distilling any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than three years. This law provides also that no property rights inhere in liquors used in violation of this law, nor in any fixtures, furniture, vehicle, conveyance, boats or vessels when kept or used for the purposes of violating any laws of this state.

Mississippi has the honor of being the first state in the Union to ratify the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The resolution providing for the ratification was adopted on January 8, 1918, by a vote of 23 to 5 in the Senate and 93 to 3 in the House.

On Monday, March 7, 1921, the Supreme Court of Mississippi, sitting *en banc* handed down a decision in the case of Merriwether vs. the State, in favor of the state. The contention of Merriwether was that federal anti-liquor legislation had nullified the dry laws of Mississippi. This adds another proof that Mississippi Anti-Liquor laws are almost invulnerable. They have stood many tests in the courts, both state and national, with the invariable result that they are held to be constitutional.

The legislature of 1922 strengthened the prohibition laws, providing that any person convicted of having in his possession more than one quart of whisky or any other intoxicating drink shall be sentenced to serve not less than thirty days nor more than six months in jail, both penalties being in addition to the money fine fixed by the old law. This bill further provides that "no justice of the peace or judge shall have authority to suspend said jail sentences."

A later legislature enacted a measure making it a felony to own, control or possess a still or parts thereof, the penalty being a fine of \$300 or imprisonment up to three years, or both fine and imprisonment. Another measure provides that no residence or home or building or room or premises of residence shall be searched without a warrant; but any cart, buggy, wagon, automobile, motor truck, water or air craft, or any other vehicle believed to be used in carrying liquor in violation of law, may be searched without warrant.

The most trustworthy statistics and consensus of opinion agree that the amount of liquors now being used for beverage purposes is being gradually but surely reduced. This view is supported by the facts that drinking men are very rarely seen on our streets, or highways, or in public places, or at gatherings; and that the county and municipal records show a very decided falling off in cases of drunkenness. Contrary to this view the liquor propagandist is insistent that there is more liquor used than before prohibition. This declaration is so nonsensical that it is scarcely worthy of notice.

Liquor drinking is manifestly tapering down; our people are becoming more interested in law-observance and law-enforcement; the courts are securing more convictions and fixing heavier penalties; and conditions generally are improving in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

One very wholesome and helpful fact is that very few pardons for violations of the prohibition law are being granted by our governor. There were only four for the entire year of 1926, and two of these lacked just one day each of serving out their full sentences; and in 1927 about the same proportion is being maintained.

Mississippi has never been so prosperous as today. Evidences of this prosperity are seen on every hand, in the home, in the school, in the church, in society and in all business enterprises.

MONTANA

By REV. W. L. WADE, *Superintendent*

At the general election Nov. 2, 1926, the citizens of Montana, by their vote, repealed the state prohibition laws except that section which forbids the unlawful sale of intoxicants to minors. The vote cast, as reported by the state canvassing board, was: For repeal, 83,231; Against repeal, 72,982; Total registered voters 227,098. Thus it will be seen that almost one-third of the registered vote was not cast on this proposition and it is generally conceded that the repeal advocates or wets polled practically their entire strength. At this same election both dry congressmen were elected over wet opponents.

We believe that a substantial majority of Montana's citizens believe in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal constitution and in the state of Montana doing its part toward its honest enforcement. Definite plans are under way for the submission of a Bone Dry law to the voters to be voted on by them in Nov., 1928, and we confidently expect this measure will be adopted.

The causes for the repeal of the state prohibition law were undoubtedly First, over confidence and consequently lack of funds and lack of working organization on the part of the drys. Second, the influence of the wet press, and circulation of vast quantities of false, wet propaganda, especially that dealing with taxation. Since the repeal of the state prohibition laws, drinking and drunkenness is much more open than before, dealers in illicit liquors have multiplied, but customers or users of intoxicants have not apparently increased, indicating that eight years has been sufficient to break the alcoholic habit for most folks.

The Federal Prohibition Department for the Nineteenth district has been

badly demoralized for several months, but is again getting under way with, we believe, the driest and most competent personnel in its history.

During the past year the Montana Anti-Saloon League has paid special attention to Temperance Education. In addition to our regular program of sermons, lectures and moving pictures, we have held two state conventions, with especially high class programs.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union joined in the work of putting a scientific temperance lecturer in the public schools of the state. The Hon. W. D. Bayley, of Manitoba, Canada, was engaged for this work. He visited seventy-eight cities and towns, and spoke in one hundred and eighteen schools to more than twenty thousand students. Without exception Mr. Bayley's work was most highly commended by the school authorities.

NEBRASKA

By F. A. HIGH, *Superintendent*

The State Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment was voted upon at the general election November 7th, 1916. It carried by a majority of 29,442 and became effective May 1st, 1917.

During the 1917 session of the legislature a very comprehensive enforcement code was adopted. Additions have been made to this law from time to time, making it one of the best and most drastic Prohibition laws in America. By legislative enactment the Governor of the State is made especially responsible for the enforcement of the Prohibition law. He is given the right to create any kind of machinery necessary for effective enforcement; his only restriction being, he must keep the expenses of the department within the appropriations made by the legislature.

Sentiment Strong for Prohibition

That sentiment for Prohibition is strong in Nebraska is attested among other things by the following facts:

1. No one has been elected Governor of the State since the adoption of prohibition who has not declared himself strongly for that law.
2. All other peace officers elected to State offices have been pronouncedly dry.
3. An increasingly large per cent of local candidates elected to office have been dry.
4. Every legislature since the adoption of Prohibition has been overwhelmingly dry and it has never refused to make an adequate appropriation for law enforcement.

Prohibition a Success

The facts above enumerated go to show that the people of Nebraska are not only satisfied with Prohibition, but that it is a success. For further evidences of the success of Prohibition attention is called to the following facts:

1. A larger percentage of convictions and heavier penalties.
2. More activity and better efficiency on the part of local peace officers.
3. A decidedly increasing public sentiment for better law observance and better law enforcement.

4. A decrease in the flaunting of the law by the so-called "social elite."
The following account well illustrates the true situation in this State:

"There was recently held the 50th anniversary of the organization of one of the counties in the Central Western part of the State. This county borders on the range section. The town in which the celebration was held, the county seat, has a population of a little over 2,500. Although it is the largest county in the state, territorially, it has a population of less than 30,000.

"It is estimated that there were fully 15,000 people in attendance at the celebration. The program partook somewhat of the wild west nature. During the whole celebration, which ran late into the night, there was not a single person seen on the streets or elsewhere, who was under the influence of intoxicating liquor and there was not a single arrest made for intoxication, disorderly conduct or for any other cause. Such a record as this would have been impossible in the old saloon days."

TEMPERANCE CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

By ERNEST L. CONVERSE, *Superintendent N. H. Anti-Saloon League*

New Hampshire is just losing a temperance leader who has held for a decade a strategic position in the movement in this state. Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis introduced a bill for state-wide prohibition in the State legislature in 1915. It failed of passage, but when introduced again in 1917 by the same man, it was passed. Major credit for its passage belongs to Mr. Lewis, although he had a group of able and devoted helpers.

Mr. Lewis was then made the first State Commissioner of Law Enforcement to carry out the provisions of the bill. Later he became the Federal Director of Prohibition for the state. In January, 1927, he was promoted to be Assistant Federal Administrator for the New England district. So New Hampshire loses him, but the service does not lose his ability and consecration.

Mr. Lewis was a pastor and a lifelong and active prohibitionist. For about ten years he was president of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League.

To Mr. Lewis and to Rev. J. H. Robbins more than to any other two men, New Hampshire owes its relatively fine position in prohibition enforcement. Mr. Robbins was for 22½ years up to 1924, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League. He was generally respected for his ability and his devotion.

In New Hampshire, prohibition has a standing far more favorable than in many parts of the country. This is indicated by events in connection with a farewell banquet recently given to Rev. J. S. Lewis. It was a banquet to a prohibition enforcement officer. Among those present and speaking were the Governor of the State, one of the two Congressmen, the Judge of the Federal Court for this District, the U. S. District Attorney, the most prominent candidate for the governorship at the next election, an ex-Judge of the State Supreme Court, the police chiefs from the two largest cities, and others. Several other police chiefs, county solicitors, and sheriffs were present, as well as the Secretary of State, and other influential people.

The state prohibition law is reasonably complete. The principal need now is a provision to penalize the purchaser as well as the seller, so as to deal with bootleggers who are sly and on whom it is difficult to prove a sale. A bill making this provision has been passed by the lower house in the State Legislature with a large majority at the last two sessions. That body is large

and representative of the popular will. The State Senate is a very small body, and by manipulating things there, the enemies of prohibition have blocked the passage of the bill.

The Federal and State Courts are functioning very well here. Some of the municipal courts are doing well and some not so well.

Perhaps our chief weakness is that some local communities are not giving enough attention to enforcement. They are expecting the state and federal departments to do all this type of work.

Also, there has been a disposition on the part of some of the temperance elements to cease their efforts, feeling that now we have the law, it is the business of the government to secure its enforcement. They do not realize the determination or the resources of the opposition.

Arrests for drunkenness in the eight former "license" cities during the last year before state prohibition totaled over 8,000. In no year since has the number reached 4,000. This is in spite of the testimony of police officials that now men are arrested simply for being drunk, which was not the method followed in the old days. 1920 was the low year, in drunkenness, arrests being only a little over 1,300 for that year in the eight former license cities. From 1920 there was an increase each year until 1924 and 1925 when the totals were between 3,600 and 3,700. The year 1926 shows a decided decrease again to less than 3,200.

Before prohibition, commitments to houses of correction in the State for drunkenness were running from 1,550 to 1,750 per year. The largest number since prohibition was 943, and the smallest 66. Before prohibition from 40 to 50 were living in almshouses in the State, with the cause of their being there being given as intemperance. Since prohibition the largest year showed 22. One year there were none. The year 1925 showed two and 1926 gave only one.

ENFORCEMENT CONDITIONS IN NEW JERSEY

By REV M. S. POULSON, *Superintendent*

The State of New Jersey has the reputation of being one of the wettest of the United States. It has earned its reputation by electing three governors and two United States Senators who have been outspokenly wet, especially one Edward I. Edwards, who, as a candidate for the Governorship repeatedly declared that, if elected Governor, he would do all he could to prevent prohibition being enforced in New Jersey, and also that he would "Make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic Ocean." This man, after serving three years as Governor, was later elected to the United States Senate where, in the same loud fashion, he has "frothed at the mouth" whenever prohibition has been mentioned.

In contrast with the election of these men, New Jersey for eight years has elected to its legislature dry candidates from the great majority of its counties. This majority in the legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, three years after it had refused to join the other 45 states which promptly did ratify; and, incidentally, it may be noted that of the three states that originally refused to ratify, New Jersey is the only one which since has ratified. These dry legislatures also passed a very complete and effective state law enforce-

ment code based on the National Volstead Act. This has now stood on the statute book five years and the wets have not been able to change so much as a line of it. County by county, eighteen of the twenty-one counties in the State have several times given a majority for candidates standing on the dry side.

The difficulty in New Jersey arises when a candidate is to be elected by a state-wide vote, such as elects the Governor and the United States Senators. Then the county of Hudson, across the river from down-town New York, containing such cities as Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken and Bayonne, where the population is from eighty to eighty-five per cent foreign, and where the Democratic political machine is probably the most effective one in the country, rolls up majorities on the wet side which overcome the dry majorities of the rest of the state. In the last election for Governor, for instance, outside of Hudson county there was a 68,000 majority for the dry candidate, and still the huge wet majority in Hudson county elected their candidate by 43,000. If Hudson County could be pried loose from New Jersey, towed across the river and attached to down-town New York where it logically belongs, New Jersey would be known as one of the dry states of the Union.

While in the large cities and in a few of the counties where, in spots, the foreign element predominates, there is gross and open violation of the law, in most of the State conditions are fairly good and hundreds of places where the local hotels or saloons used to be and their victims used to be seen reeling through the streets or lying about drunk on a Saturday night, it is now a rare sight to see anyone showing signs of intoxication. In the majority of cities in the State one may go weeks without even seeing a drunken man, where they used to confront one at almost every turn.

The "Padlock" procedure in the Federal Court has closed and padlocked hundreds of saloons, and while a certain proportion of these padlocked resume business in some other near-by store or house, it is becoming increasingly difficult for a person not known to get a drink in these places. In some of the counties the County Courts are giving more severe penalties for those discovered violating the State Prohibition law than are given by the Federal Judges for the violators of the National law. In the matter of padlocks, the Federal District of New Jersey has the best record of any district in the United States, save one.

The Republican is the majority party in New Jersey and the large majority of the Republican party is dry. Unfortunately many of its so-called leaders have refused to support their dry candidates regularly nominated in the primary elections. In our large cities these Republicans have very boldly worked for the election of a wet Democrat in preference to a dry Republican, thus helping to defeat their own candidate rather than to have the dry side triumph.

Sentiment in the state is steadily swinging to the dry side, and it is being more and more clearly realized that it is worse than foolish to vote for a wet candidate who promises what he cannot fulfill, when he says that if elected he will do something to bring back beer and wine. The people begin to realize that the National law will stand supreme and unchangeable unless the majority of the states should send wet representatives to Congress; and since for five consecutive Congresses each one has been drier than the one before,

they now see little hope of any change in the National law. New Jersey can elect a dry Governor whenever the large majority of the Christian citizens will go to the polls and vote in anything like the proportion that the wet voters of Hudson county vote for their wet candidates. There 90% of the registered votes are cast whereas in the dry parts of the state often less than 50% vote.

Deputy National Prohibition Commissioner Jones recently spent six weeks as Acting State Prohibition Administrator in New Jersey. On leaving he said that he found New Jersey was not anything like as wet as he had expected; that it was really no more wet than other states he was familiar with, and that in the six weeks he had been in Newark he had not seen a single drunken man in the city. Many other observers find conditions steadily growing better in the state, and express surprise that under the adverse conditions arising from the wet Governors and the wet judges and prosecutors appointed by such Governors, so much progress has been made.

NEW YORK

By ARTHUR J. DAVIS, *Superintendent*

The State of New York is probably the center of the organized rebellion against prohibition. By the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Act in 1923 the State has been left without any enforcement machinery, with the result that a limited number of federal officials must bear the burden of enforcing the prohibition law.

In New York City there is a tremendous population of foreign-speaking people who, for the most part, have not as yet been educated to see the value of prohibition. Added to this is the marked tendency of politicians in both the major political parties to cater to the liquor vote. The Democratic party under the leadership of Governor Al Smith is openly committed to the liberalization of the Volstead law, and has persistently opposed the enactment of state enforcement legislation. Until 1926 there was a moderate tendency on the part of the Republican party to favor the drys which are so largely centered in the upstate counties which return large Republican majorities.

In addition to all this, every large daily newspaper in New York City, together with many of the newspapers in the larger cities upstate are opposed to prohibition. Taking all this into account, the Anti-Saloon League of New York has seen the great need of an educational campaign that would reach masses of the voters who have never understood the arguments for prohibition and before whom the facts have not yet been placed.

The campaign for this purpose, inaugurated by the League, is the most comprehensive one which has ever been undertaken by the Anti-Saloon League of the state. It involves constructive efforts to revive the teaching of the effect of alcohol on the human system in our public schools; the enlistment of interest on the part of students in our colleges and universities; the revival of prohibition activity in our churches and Sunday schools; work among our foreign speaking populations; the larger use of the radio and motion pictures, as well as the general circulation of literature designed to reach the masses with facts and arguments about prohibition.

As a means of making this campaign more effective, the League is working out a system of organization reaching into the counties and communities with the ultimate purpose of having local representation in each community.

There are many evidences that both the clergy and laity are deeply appreciative of this constructive effort on the part of the League, with the result that churches which have been closed are now opening to League speakers and many men and women of affairs are increasing their subscriptions to the work of the organization.

In the campaign in 1926 the prohibition forces of the state, working under the name of the Independent Republican Committee, organized a movement to defeat United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for re-election. Senator Wadsworth has been a leader of the wet forces in the U. S. Senate, and, throughout his campaign for re-election, advocated the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcing statutes. The Independent Republican Committee induced former State Senator Franklin W. Cristman to run as the nominee of the Independent Republican party against Senator Wadsworth. A campaign was organized, with S. E. Nicholson, Associate State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, as chairman and campaign manager for the candidate. In the November election Senator Cristman received upwards of 231,000 votes, a number sufficient to defeat Senator Wadsworth. This result has brought encouragement to the prohibition forces and a real sense of defeat to the liquor interests, inasmuch as Senator Wadsworth was looked upon as an outstanding wet leader, both in the State and in the United States Senate.

The situation in the State of New York is by no means impossible. In the election of 1926 upwards of 780,000 registered voters failed to go to the polls, while it is a well known fact that tens of thousands of others did not even register because of their disgust at the tendency on the part of political leaders to commit the two leading political parties to the wet issue. It is most significant that in the twelve wettest counties of the state, which include the five counties of New York City and the Counties in which Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany are situated, only 12 per cent of the registered vote last year was uncast, while in the other fifty counties which are largely dry, 35 per cent of the registered vote did not appear at the polls.

It may be safely assumed that the bulk of this uncast vote as well as of the unregistered vote in 1926 is favorable to prohibition. One of the problems which confronts the prohibition forces is to convince the political leaders that it is the part of wisdom to make such nominations and adopt such policies as will bring to the polls the largest possible number of these citizens who failed to vote in 1926. It is more than probable that a few more wet leaders will have to be defeated before this achievement is fully realized.

The battle for prohibition in a state like New York is a most difficult one at best, but the movement is going forward with prospects of more far reaching results in the coming months. The League has a well-organized staff, second to none from the standpoint of ability and experience, which will constantly force the fighting for the maintenance of prohibition in the Empire State.

OHIO

By REV. E. J. MOORE, D.D., *Superintendent*

Enforcement laws in Ohio are in harmony with the Volstead Law and even go farther than does that national measure. Ohio has a State Prohibition Commissioner appointed by the Governor with a generous appropriation for that Department. Mr. B. F. McDonald, the State Prohibition Commissioner, and Mr. W. H. Walker, the Federal Prohibition Director, working together are gradually decreasing the violation of our prohibition law. Our international boundary at the lake is at all times a hazard, but the Federal Department has practically broken up "rum row" on Lake Erie. Transportation by land from Canada by way of Detroit is another serious menace, but the State Department and the National Department have succeeded in reducing that to a great extent during the past two years.

Justices of the peace in Ohio, and there are nearly twenty-five hundred of them, have been working under a law that has been in existence since 1808, which applied to all misdemeanor cases, including prohibition. The Supreme Court of the United States last winter held that one feature of that practice was contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It had taken one hundred and nineteen years to find this out. In other words, no one objected to the law until it pinched the bootlegger. However, the legislature immediately passed a statute meeting the requirements of the decision of the United States Supreme Court. This statute will become a law on August 9th, unless the wet interests succeed in securing a referendum which they are now trying to do. In the Legislature they made no attempt to meet the requirements of the Supreme Court by any counter proposition, and then the measure passed with only twelve votes against it in the Senate and nine in the House. But the outlawed liquor traffic realizes that enforcement of law around our big cities is made practically impossible unless this bill goes into effect and are exerting themselves to the utmost to suspend its operation by a referendum to be voted on at the November election. The dry forces are confident that if the referendum comes, the bill will be sustained by an overwhelming majority, but it will mean another straight out wet and dry fight in the Ohio commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA

By REV. HOMER W. TOPE, D.D., *Superintendent*

During the recent session of our legislature the old alcohol interests attempted to submit a referendum, but were overwhelmingly defeated. They then put up a determined battle to destroy the value of our enforcement code by repealing the search and seizure, and the injunction clauses of our enforcement code. In this they miserably failed, the vote being 77 to 117.

With but few exceptions our courts are responding encouragingly to the steadily growing sentiment in favor of the perpetuation and enforcement of the prohibition laws. A careful survey reveals the fact that stiff prison sentences increase respect for the law, and that the bad spots are to be found where judges merely assess a fine—in other words charge the bootlegger a license fee.

The Anti-Saloon League is able to work in closest cooperation with Fed-

eral Directors Pennington at Pittsburg and Wynne at Philadelphia. Aggressive, fearless and honest, they are making the violator's road an increasingly dangerous one to travel.

In our Fall contest last year the League organized a campaign committee to work in behalf of John S. Fisher, Republican, for Governor, and William B. Wilson, Democrat, for United States Senator. That committee reached approximately a half million voters with its literature. The fact that each of these dry candidates secured well nigh a quarter million votes more than his wet colleague on the same ticket did not harmonize with the claim of the wets, that prohibition sentiment is on the wane. By the largest vote ever given a candidate for Governor, Mr. Fisher was elected and has made good.

The Pennsylvania League does not feel that the crooked official, or the criminal bootlegger constitute our gravest danger in this hour, nor do we consider that our greatest menace is the sophistry of Dr. Butler, the hatred of Senator James A. Reed, or the ambition of Gov. Smith. More to be feared than any or all of these is that ancient foe of every progressive movement—Major General Apathy.

We are profoundly grateful that in the Keystone State we have so large a percentage of genuine believers in the Eighteenth Amendment, who absolutely refuse to fall asleep. As for the others, we are using diligently, the moving pictures, the supper conferences, the Sunday services, and all other means at our command to keep the home fires burning.

The State Superintendent has just toured the State and we find that the law is better enforced in Pennsylvania now than at any time since we secured national prohibition. The outlawed liquor interest is carrying on a most vicious campaign of false propaganda, inciting disloyalty to law and seeking to bring about the nullification of the people's will, as expressed by this amendment. By their noise and clamor they have misled many and alarmed others who like the Servant of the Prophet cry out, "Alas! What shall we do?"

Our duty lies plain before us. With resolute indomitable will, invincible determination and praiseworthy perseverance, we must press on.

SOUTH CAROLINA

By REV. J. W. GUY, *Superintendent*

On the 14th day of September, 1915, South Carolina held an election on the question of Prohibition vs. Dispensary. Prohibition carried by a vote of about three to one. The State gets drier and drier as the years go by. Even the wettest daily papers admit that if another election was to be held, the majority would be larger than when the law was passed. The laws of the state coordinate with the Volstead Act along general lines. The law prescribes a fine and jail sentence. The jail sentence is not mandatory, but it is getting to be more common, and public sentiment is more and more backing the Judges who impose it. The slogan "The bootlegger must go" is sinking into the consciences of the people. The demand is growing that the bootlegger shall go into a decent business, out of the state or to the Chain Gang. From present indications the law will soon be changed so that a Chain Gang sentence will be mandatory. When that is done, no matter how wet the judge may be, he can no longer "Hold Bargain Day for Bootleggers."

Our Governor is a man of sterling Christian character, and was elected on a platform that called for rigid law enforcement. He has charge of the State enforcement, and has what is known as a State Constabulary, that averages about ten men. During the first five months of his administration his force has captured 32 stills; 208,741 gallons of beer, 3,710 gallons of whisky; confiscated 27 automobiles; made 704 arrests and conducted 504 investigations. Most of our sheriffs are really on their job, and with their deputies and the rural police are getting wonderful results. One sheriff last year captured 109 stills, 3,000 gallons of liquor, and arrested 100 persons. One policeman, who held a State Constable's commission, captured 785 gallons of whisky, 13 automobiles, and arrested 18 men. One of our great assets in law enforcement is the splendid work and fine cooperation of the Federal Prohibition officers. One deputy prohibition administrator reported for 1926, 4,800 gallons of whisky, 600 stills, and 75 automobiles captured. Enforcement of the law makes the law popular. Wherever the officers are active the sentiment in favor of the law is steadily growing. There are a few spots in the state where a great deal of educational work needs to be done. We are doing all we can to hold on to the large dry areas and dry up the wet spots. Agitation, through platform addresses, interviews, conferences and the distribution of literature, is being stressed to the limit of our ability. Our great need at this time is a larger financial asset so as to enlarge our working program.

A large majority of our state legislature is for prohibition, and every Congressman and Senator from our state votes dry in Congress.

The observance and enforcement of prohibition in the State will become more efficient in proportion as the public conscience is aroused. This is the major work of the League.

Prohibition sentiment is gaining ground every day. Juries are convicting and verdicts are heavier. Thinking people are realizing that law enforcement is absolutely essential for a well ordered community, and that "the bootlegger must go." The Anti-Saloon League is playing its part in this work by continuously keeping the matter of enforcement before the public and not allowing men and women to forget that they owe a duty to the state, to the public and to their God.

RHODE ISLAND

By R. P. HUTTON, *Superintendent*

The outstanding fact in the Rhode Island wet and dry situation this year is that, in spite of the alliance of both political party organizations with the wets, dry sentiment has been so organized and focused that the dries have held the prohibition enforcement line, and at some points have advanced it, wherein this mite of a state has done a mighty thing for prohibition in the United States this year.

The 1926 Democratic state platform frankly declared for repeal of prohibition. They suffered the worst defeat in recent years, while Attorney General Charles P. Sisson, on the Republican ticket, backed by the dries, polled the largest vote of any candidate in the state.

In Federal Court liquor sentences have gone up in Rhode Island from the famous \$5 fine until today they are measured in hundreds and thousands in

most cases, with generous doses of imprisonment for citizens and exile for aliens thrown in. Juries convict more quickly. More than 100 of the "big fellows" and "higher-ups" here have been indicted for conspiracy. Sigmund Rand, the "king of the rum-runners," and his "gang" have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. For ten months a padlock, the first in Rhode Island, has decorated the Consumers' Brewery in Cranston. "Moonshine Valley," Central Falls, has been dry-cleaned by the federal forces so often that in sheer desperation the local police have at last begun to function. A new city administration in Woonsocket and a new police head in Bristol have improved conditions in both places; even Newport is not so bad as it once was. Conditions have improved in the Towns of Warwick, West Warwick, Cranston and North Providence. The large stills in the wooded sections of the towns of Smithfield and Burrillville have been destroyed as have some of the little stills in the town of Exeter.

Federal Prosecution

The most remarkable prohibition enforcement document put forth in the United States this year was the Report of the Federal Grand Jury in Providence, R. I., in March, calling upon the courts to give maximum sentences, including imprisonment, to American citizens, and maximum fines plus deportation to aliens; and calling upon all citizens to unite in the effort to create a quickened public conscience in support of law enforcement. The commendation given the U. S. District Attorney's office and the Prohibition department by that report is well deserved. It is doubtful if these departments are surpassed by similar departments anywhere.

State Enforcement

The State Attorney General's Department has been vigorous in prosecution, but fatally handicapped because the heaviest penalties possible under the state law are utterly insignificant. The courts have held that a law with no penalty is no law. Hence, a law with not much of a penalty is not much of a law. Before prohibition we had compulsory jail sentences plus compulsory fine for the first offense of making or selling liquor without a license. We had only a dozen or so places that had prohibition by local option. Then prohibition came for the whole state, and the General Assembly took away all of the imprisonment and made the fine optional instead of compulsory. Thus did we handicap our officials. It was as if, having ten acres and a plow to cultivate it with, we gave them instead 100 acres and ordered them to do it with a hoe—a Republican measure which belied their claim to be the "party of law and order," and this year, with three-quarters of the House Republican, they defeated the McMeekan Bill to restore in part the penalties. Providence presents the best example of prohibition enforcement of any large city in America, due to the non-partisan police commission, a conscientious and capable superintendent of police, and a high order of intelligence amongst the men on the beat.

Rhode Island has an unusually influential and widely-distributed Board of Trustees.

Activities of the Past Year

Including the monthly edition of the American Issue, more than 80,000

pieces of mail have been put into the Post Office, and three-quarters of a million book pages of literature have been circulated, a large part of it under congressional frank or newspaper pound rates. We conducted by far the largest letter campaign we have ever carried out, with an ever-increasing list of co-operating sympathizers secured. On Sunday, January 16, the seventh anniversary of prohibition, the entire state was covered with law enforcement rallies, 26 meetings, addressed by outstanding figures, local, state and national, including many officials. Forty-four sermon-slogans were entered in the contest for the best "dry" slogan used in a sermon by a Rhode Island minister on that date. Rev. C. M. Gallup, of Central Baptist Church, Providence, won the prize, \$20.00, which he plans to use as prizes for the best summary of Prof. Irving Fisher's book, "Prohibition At Its Worst," the contest to be open to members of church schools connected with the Rhode Island Council of Religious Education. Several large public luncheons have been held.

Program for the Coming Year

1. To organize in every town a law-enforcement and non-partisan voting committee for the purpose of:
 - (a) Furnishing officials with reliable, definite and detailed information regarding law-violators.
 - (b) To secure concerted non-partisan action by the voters, and to concentrate such non-partisan vote upon a few strategic offices.
 - (c) To secure fair news treatment by the press.
2. Repeat the annual educational week (January 15-22), again offering prizes for the best Christian citizens' creed on Prohibition.
3. To furnish posters for the Temperance Sunday every three months which can be used in teaching the Sunday School lesson and then posted on the bulletin board.
4. To secure funds to buy educational films and moving picture outfit.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

By H. E. DAWES, *Superintendent*

The general sentiment favorable to the prohibition law is improving. The people in some localities are rendering satisfactory help and cooperation with the officers in their efforts to enforce the law. In general there is a manifest improvement in the observance of the law all over the state.

Owing to the crop and bank failures of the last three years, South Dakota has been so badly hurt financially that contributions and pledges for the support of the work of the Anti-Saloon League are much lower than normal. With the improved business conditions and the assurance of a bountiful harvest, now being gathered, the financial conditions are expected greatly to improve.

Each succeeding legislature is drier than the preceding one. Although there are always attempts to repeal, refer and modify our bone dry Prohibition law they are defeated in committees of the legislature or on the floor, by ever increasing majorities. A petition was presented to the last legislature asking for the repeal of the Prohibition laws by referendum vote and the prayer of that petition was denied by both branches of the legislature.

TENNESSEE

By REV. ANDREW B. WOOD, *Superintendent*

Public sentiment in Tennessee is for prohibition. The State Legislature in recent session was dry, the Liquor Committee killing the bill which proposed the sale of whisky by medical prescription. The members of Congress and United States Senators from this state uniformly supported prohibition in the last session of Congress. Governor Austin Peay in the midst of the wet furore in Washington held a conference of District Attorneys-General and United States District Attorneys in the state Capitol, looking toward better enforcement of the temperance laws of the state and nation.

The public schools of Tennessee teach the poisonous effect of alcohol on the human system, and inculcate respect for the law, including the Eighteenth Amendment.

Many religious denominations in the state officially endorse prohibition. Strong support of prohibition is given by prominent business men throughout the state. A typical statement of attitude was made by James E. Caldwell, outstanding commercial and financial leader in the South, in addressing the Exchange club; "Whisky, I believe, is the mother of all evils. Say what you will about prohibition, it is a wonderful improvement, and the United States is the most prosperous nation in the world. Drinking men and drinking nations cannot stand the competition of a nation of sober men."

The chiefs of police of our cities inform us that drunkards have practically disappeared from the streets. Our cities are like others, no better, no worse.

Federal Administrator W. O. Mays, of the 11th district, stands for impartial enforcement. After a futile attempt of the powerful Hermitage Club of Nashville, to foil a raid by his officers on April 26, 1927, the lockers revealed sixty full quarts of whisky, and forty or more partly filled, and empty whisky bottles, bearing such labels as "Old Scotch," "House of Lords," "Rye Whisky" and so on. The daily newspapers of Nashville, though dry, were forced into silence by the influence of the club. But the public was informed, by circulars, and by cooperation of the United States District Attorney and District Attorney-General for the state the club was compelled to surrender the bootlegger, remove the lockers, and adopt a resolution of expulsion of any member who drank or stored liquor on the premises.

Administrator Mays has inaugurated a plan of cooperation with state officers in such a way as to secure good results. He has compiled a survey of work done by sheriffs. A campaign for better sheriffs is now in course.

While it is usually considered that the question of prohibition is a closed issue here, and that its repeal is not expected, yet there is appropriateness in the old motto of "eternal vigilance," because the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has active branches in Tennessee. The stubbornness and financial resourcefulness of the wet crowd demand vigorous activity by the Anti-Saloon League. The program of the wets is one of nullification. Our state will prefer to follow its own illustrious leader, Andrew Jackson, who was no nullificationist.

The political history of Tennessee, normally a Democratic state, shows that the people will break party lines in an emergency and vote for a candi-

date of another party, as indicated in 1910 when they elected Ben W. Hooper, Republican, as a dry governor. President Harding carried the state in 1920.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Tennessee Anti-Saloon League work in splendid harmony in promoting abstinence and prohibition.

The Tennessee Anti-Saloon League with an appalling scarcity of funds, but with faith and endurance, pursues its educational task, sends out its speakers, distributes timely literature, watches and checkmates the political activities of the wets, puts effort into improving the federal and local enforcement of prohibition, and counsels with myriad local groups about their problems.

To know a crisis when one exists;
To meet it at all odds;
To stick to a fight worth while until it is
Won—that is a man's job.

TEXAS

By REV. ATTICUS WEBB, *Superintendent*

When the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, and Texas had voted a dry amendment to her own constitution, the dry forces, themselves loyal to the government and expecting the same loyalty on the part of the wet forces, believed sincerely that the long fight against rum had ended, and was ready to quit even before an adequate code was written.

Immediately, the wet political leaders launched a propaganda to the effect that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment took the question of suppressing traffic in alcoholic liquor out of the hands of the local officers and local courts, and made it exclusively a federal job. This propaganda was carried out so extensively and so convincingly that even some of the district judges into whose courts exclusively the prosecution was placed by state laws, announced to officers and grand juries that they should not bring any liquor indictments into their courts, that this was now left up exclusively to the federal government. All this tended to paralyze the local enforcement of our dry laws, and has constituted the greatest obstacle to its enforcement.

With local officers thus paralyzed, the public taught by the wets to look to the federal government for enforcement, and very few federal officers available, the bootleggers from the cities began to circulate through the more rural sections, causing unsatisfactory results in those sections, where local prohibition had been well nigh perfect. This constitutes practically the sole well-founded criticism of our national dry law, and should not be charged to the law, but to the efficacy of wet propaganda and the local indifference on the part of the dry forces.

In the cities, drunken men, bleared eyes and red noses disappeared from the streets. Common observation would not reveal a drunken person more than once a year to each observer. The police blotter, however, shows a somewhat different record. At first these records show an average of ninety per cent fewer drunks, but the number has been gradually increasing up to the last year or two. They are now on the decline.

A comparison of conditions in Dallas will serve as an average for the state. In 1914 Dallas had 100,000 population, 250 saloons, and 5,235 drunks. During the year ending April 30, 1927, the city had 300,000 population, no saloons, and 4,122 drunks. The county officers and courts did little during

this year to hinder the bootleggers. The improvement was due almost solely to respect for the law, and not to law enforcement.

The improvement, however, is greater than appears on the surface. If the record of 5,235 drunks when the city had 100,000 population had been maintained in 1926 when the city had 300,000, we should have had 15,705 drunks in 1926, but we had only 4,122. When we had saloons the police officers did not arrest drunks unless they began to disturb the peace. It was estimated that they did not arrest more than four out of every ten to be seen on the streets and never went into houses for them except in cases of disturbance.

Under prohibition they claim they arrest every one found under the influence of liquor. It is estimated that they do arrest nine out of ten. If these estimates are correct then, under saloons we had 13 drunks per year per hundred population, and under prohibition we are having one and a third drunks per hundred per year, or one tenth what we had under the saloon regime. Our acquaintance with the state leads us to believe this will hold good for all the cities of the state.

When Dallas had 100,000 population, and 250 saloons, her murders numbered from 60 to 65 per year. Now with three times the population her murders number from 35 to 40 per year. Then Dallas county sent more boys alone to the state reformatory than it does now of both boys and girls, though our population has trebled.

Drinking among the youth is reaching low levels. Of the many state, church and private colleges and universities of Texas all report to us that drinking among students causes no worry, except in the State University. In this institution during the first half of the last year among 5,000 students only three complaints of drinking were made to the faculty committee on discipline. The students maintain a committee on guard to watch for such conduct and pledged to report. This committee is present on every occasion where students congregate for any purpose.

The great majority of our citizens accept the Eighteenth Amendment as final, are glad we have the policy, and do not want liquor or the traffic back. Drinking and protest against prohibition comes mainly from a small percentage of the rich, a large per cent of the underworld, and a few respectable people who occasionally fall for the propaganda of the wets.

As an indication of the trend of public sentiment on prohibition we note the recent announcement of a candidate for the United States Senate. Hon. O. B. Colquit, has been the great leader of the wet forces. Twice he was elected governor on a wet platform. He spoke against state prohibition in our campaign in 1911 while he was governor. He now announces on a bone-dry platform.

The results of prohibition in Texas have been so convincing to thoughtful men and women that we sincerely doubt whether, if an election were held, saloons would be readmitted to any city in Texas on a strictly city vote.

At this writing most of the daily papers of Texas are engaged in a publicity campaign to force the nomination of a wet candidate for president in 1928. Their efforts get little response from the masses. Texas is dry to stay dry, and is beginning to show a distinct annoyance at the great noise a few wets are making.

We have in Texas a small animal known as a coyote, a small wolf. If you ever hear one of them howl at night, you would swear that twenty-five were howling. The noise made in opposition to prohibition in Texas is made by booze coyotes.

VERMONT

By ALBERT E. LAING, *Superintendent*

Last fall we elected a dry Legislature and a thoroughly dry Governor. The deputy Prohibition Administrator for the State, and his field staff are in favor of the law and are doing excellent work. The Collector of Customs on the border, and his splendid assistants are also for prohibition and are doing their best to cripple rum running on the border. Our sheriffs and State's Attorneys throughout the State, this year, I find, are a little above the average on the enforcement question and thus we are able to report that conditions are slowly but surely improving. The majority of our Judges in our City and Municipal courts, are strongly in favor of handing out justice to the bootleggers and rum runners, and many of them are being sent to prison.

The breaking up of Rum Row on the Atlantic seaboard, had the effect, to some extent, of increasing rum-running across the border in order to supply the demand for liquor in the large cities scattered throughout the states south of us. It has been necessary for the Federal Government and the State to add extra patrolmen in order to cope with the increased smuggling over the border. We are pleased to report that these men are doing good work and a large number of cars, loaded with liquor, are being captured and the drivers brought to justice. However, the officers are not able to locate many of the guilty parties higher up, who reap the profits from the game, and thus the business of securing Canadian booze goes on indefinitely in order to satisfy the demand of thirsty American citizens who claim that Uncle Sam has interfered with their "personal liberty."

The Anti-Saloon League is cooperating with all the above agencies in a very harmonious way and we are doing our best to mould sentiment in favor of the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

VIRGINIA

By REV. DAVID HEPBURN, *Superintendent*

Virginia was first settled at Jamestown in the year 1607, and was one of the original thirteen states of the Union. The land is 42,627 square miles, and is divided into three sections; the Seaboard, or Tidewater; the Piedmont, or Foothills, and the Valley. The Valley section has been called the "Garden of America." The basic wealth of the state, such as forests, lands and minerals, comprising coal, copper, lead, gold and various other minerals, is estimated at \$342,642,000. The population in 1927 is estimated at two and one-half millions. Her citizens are loyal and patriotic, and have contributed more than their share to the moral and material greatness of the nation. Her statesmen have been conspicuous for their marked ability at home and abroad from the days of George Washington to those of Woodrow Wilson, the victorious leader of the nation in the World War.

Prohibition

Virginia was the ninth state in the Union to adopt Prohibition as a governmental policy, and the second state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. In 1916 the General Assembly adopted a Law Enforcement Code, that has been amended from time to time to carry out the expressed will of the majority of the people. This experience of ten years of State-wide Prohibition has demonstrated that prohibition imperfectly enforced is the only effective way ever employed by any civilized people to reduce the age-old evils of the beverage liquor traffic, and increase the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

Law Enforcement

The Constitution of the State makes the Governor the chief law enforcement official, but the General Assembly has charged the Attorney General with the responsibility for the enforcement of the law, and has made an appropriation of \$70,000 per year to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the state-wide election in 1914. The result of the Democratic primary on August 2, 1927, indicates that the vast majority of the members nominated for the General Assembly are staunch friends of prohibition, and that a number of outstanding radical wet members were defeated. The next legislature will be the driest since the adoption of state-wide prohibition. This shows conclusively that the people of Virginia have not changed their position on the Prohibition question.

The report of the Attorney General for 1926, shows that 12,017 defendants were arrested and convicted the past year. The jail sentence imposed was 14,858 months, a total of 1,238 years.

In addition, the courts imposed fines amounting to \$500,229.98. The agents captured 47,187 gallons of liquor, and destroyed \$779,248 worth of property, such as stills, mash, fermenters, etc. If we were to estimate the loss of time spent in jail, and the lawyers' fees for the defense, we would get some idea of the price the lawless liquor element had to pay to carry on their nefarious business, and the weaklings who drink moonshine liquor pay the bill. The State prohibition law, in ten years, has been at least as well enforced as the Ten Commandments written by the hand of God four thousand years ago. "Prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best."

Financial Record

From the report of the Auditor of Public Accounts for the year 1915, the income of the state for the upkeep of the government was only \$7,675,-733.72, while the report for 1926 shows that the income was \$33,131,160.97, an increase of \$25,455,525.23 over the last wet year.

The value of bank stocks for the purpose of taxation increased \$41,049,410. The taxes paid by the railroads increased from \$1,426,818.17 to that of \$3,-328,405.86. Other industries of the state increased proportionately.

Good Roads

In 1915 the main roads in the State Highway system were almost impassable. Virginia, figuratively speaking, was in the mud. The total expenditure for the building and upkeep of roads in 1915 was only \$657,443.64, but according to the auditor's last report, Virginia spent, in 1926, \$15,760,-

801.04, on new roads and the upkeep of roads already built. The total highway mileage in the state is 53,338. Of this 803 miles have been built of concrete and 2,112 have been hard surfaced. Virginia ranks today 27th among the states in the total mileage in the state highway system; 21st in the number of automobiles (322,614), and 18th in the receipts for automobile licenses and gasoline tax (\$10,480,145 in 1926).

Schools

From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the school population in 1915 was 658,926, while in 1926 it was 701,534, an increase for the ten years of 42,718. The school attendance for the same period increased 115,555. This increase may be accounted for by stricter legislation with reference to compulsory attendance upon school of children under fourteen years of age, and because of the efficient service of Superintendent Harris Hart, but a large per cent of the increase in attendance is due to the fact that fewer children today are working to support drunken parents.

In 1915 the value of school property in Virginia was \$16,206,721, while in 1926 it was \$54,846,235, an increase in value of school property of \$33,909,195. The number of graduates from accredited four year high schools in 1915 was 1,489, while in the session of 1925-26 the number of graduates was 6,946.

The steady growth and development of the school system in Virginia is a source of pride to our citizenship.

Dependents

From the report of the Board of Public Welfare, we find that the dependent class is fast disappearing from the various sections of the State. Thirty-two counties have no paupers in the almshouses, and 48 of the counties have only from one to five dependents, and there is a concerted movement to consolidate the counties and to build regional almshouses to cut down overhead expenses. Many of the almshouses of the state are now devoted to experimental stations for the benefit of the farmers, and may be henceforth christened "prosperity stations."

The above report shows that there has been a reduction of 8,500 in the number of persons helped by organized charities. In 1915, the last wet year, the dependent class numbered 578 per 100,000 of the population, while in 1926; it was reduced to 264. From 1915 to 1926 the population of the state increased 12 per cent, and pauperism decreased 49 per cent. The saving to the taxpayers of the commonwealth for the upkeep of dependents amounted to three-quarters of a million dollars; that is, if we had the same number of dependents today in proportion to the population that we had in 1915, at the present cost for their upkeep, the cost would be \$750,000 more than it was in 1926.

We do not claim that the present marvelous moral, material and financial prosperity is all due to the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic. But we do believe that the millions of dollars worse than wasted, which were spent for intoxicating liquors in the saloon days, and are now transferred to legitimate industrial business, constitute the largest contributing factor in the present development and prosperity of the State.

WASHINGTON

By B. N. HICKS, *Superintendent*

Our national organization made a thorough investigation of conditions throughout the United States as it relates to the prohibition cause, and this investigation showed in 1925 that the State of Washington was badly in need of reorganization along the lines of a constructive League program. At the request of the national superintendent I accepted my election by the Headquarters Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Washington, confirming the nomination made by the General Superintendent.

One of the first things I did was to correspond with the ministers throughout the state. Our list in the office showed about 700 ministers. I addressed a letter to each one, and to my amazement, about five hundred of these letters were returned, which indicated two things:

First: That the list of ministers had not been kept up to date.

Second: That many of the letters were refused by the pastors themselves for reasons satisfactory to themselves.

I think I can frankly say that we did not have more than twenty-five active, cooperative churches when I accepted the work in Washington. There are reasons for this situation, and it will serve no good purpose to discuss them. We now have more than six hundred cooperating churches in the state, and many Sunday schools are using our literature in their class work.

I have attempted to carry out a program of three departments: First; law enforcement; second, legislation; third, education, with great emphasis on the educational merits of our work, which has been grossly neglected here in the last five or six years by individuals as well as by organizations.

I soon realized it was absolutely impossible for one man to put on an effective program, and I secured, at my earliest convenience, Mr. E. E. Barker, associate state superintendent, and Mr. D. P. French, district superintendent in charge of our Tacoma office, and to these two men must be attributed a large amount of the success and progress which we have made.

We have spoken in 450 churches at the regular morning and evening services; addressed the State Association of Sheriffs and Peace Officers; addressed the State Association of Prosecuting Attorneys; spoke to an organization of young attorneys of Seattle; addressed Whitman College students at Walla Walla (attendance 500); College of Puget Sound (300); Tacoma Parent Teachers Association (200); Spokane Rotary Club (200); Centralia Kiwanis Club (200); Tacoma Lutheran Club (200); Everett Rotary Club (150); Aberdeen Rotary Club (90); Gyro Club of Seattle (50); State Grange convention (1,000); a large number of W. C. T. U. meetings in all parts of the state; Ministerial Associations of all co-operating denominations; addressed Men's Clubs of Presbyterian Church of Seattle (50); Brotherhood Meeting of First Methodist Church, Seattle (350); Y. M. C. A. (50); Women's Legislative Council of Washington (100); Baptist State Convention (500); Law Enforcement League of Seattle (100); State Home Missionary Society (100); Washington State Christian Endeavor Society (500); Eastern and Western Washington Christian Church Convention (600); Municipal League of Seattle (50); Washington Congregational Conference; Commercial Club, Friday Harbor (75); put on 50 dialogue debates in schools and churches, subject "Can Prohi-

lition Be Enforced?" and have spoken to many other groups too numerous to name.

I visited British Columbia to study the results of government control of the liquor traffic, and upon my return I made a written report and sent it to all pastors of the state and to many laymen. We have corresponded with about 500 justices of the peace in the State, giving them advice in liquor cases, and correcting errors in the proceedings which gave us better results in law enforcement. We have written many thousands of letters to people throughout the State advising them how to proceed to get better local law enforcement.

We have about 600 cooperating churches in the State of Washington. I am glad to report that the churches are cooperating splendidly at this time. When we showed the ministers and laymen that we had a constructive program, we had no trouble in getting cooperation.

We have prepared and had printed and distributed more than 700,000 pages of literature, much of it going into the public schools of the state. We have held sixteen county-wide dry conferences, working out a system for better cooperation among national, state and local enforcing agencies, which has brought splendid results. I am now having printed a series of four pamphlets in quantities aggregating about five hundred thousand pages. These four pamphlets are especially adapted to use in the public schools, Sunday schools, and young people's meetings.

One of the important activities of the League of the State has been its legislative work. There were three distinctive wet measures introduced, all of which tended to destroy the enforcement of the prohibition law. These measures were defeated. There were also three dry measures, the purpose of which was to strengthen our prohibition law, and make its enforcement more efficient. These three dry bills were defeated. The reason why we could defeat the wet measures was that a majority of the individual members of the legislature were politically dry, and would not have voted for legislation which would have destroyed prohibition in this state, after it had been voted by the people. The reason why we could not pass any dry bills was that the legislature was organized by wet influence and members of committees in both houses were so constituted and dominated by the wets that it was impossible to get a bill on the calendar for final vote.

Our real fight in 1928 election will be to elect not only a dry legislature, but a dry governor, a dry lieutenant governor, and other officials who have to do with the enforcement of prohibition as a policy.

As a supplement to our educational work, we are putting on dialogue debates entitled "Can Prohibition Be Enforced?" These debates are put on in churches, Sunday schools, high schools and grade schools.

The next twelve months of our work will be largely educational, of course, laying the foundation for the acid test that prohibition will be put to in 1928.

WISCONSIN

By REV. J. F. HARTMAN, D.D., *Superintendent*

During the past two years the character of the work of the Anti-Saloon League in the state of Wisconsin has been governed somewhat by the action of the wets.

The Legislature in 1925, passed a joint resolution providing for a referendum in the State of Wisconsin. This referendum was in the form of a request to the Congress of the United States as follows:

"Shall the Congress of the United States amend the 'Volstead Act' so as to authorize the manufacture and sale of beer, for beverage purposes, of an alcoholic percentage of 2.75 per cent, by weight, under government supervision, but with the provision that no beverage so purchased shall be drunk on the premises where obtained?"

The Anti-Saloon League went into the Supreme Court in an effort to prevent this request being placed on the ballot in the fall election of 1926, on the grounds that it was not constitutional. The Supreme Court decided against this on the ground that the people had a right to be heard and therefore it went on the ballot. The vote in the state was largely in favor of beer. The dries, however, for the most part, did not vote.

In the legislature of 1927, the resolution of this referendum was used by the wets as a reason for all sorts of attempted wet legislation. Several resolutions were passed by the legislature of 1927, asking Congress to do all sorts of things in regard to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Prohibition law. One resolution requested Congress to provide for a national referendum, which, of course, is meaningless. Another resolution requested Congress to call a National Constitutional Convention to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Still another resolution asked Congress to submit in the regular way a resolution providing for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Another resolution was introduced and passed the Lower House severely condemning the Anti-Saloon League, its purpose and its methods. When this resolution reached the Senate, one of the dry Senators moved to amend the resolution, by censuring the Association Against Prohibition and requesting the Attorney General to proceed with his investigation in order to ascertain whether or not the Association Against Prohibition was violating the Corrupt Practice Act. This resolution as amended was defeated in the Senate, the wets being opposed to any investigation of the activities of the Association Against Prohibition.

The Duncan Beer Bill provides as follows: "The penalties provided in this sub-section shall apply and be enforced only when the liquor in question has an alcoholic percentage of more than 2.75 per centum by weight."

This sub-section refers to the State prohibition law, known as the Severson Act in which the penalties are provided for violation of the State law. This bill passed the lower house by a good majority and passed the senate by one vote, but was vetoed by Governor Zimmerman. The wets in the house could not muster anything like enough votes to pass the bill over the Governor's veto and, of course, it could not possibly be passed in the Senate over his veto. The bill providing for the repeal of the State Prohibition law known as the Severson Act passed the Lower house, but failed in the Senate by a 2 to 1 vote against it.

It is therefore pretty well established in Wisconsin that the people do not desire the repeal of the State Prohibition Law and that they do not favor wet legislation that is not in harmony with the national law.

It is generally regarded throughout the state that the dry forces won a

great victory this year. The Anti-Saloon League is endeavoring to carry on the program of the League as outlined by our National Executive Committee and in harmony with the principles upon which the Anti-Saloon League was built and has operated so successfully throughout the country through all the years.

The state program for next year includes not only agitation and education and law enforcement but to carry this issue back to every voting precinct in the state in the elections of 1928. The goal of the wets is to destroy the Prohibition Law and therefore it is at this point that our strongest fight must be made. The law will be saved in Wisconsin if a dry legislature is elected and at the same time a sufficient public sentiment aroused that will demand better law enforcement.

WEST VIRGINIA STANDS LIKE GIBRALTAR

Prepared by REV. J. I. SEDER, *State Editor American Issue*

At Request of State Supt. O. M. Pullen

Hark! O Nations, hear the bugle
Call to world-wide fray;
Prohibition be our slogan,
It shall win the day.

For over half a century Prohibition work has been carried on in West Virginia. It is a crusade state, the women of some towns having gone out to saloons, in battle, as in Ohio, in December, 1873. It was one of the 17 states which sent representatives to the national gathering at Cleveland, August 16, 1874. The first state organization was formed in 1883, and the first annual state convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at Parkersburg, July 17, 1884.

Efforts were made to secure enactment of a law requiring the teaching in all public schools of the evils of beverage alcohol. These were successful when the Morris law was enacted in 1887. The W. C. T. U. then began publication of their state paper, "The White Ribbon."

The work of the Anti-Saloon League was begun in June, 1896, at Parkersburg, Dr. Russell, the founder, being present as organizer. Meanwhile teaching in the schools and sentiment building was carried on, although the saloons still flourished. Under county courts, a number of counties closed saloons. State-wide prohibition was the goal. So in 1910 a resolution was introduced in the legislature for submission of a prohibition amendment. Although unsuccessful then, it was submitted February 9, 1911, and ratified in November, 1912, by 92,342 majority, effective July 1, 1914. The "Yost Law" was passed in 1913, also effective July 1, 1914. Months previous to July 1, 1914, the people were informed regarding the provisions of the prohibition laws, by pamphlets widely circulated, public addresses, and printing the laws and explanations thereof in twelve foreign languages and widely distributing them.

Present Better Than Past

As a contrast between the days of the saloon formerly, and prohibition now, the following is illuminating: Ex-Governor W. A. McCorkle in a letter to the State prohibition commissioner, called attention to the great amount of

bootlegging carried on in license days, saying: "Now people have forgotten this thing. They do not know that in the old days of practically free whisky in this state, West Virginia at one time furnished one-third of the moonshine and one-third of the illicit whisky-selling that was done in the United States. At one time, 35 years ago, there were 922 indictments made at one term of federal court, and there were in attendance upon the court 1,700 witnesses. Every hotel was swamped with them. . . There were more people and more indictments in the old days when prohibition was unheard of, and there was very little attempt to enforce the revenue laws of the United States."

Publicity and Meetings

The League recently published 1,250,000 book pages of leaflets, besides trebling the circulation of the American Issue. It distributed 100,000 effective reports on candidates, and held a resultful State Convention. The State press, largely dry, gave good publicity, and the county Field Days increased dry activity. A number of strong speakers were called into the state, including the founder of the League, Dr. H. H. Russell, General Superintendent F. S. McBride, U. S. Senators, Congressmen, Ex-Governors, and others.

Legislators and Legislation

First, drys secured nomination of dry candidates. Not an avowed wet candidate for Congress got to first base. Ben Rosenbloom, running on a beer and wine platform in the wettest district in the state, was defeated by over 5,000 majority. The election dry-cleaned the rest of the tickets. The last legislature is the driest ever. It reenacted the bill, sponsored by Hon. Robert Morris, requiring scientific temperance teaching. It also doubled the appropriation for the state prohibition department.

Officers and Law Enforcement

West Virginia has one of the strictest enforcement codes. Its most effective provisions are the strict definition of liquors which includes "all liquors or preparations, whether patented or not, that will produce intoxication." We have a permit system that controls the sale of all alcoholic preparations, including medicine, etc., with heavy fine and jail sentences in all cases. Second offense and operation of stills are made felony. Autos and other vehicles are confiscated as under Volstead law and injunctions against nuisances as in national act. However, the recent legislature empowered criminal judges to put on probation all persons convicted of misdemeanor crimes.

West Virginia has probably as dry officers as any state. Both U. S. Senators and all members of Congress are declared dry. The legislature is also dry. The courts generally are dry. The State Prohibition Commissioner, Hon. Ross Wells, is a lifelong dry in principle and practice.

Our state and local officers, police, justices, prosecuting attorneys and judges are quite generally enforcing the law, although there is still room for improvement. A drastic clean-up was found necessary even among federal enforcement officers. Federal Administrator John D. Pennington, of Pittsburgh, who also has charge of West Virginia inherited 67 men. He found it necessary to indict 21 of these 67 for grafting and violating the law. Two have been sent to Atlanta for eight years. And 40 others had to

be dismissed "for the good of the service." On the other hand, 20 faithful enforcement officers have been shot down in this state within the last five years, and one was stoned to death July 24, 1927, by liquor hoodlums.

The state records show a total of 2,233 arrests July 1, 1925-26; 437 stills seized; 78 automobiles, 5 trucks, one horse, 4 house boats, 2 motor boats and one row boat seized; also 16,684 quarts of whisky, 4,124 gallons of wine, and large quantities of "home brew," mash, rum, alcohol and other liquors. Home brew is giving the officers concern. The law makes it the duty of all county, district and municipal peace officers to enforce prohibition.

The fines and penalties are more than double the cost of the state enforcement department, being \$141,878.90 for the year ending June 30, 1926, with probably \$100,000 more in fines and costs to be collected by the sheriffs. The violators were assessed 161,184 days on the state road in payment of fines and costs for the year, and penitentiary sentences were given to the amount of 335 years. There is reasonable promptness in the trial of violators.

A number of conspiracy cases under the national prohibition act have resulted in penalties being assessed as high as \$10,000 with two years in the federal penitentiary. We had 5,327 state prosecutions for liquor violations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, with convictions in about 70 per cent of the cases tried. Our law is effective. The weakness in enforcement is due largely to the inefficiency of arresting and prosecuting officers and dereliction of jurors in certain counties. In the federal courts action is reasonably prompt.

Prohibition Good From Start

From the beginning prohibition brought forth good fruit. Crime was largely decreased. Averaging up the official reports of 17 municipalities in West Virginia from July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914, and comparing them with the first year of prohibition, ending July 1, 1915, they show a decrease in total number of arrests from 18,519 to but 9,183, a decrease of 9,336; arrests for drunkenness fell from 8,853 to 2,973.

The statement of the warden of the state penitentiary shows that the institution's total population was 1,260 August 1, 1914, and on September 22, 1916, it was 1,008, a reduction of 252 for the first two dry years. The majority of crimes were due to liquor, says the warden.

The Superintendent of the Huntington State Hospital reported, September 6, 1916, "Since the prohibition laws have become effective in West Virginia there has been a decrease of 75 per cent in the number of cases of alcoholic insanity coming under my observation." This after 30 years experience in such work in hospitals and private practice.

The effects of prohibition in mining communities were good; increased efficiency, splendid moral effect, fewer accidents to workmen, increase of bank deposits by several million dollars, and innumerable other benefits.

Wet Neighbors Hamper Prohibition

West Virginia had to contend with wet neighboring states. The liquor interests of Maryland, Ohio and other states, were determined to force their liquors upon our citizens. When restrained by the courts, they went to the U. S. Supreme Court, but finally failed, when it upheld our state law and

settled forever the right of the state to enforce prohibition within her domain.

Later large quantities of liquor were carried into the state as "baggage" in passenger coaches by permission of the railroads. The courts finally stopped this. The leniency of jailers and sheriffs, also hampered enforcement.

Other Hindrances

West Virginia should and probably would be much farther along on the way to complete abolition and extermination of the liquor traffic within her borders were it not for numerous obstacles which slowed her speed, such as: lagging of general enforcement, clogging of court dockets, failure of grand juries to indict, decided let-down of moral tone, dries resting on their laurels, advent of the unexpected "moonshiner" in rural and mining sections, insufficient enforcement appropriation, ignorance and inefficiency among officers, indifference of good citizens to secure nomination, election or appointment of good officers.

To this must be added the scurrilous wet propaganda in press, "movies" and many other ways; organized terrorizing of good citizens by bootleggers to protect themselves against faithful officers of the law; court delays and illegal release of culprits. The better results of recent years show that much of this is disappearing.

Prohibition Results

We quote from the biennial report of the State Prohibition Commissioner as follows: "In 1914 the total deposits in the banks of the state were \$128,160,290. In 1924 this had increased to \$345,480,303. In 1914 risks written by mutual life and accident companies amounted to \$32,360,037. In 1924 this had increased to \$133,696,787. The amazing growth in savings deposits and life insurance under prohibition proves that prohibition pays financially. Prohibition has immeasurably added to the value of our manhood and womanhood. The homes are better furnished, families better fed and clothed. Churches are better attended and less of disorder and crime exists. The marvelous change in conditions is manifest in the conduct of large crowds in attendance at fairs, conventions, circuses, athletic meets, and other miscellaneous aggregations of people. Independence Day and Christmas are no longer occasions for wholesale inebriation. Elections are not controlled by the use of liquor. Health, business and morals of our people have been vastly improved."

Conditions Improved

Prohibition has promoted the automobile business in West Virginia, the number of cars having increased from 101,301 in 1922 to something over 200,000 at this writing; trucks from 5,110 to about 30,000; tractors from 177 to about 600; auto dealers from 2,000 to around 8,000; fees collected from \$1,936,079.29 to about \$3,500,000; highway construction runs up to the hundred million mark. So in other lines.

In education there has been a remarkable growth, the number of high school students having more than doubled, likewise teachers, while the total disbursements, teachers' fund, have increased more than three-fold, and the total school expenditure in that time has also increased nearly three-fold, while the value of school property has nearly doubled. There is a marked

growth in the church life of the state, in attendance, interest and in new church buildings. Greater peace and happiness has come to thousands of our citizens. This dry national and state policy is indeed "morally right and economically sound."

West Virginia adopted state prohibition in 1912 by 92,342 majority; ratified national prohibition by an almost unanimous vote in both branches of the legislature; it has never in any election since reversed its decision. Prohibition here is no longer an experiment, but a success; it is a **great moral revolution** making possible an ideal civilization which only a sober people can establish and maintain. Pressing on to ideal prohibition we would help other states and nations to like achievement.

Our Program

Our program is to seek, by means of a thoroughly organized, non-partisan, non-factional political activity, to maintain and strengthen our cause in the legislature, in the national Congress and in all executive offices, high and low; helpfully cooperate with the courts and all other governmental agencies aiming at the enforcement of prohibition; a persistent educational campaign for building sentiment reaching Sunday schools and public schools, the church and unchurched, convincing the open-minded and winning the hostile. Our appeal is to the churches that they receive the annual message of the men from the field, and furnish the sinews of war in developing the most powerful league, offensive and defensive, to make ours a free and sober state, nation and world. West Virginia is determined to stand like Gibraltar for the dry cause and, by divine help, to "SEE THIS THING THROUGH."

Reports of National Temperance Bodies

AFRICA (GOLD COAST)

In this part of the world (Gold Coast) the country has been ruined by alcoholism and we say without prejudice that the introduction of alcoholic drinks (American rum in particular) into the Gold Coast Colony by American traders must have been actuated by a desire of killing the people, as the importers were fully aware that the drink is a slow poison or ruinous stimulant or deadly trap.

That the American rum was imported here as a deadly trap to ruin the Africans here can be proved by the history of its introduction, which gave it the name of Mbros Nsa. Tradition tells us that some American traders who came ashore by a boat from their vessel set this trap on the beach and launched off to the vessel and watched the people coming to the trap, and because of its being sweetened, and an absolutely new thing to them, the gluttonous people took more than sufficient, got them weakened and lay on the beach about the trap. The traders then came ashore in boats and carried the weakened or drunken people to their vessel and off to America they were sent as slaves. The unfortunate people were carried away from Cormantine, a fishing town about two miles from Salt Pond.

Such an evil practice continued for a long time until the people became aware of the trap and would not go near. The traders sought other ways and means of getting the people ruined; at this time they started trading with the people by bartering with a puncheon of full proof rum for a puncheon of palm oil.

Before introduction of alcoholic drinks the people of Gold Coast were physically strong and were men of valor. They increased in population enormously every year; now the population of this Colony being weakened or ruined by the violent effect of alcohol, births have been diminished all over the country.

In the early eighties consumption of Gineva was very small and its evil influence was nothing in comparison with that of American rum. Since the increase of duty on spirits the cost of rum has been very dear and consumers could not go after rum in such quantities as before, but have increased consumption of Gineva; and since the prohibition of importation of American rum consumption of Gineva has been enormous. This has also played havoc amongst the natives, decreasing births greatly. The death rate through alcoholic drinks has also risen very high.

Frequent cases of manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, and murder, have been the immediate result of the use of strong drink. During the second week of this month a female chief of a village was murdered by her husband, who indulged himself in drunkenness after the wife had threatened him with dissolution of marriage.

Gineva (Holland product) has now taken the place of rum and is doing as much, if not greater, mischief. Alcohol has greatly impoverished the people of this colony. We are of the opinion that the country can never be increased in population to continue its enrichment for the betterment of Europe, if there is not annihilation of alcoholism of whatever kind. We would, therefore, strongly recommend the prohibition of importing into this country such dangerous trade commodities. This prohibition is in brief the cry of all tribal families, whose homes are plentiful of liver and lung troubles, and many consumptives. We believe it is time for the people of civilized countries of Europe to help the homes of this country by assisting prohibition of exportation of spirituous drinks or liquors from beyond the seas into this colony.

"Lamb of the Golden Fleece" Lodge No. 8,
International Order of Good Templars, Salt Pond, Gold Coast.

Liquor is a consuming element. It sets fire in the system, inflames the mind and ultimately destroys the whole man.

Here in the Gold Coast it is common knowledge that the introduction of the liquor traffic was the introduction of the principal cause of our depravity and national retrogression. As we are a primitive race, alcoholism has been a great enemy to our moral integrity and economic stability. We spend more than we earn, at least fifty per cent in liquor. We have instances where men of lucrative income have returned home from business at the ending of the month with nothing to live on for the ensuing month, the reason being that their earnings had returned to the chest of their employers who had deftly

placed within their means of credit "the whisky and soda." Many brilliant and promising young men have blasted their career, passed their early days within the prison walls through drunkenness; and hundreds of them have met death too prematurely unprepared. Liquor and narcotics eat like a canker until man loses control of his appetite and becomes the helot of his passion, which proves to be a hard task-master.

The consumption of liquor in the Gold Coast is the greatest in West Africa. Early in our connection with the British our forefathers, who, though ignorant of letters, were conscious of the evils of the liquor traffic, had their fears as to its importation, and at one time a chief took occasion to refuse the Gospel on the pretext that the ship on which missionaries arrived was the same that imported liquor. He dismissed the missionaries with the remark that if the messengers of God would come with the messengers of the devil he would want neither.

Christian churches and temperance societies in this country have combatted in vain the evils of intemperance, and it seems that the only way out of the intolerable situation is to stop the importation of all liquor. We earnestly pray that the liquor traffic should be stopped, for our national safety and for the kingdoms of the world to become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ.

Gold Coast District Lodge No. 1,
International Order of Good Templars.

AUSTRIA

Official statistics on alcohol consumption in Austria in 1925 were:

Beer—5,150,879 hl. produced; 2,616 hl. exported; 16,805 hl. imported; domestic consumption approximately 6,165,068 hl. of beer with a content of 180,877 hl. pure alcohol.

Wine—Tax was paid on 659,812 hl. with 62,109 hl. pure alcohol. In addition, according to the calculations of Dr. Kerck, must be added about 180,000 hl. wine (non-taxable home-made drink).

Distilled Liquors—Imported, 363 hl. pure alcohol, produced 115,217 hl. pure alcohol; consumed 122,109 hl. pure alcohol.

Fruit Drinks—Taxes, 800,000 hl. with 16,000 hl. pure alcohol. In addition, according to Dr. Kerck, 1,200,000 hl. cider, non-taxable home-made drink.

Without counting the young people under 16 years of age, there was an actual consumption of 9 liters of pure alcohol per capita in Austria, in 1925. The alcohol interests rejoice and teach us a new dance with the motto, "I fancy that it is going very well for me." At the same time the trade balance stands still at a thousand milliard crowns.

On May 15, 1926, Vienna had 6 breweries, 60 beer stations, 142 liquor and spirits producers, 10 distillers, 39 tea and spirit dealers, 3 "Meterzeuger," 3,506 taverns (including 108 hotel-restaurants); 53 bars (night clubs); 12 "breakfast rooms"; 96 wine dealers, 65 regular wine rooms, 19 fruit-wine producers, 55 fruit-wine shops, and 8,858 mixed, fashionable, and cooperative concerns, where alcoholic drinks are likewise to be procured. For completeness we should add that in the 1,173 coffee houses and coffee shops in Vienna very much beer and spirits appear on the table, and that the 1,413 confectioneries in Vienna are not entirely alcohol-free.

Die Kreuzpost,
Austrian Catholic League of the Cross.

BELGIUM

RESUME OF WORK OF SOBRIETAS

After a few years of endeavors of some convinced men who had stood alone, the necessity to found a league was felt more and more in order to sustain each other. The most courageous men among them came together and the League was founded and called: "Sobrietas" (Catholic League Against Alcoholism).

At first the working was done by men alone. Their group was called: "Kruisverbond." Very soon a group of women was founded under the name of "Mariavereeniging." A special program is worked out for the youth. All the men and women leaders are members of the Kruisverbond and Mariavereeniging.

Men—The Kruisverbond includes all men of 16 years and more. Many of them are leaders of the youth organization, too. As a rule, the directors are chosen from the propagandists. Those members meet every fortnight. Twice or more a year all the members come together. Besides, they have special meetings and parties between them where they invite other friends, non-members, in order to make them acquainted with the organization.

Women—The same as the men, women are accepted as members at the age of 16 years in the "Mariavereeniging." Among the "propagandists" the directors are elected and they, too, meet every fortnight. They organize, as well as the men, parties and concerts in the biggest halls of the city, assembling thus a lot of people. Between the different items on the programs, opportunity is given to one or another select speaker to make an address to the public in connection with the anti-alcoholism problem.

Study-club—During two years we had a study-club where lessons were given, and discussed, about alcoholism. Every member had the right to assist at these meetings, which were held every month. This part of the working seemed to be a success in the beginning, but we had to give it up owing to the small number coming. Then a lady initiated the idea of specializing, and formed a ladies-club of women-employees. This works now splendidly since two years and a half, and the monthly meetings are a real success. The education of the girls and women, even of different ages, is made there in the anti-alcoholic way. Each of them has to make by course the report of the meeting. They learn to speak and discuss matters.

Students (boys and girls)—Caritas is the name of their section. As this subject concerns the youth organization, see report on Junior Work.

Abstinencia is the section founded for Catholic priests. Most of them become leaders of the different sections of the League.

Exhibitions—Ladies and gentlemen are endeavoring in this line, some of them specializing. We do the utmost to get settled down, to be known where big meetings and congresses are held. Our leaders give walking-lectures and make addresses to the visitors. We get as far as we can, but we are so often blocked on account of lack of funds.

Processions—We do not neglect any opportunity of exhibiting with our different flags, so as to show the public the aim of our endeavors. On such occasions, we have our propagandists all along the footpaths selling or distributing pamphlets. We even have now our "little sobrietas flower" (white and blue) sold on occasion.

Lectures—Many lectures are given by our leaders in other friendly leagues concerning alcoholism.

Committee for Home-visits—Ladies and gentlemen are in charge of regular visits at homes to keep in touch with the members. Moreover, we have a special committee of members, who visit homes where drunkards are reported. They examine the case and bring it over to our "Reddingsbureel" (curing and consultative office).

Reddingsbureel (Curing and Consultative Office)—This office plays a very important role in our temperance and abstinence work. Every week several drunkards are reported at our Bureau and our general secretary has this most difficult task on hand with the assistance of a few willing, competent gentlemen and ladies. This, it may be said, is a very hard, ungrateful work.

Excursions—Every summer, excursions are made by the members with different aims. Always a success.

Congresses—The yearly Sobrietas Congress is always a real success.

Connection With Other Leagues—We hold a friendly intercourse with other temperance and abstinence leagues, including international, although we keep working in our own way.

Also, we keep in touch with non-abstinence Leagues, in order to introduce our ideas.

Alcoholfree Home—For years we are planning to erect a home, where we could centralize all our different sections, with a decent bureau. Attached to that, we should have an inn, or say tea-room, where people could meet, play cards, etc., and get alcohol-free drinks. Moreover, a few rooms should be provided for needy men, who have been in prison for drunkenness, to be kept there under surveillance and to secure work and lodgings for them.

In addition to that, we need a hall to give lectures. Several times, we had the most beautiful opportunity to buy a building suited to our plans and in the center of the city. Unfortunately, we always had to give it up owing to lack of funds.

At the present time we have only three small rooms: general secretary's office, little office, and assembly room. We are really blocked in our work, house and money failing. . . .

Papers—"Hooger-op" is the organ edited monthly for adults. "Hoop der Toekomst" comes out every month for the children. "Sobrietas" is a pamphlet issued every two months for more developed people. "Caritas" is the organ issued monthly for students (boys and girls).

Other Work—A tiny calendar is issued yearly by Sobrietas as propagandism and several by several thousands. A bigger calendar in the form of a book is sold every year by thousands. We give reports in the local newspapers, as regularly as possible, of our meetings. We have a small committee having this matter in charge.

Our Bureau receives a great many foreign books and papers in connection with the alcoholism question. We have a library, containing a good many books in different languages, at the disposal of our members, to study the alcohol question. We do our utmost to give a bigger extent to our work; it is a fact, if Sobrietas had a proper house, more means and financial help, it might book a great success. Those factors really block the best plans. Moreover, the war and the lessened value of our frank have put us in a critical position.

Junior Work—The junior work of Sobrietas in Belgium is composed of two leagues: (1) the "Hoop der Toekomst" (Hope of the Future); their members are children under 16 years. They promise total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks till that age, with the agreement of their parents. This league was founded in 1915. At present there are about 50 sections, with 8,000 members. The monthly organ, "De Hoop der Toekomst," is issued with 12,000 copies. (2) "Caritas" is the league for boy and girl students (in two separate leagues). The members must be 14 years old. This league was founded in 1912. Up to date we have 30 sections and 1,200 members. The whole Catholic anti-alcohol youth organization is ruled and supervised by the Central Juniors Committee of Sobrietas, which keeps in touch with foreign junior leagues as well as with other national leagues.

Doctor Aug. Fierens,

Hon. Chairman Kruisverbond.

THE SITUATION IN BELGIUM FROM THE ANTI-ALCOHOLIC POINT OF VIEW

The struggle against alcoholism in Belgium presents two principal phases: (1) pre-war preparatory phases; (2) post-war, the phases of partial and limited realization.

In 1890 the consumption of distilled alcohol (brandy) was 594,219 hectoliters of alcohol (at 50°), or about 10 liters per capita. This situation was maintained until 1902; then, the consumption decreased to 5.52 liters per capita in 1913.

During the same lapse of time, the consumption of beer gradually mounted from a little less than 11,000,000 hectoliters in 1890 to 17,000,000 in 1913. In these quantities are included Bavarian beers and others of high alcoholic content. The consumption of wine increased from 214,000 hls. in 1890 to 353,000 hls. in 1913 (imports).

During the same period, 1890-1914, there was manifest an antialcoholic movement of serious activity and certain legislative measures were passed which might be classed as preparatory.

Opinion, on the whole, is indifferent, even hostile. Prejudices prevail against temperance. Cabarets (saloons) have developed to the proportion of one to every 34 inhabitants. In certain parts of the province of Hainaut the proportion is even one cabaret per 25 inhabitants. This multiplicity of cabarets in fact develops an electoral power capable of hindering the greatest reforms. Under the copyhold regime, which lasted until 1893, the cabaretiers dominated, in fact, the electoral body. Their influence and the twin influence of the distillers of spirits persisted for a long time, and has not completely disappeared. Since the discussions of the law of 1919 against alcohol most of the oppositions have manifestly their source in the preoccupation of the menaced interests of the manufacturers and retailers of alcohol.

Antialcoholic ideas have in their favor two categories of cooperation:

(a) Eminent personalities, placed more than once in positions of major influence, recognize the alcoholic peril and place themselves decisively in opposition to it. Among these are J. Le Jeune, A. Beernaert, Cardinal Mercier, E. Vandervelde, E. Carton de Wiart, etc., etc. The magnificent activity of Cardinal Mercier is universally known. If the Socialist party in Parliament has taken an attitude frankly antialcoholic, it is due to its leader, Vandervelde.

This tradition is not extinguished, and the attempts to revoke the law of 1919 have seen aligned against them the best qualified personalities, the whole Academy of Medicine, to begin with.

(b) Anti-alcoholic groups developed between 1890 and 1914. They espouse all the tendencies and include Catholics, Socialists or neutral, according to the environment from which they emanate. There are also Protestant societies. On the other hand, these societies are either total abstinence, or simply temperate, not excluding the moderate use of wine and beer, and not even imposing

any positive engagement on their members (Patriotic League). Meanwhile, all cooperate frankly and sincerely toward the common aim. Since the outbreak of the War, opinion, while one could not say that it gained fundamentally, is nevertheless seriously occupied with the alcoholic problem.

During this period there were some legislative or governmental measures of interest to alcoholism: The law of 1887 against public drunkenness; that of 1889 against the peddling of alcoholic drinks at sea; the establishment of a license tax, afterward an opening tax was levied on the cabarets; the interdiction of absinthe in 1906; the regulation from the health point of view of premises where alcoholic drinks were sold; increase of the taxes on alcohol which, in 1913, were 200 francs per hectoliter of 50° alcoholic strength; measures for anti-alcoholic instruction in the schools, etc.

The War came. The Belgian government was in that part of the country where prohibition of the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors was carefully guarded (royal decree of Nov. 23, 1924). In the occupied regions the despoiled civil population abstained by the force of circumstances. The consumption of distilled alcohol fell to 2.20 liters per capita in 1916 and to about 1 liter in 1917-18.

Following the armistice, on the reentry of the national troops, a decree-law, dated Nov. 15, 1918, prohibited the manufacture, importation, purchase, retailing, and sale of all distilled alcohol and every beverage containing more than 2 per cent strength for wines; interdicted the exceeding 15° of alcohol for wines and 8° for beers and similar drinks. The penalties were imprisonment and fine.

This decree-law, issued in virtue of discretionary war-time powers, and provisional in its nature, was at length replaced by the law of Aug. 29, 1919, on the regulation of alcohol, which still actually governs the situation in Belgium. A similar law determined the guarantees of morality and hygiene for the exploitation of the premises for the sale of fermented drinks, and increased considerably the opening tax for these selling-places.

The characteristics of the law of 1919 are the following:

(1) The law is prohibitive. It forbids the consumption, the offering and sale of spirituous beverages in such quantity as may be dispensed on premises open to the public (cafes, "saloons," etc.). The penalty is fine with subsidiary imprisonment and the closing of the premises.

(2) It is only partially prohibitive. It remains permissible to drink distilled alcohol except in public places. Wholesalers sell it in quantities of 2 liters, not less. The system of the law is here very clear: it desires to suppress the occasion constituted by the cabaret, the meeting of friends, the prevalence of public example. It is the cabaret at which it is aimed.

(3) It did not touch fermented drinks; wine, cider, etc., were permitted, provided they had not been fortified with distilled alcohol, and that their alcoholic strength did not exceed 18° by the alcoholometer of Gay-Lussac at a temperature of 15° C.

(4) It raised the excise duty on alcohol. The tax is hereafter 900 francs up to 50° for drinks taken in circles, with gradual augmentation for drinks of greater spirituous strength and of 1,800 francs per hectoliter without distinction of degree for alcohol in bottles. A measure very interesting in itself, but having soon to encounter the depreciation of Belgian money.

As soon as it was passed the law of 1919 became the object of violent attacks, and these have not yet ceased. Leagues of cabaretiers and distillers were formed against it. At each election the opponents demanded of candidates promises to revoke the law and to reestablish the liberty to sell strong drinks.

On the other side the anti-alcoholic groups have entered into the struggle fully equipped, especially in the French-speaking part of the country. The situation is better in the Flemish-speaking districts. But the political-economic preoccupation in the restoration and security of the country naturally absorbed a crowd of activities. The opponents have not, however, succeeded in reversing the law. Some striking resistances have been staged. Even his majesty the King has been seen presiding at Brussels, in the Palace of Academies, over a reunion solemnly convoked to assert the importance of the work accomplished and the necessity of consenting to no recoil in the view of anti-alcoholism.

The law has certainly had good effects. From more than 200,000 before 1914, the number of cabarets fell to 108,040 at the commencement of 1926. This was a remarkable regression.

The consumption of strong drink is about two liters per capita, of alcohol at 50°. This figure is too high to correspond simply to domestic consumption, and it includes a certain part of the fraudulent sales by cabarets of liquor clandestinely manufactured.

The consumption of beer shows a recoil. That of wine has, on the contrary, doubled. It has reached about 10 liters per capita.

There was noted a reduction of the population of the insane asylums (17,000 in place of nearly 20,000), although the exciting circumstances of the War and of the period following the War, should have produced contrary phenomena. Otherwise experience shows several weak points in the law, and an inquiry may perhaps lead to their abolition, thus:

(a) The law is not applied generally; notably in the country alcohol is found quite easily in the cafes. It is certainly an advance to have suppressed the occasion waylaying the consumer, indifferent and not desirous to intoxicate himself, but the law has desired to go further.

This fact underlines the interest, even the necessity, of sustaining legislative measures by an action on public opinion unceasingly renewed. The resisting powers are such that public action and private action ought to remain in constant cooperation in order to vanquish them.

(b) That which has lowered the law the most in public opinion is the partial character of the prohibition. The public have not accepted the idea that to take in public one glass of brandy is an offense, while it is permissible to consume two glasses at home. The cabaretiers are irritated to see the sale of alcohol permitted to others and forbidden to them.

Thus attenuation has resulted worse in fact than a system even more rigorous and developed logically. Hostility has not been disarmed. The useful effect of the law has only been enfeebled.

(c) This same liberty of consumption in non-public places has given birth to grave abuse in circles called "private." These are the so-called artistic, sporting, or other groups, but in reality constituted in order to drink without coming under the legal interdictions. Justice has appeared for a long time powerless before the abuse of these "private circles." Nevertheless, lately the Liege tribunal has rendered several condemnations against groups of these classes.

Other dispositions will have to be reenforced such as those concerning the normal hours of sale in the public selling-places. One can not proceed there, without special authority, after 6 o'clock p. m., and it is in the evening that persons drink most.

(d) Finally, it has scarcely touched the question of the alcoholic strength of wine and beer. The suppression of these drinks is in no way envisaged in Belgium, but a maximum of alcoholic strength should be indicated.

On the whole, legislation in Belgium marks an interesting stage and some progress has been realized. On the other hand, the end has not been reached, and prolonged efforts are indispensable.

Le Bien-Etre Social.

By J. LeMaire.

BERMUDA

Liquor is sold by license in Bermuda. Persons obtaining same have to have securities and pay different amounts of money according to class of license. The public bars open at 10 a. m. and close at 10 p. m., with Sunday all-day closing. Hotel bars close at 12 midnight, and are allowed to serve guests only on Sunday. Young people under 16 are not allowed to be served at any bar. There is also a law against the treating practise, but it is not well enforced. There is also a law against putting liquor on ships bound for the States. While there is no scientific temperance instruction law for the schools of the colony, the colonial director of education allowed the W. C. T. U. representative to visit all the schools to speak on temperance topics.

Miss M. E. Outerbridge,
Cor. Sec., W. C. T. U., Bermuda.

GROWTH OF TEMPERANCE IN BRAZIL

This wonderfully beautiful country of Brazil with its 33,000,000 people, more than half of the population of South America, representing nearly every race under the sun, has many problems to solve, not the least of which is the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Although the Brazilians are great lovers of coffee, yet there is undoubtedly a large demand for alcoholic drink. It is difficult to find reliable data as to the amount consumed in this country, but Dr. Belisario Penna, an outstanding figure in the temperance movement here, said in a public address in 1925 that the amount of intoxicating beverages used in Rio de Janeiro, a city of nearly two million people, was 33,681,000 litres at the cost of 81,857 contos, approximately \$10,000,000; the amount for the entire country was 824,000,000 litres costing 931,000 contos, or \$120,000,000. It is needless to say that the figures for 1927 would be considerably more. Cachaca is the drink

of the laboring man, and corresponds to whisky in strength. Its use is large, especially among the Indians in the interior, the aborigines, many of whom are very little removed from their primitive state. Here, as in every other country, the greatest suffering caused by drink falls upon the working classes, whose poor homes may be without comfort or food, but seldom without cachaca or pinga. There is also an ever-increasing consumption among better classes, especially among the people belonging to society circles.

However, there is a rapidly growing temperance sentiment which is beginning to crystalize in organized effort to arouse the public by spreading abroad scientific and economic facts concerning intoxicating beverages and the traffic in them. The first total abstinence organization in Brazil was the W. C. T. U. inaugurated in 1894 by Miss Mary Clemens Leavitt, which became a national society under Miss Watts in 1894. When Miss Watts left Brazil, this society died. In 1924 an anti-alcohol league was formed in Rio, claiming a number of prominent men as members. Although one conference was held and some research work done early in its history, unfortunately for two years it has been entirely inarticulate.

The Mental Hygiene Society under its distinguished director, Dr. Ernani Lopes, has through experiment and practice proved alcohol a deadly foe to human progress and has given to the public the results of painstaking investigations. In Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, there is a strong anti-alcoholic league supported by the people of the town regardless of race or religion. It edits the only temperance paper in Brazil, called "The New Man." This society was organized some years ago by Dr. Wolfenbuttel, a distinguished officer in the Brazilian Army.

A woman's movement, really a revival of the dead W. C. T. U., was inaugurated a year ago last November in Rio de Janeiro by Miss Florence E. Strout, organizer for the World's W. C. T. U., under the name of Uniao Brasileira Pro Temperance. The national president is D. Jeronyma Mesquita, daughter of the Baroness of Bomfim, who is prominent in society and well known as a leader in many movements for social betterment. Her committee, composed of leading women from many communities under the leadership of Miss Strout ably seconded by the executive secretary, Dona Maria Guimaraes, has really accomplished wonders in the short period of its organization.

The work is already established in five states; there are 35 societies counting the children's and young people's organizations, with over 3,000 members. Meetings are regularly held, large quantities of literature sold and also distributed gratis. Ten thousand students in the schools have been reached through lectures on scientific temperance, pulpits have been occupied by temperance speakers, conferences have been held in clubs and before public audiences of every sort, World's Temperance Sunday has been faithfully observed, 5,500 pledges have been signed; in short, everything possible is being done to spread temperance propaganda. Plans for an essay contest in public and private schools have already been put into operation for August and for September which must bring good results. The first annual meeting of this society was held in the American Embassy, the Ambassador himself acting as host. All of this propaganda is of the highest importance at the present time, as the feeling is general that drink is not a serious evil in Brazil. The public needs to know the facts. It is unfortunate that so many of the Indians and others of the laboring class are illiterate and cannot be reached with the printed page. It will need some apostle of temperance to go and teach them by word and example what alcohol is doing to prevent their growth and gradual improvement.

Men holding high office have had the courage to address the Senate and other government bodies on the need of drastic restrictions of the traffic, some have gone so far as to strongly favor prohibition. The daily papers for the most part lend their columns to temperance propaganda, "O Globo" in particular publishing abroad that it stands for temperance.

The wet campaign in the U. S. A. has done a great deal of harm to the cause of prohibition here, and the Uniao Brasileira Pro Temperanca is putting out a leaflet for free distribution giving the facts. The people in Brazil who are most interested believe that through scientific temperance training in the schools, the distributing of literature, endless agitation, and restriction of the traffic, the time will come when by means of local option the whole liquor business can be eliminated. It is going to be a long, difficult task, especially as wine is one of the products of Brazil, but there are Brazilians of courage and intelligence who will undertake this warfare sooner or later, we believe, and stay by the battle until the victory is won.

Uniao Brasileira pro Temperancia.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA

Temperance work in Bulgaria is carried on most energetically by all total abstainers of the various organizations. From year to year it becomes more encouraging.

Most enthusiastic annual meetings were held at Easter in Bourgas on the Black Sea by the Good Templars and the Railway Temperance Union, and on July 10, 11 and 12 at Kazimluk in the Valley of the Roses, by the Teachers Temperance Union, the Bulgarian National Temperance Union and the Bulgarian perance Federation.

On account of quarrels among the leaders of the Student Temperance Societies and suspicions of communistic tendencies the Ministry of Public Instruction did not permit the Gymnazia student abstainers to hold their congress and the existence of their union is prohibited, although the separate societies are permitted to continue their existence.

The delegates and guests to the congresses in Kazimluk were met at the station by military music and their marching into the city made a great impression on the local population. The following day the largest hall of the city was filled to its utmost capacity for the united opening of the congresses.

First the president of the Bulgarian Temperance Federation, the writer of this report, delivered an address in which he referred to the importance of the movement, which is a world movement, and said that as a handful of patriots fought at the not far distant famous Shipka Pass for the political liberation of Bulgaria so are we now fighting for her liberation from the tyrant alcohol.

After brief addresses by the presidents of the Teachers Temperance Union and the Bulgarian Neutral Temperance Union, a special envoy of the Ministry of Public Instruction delivered an address in which he stated that the Ministry highly approves the temperance movement and added that if it had prohibited the congress of the student abstainers, it had done that for educational purposes.

The mayor of Kazimluk greeted the congressists with the wish that the temperance idea might spread the world over as the perfume of the renowned Kazimluk Attar of Roses. Many others greeted the congresses on behalf of various organizations.

In the afternoon an imposing manifestation was made throughout the city.

The business part of the two congresses lasted two days, and the discussions showed warm interest in the temperance movement. Temperance instruction in the schools, alcoholless production, our work in the villages, and kindred subjects were freely discussed. Resolutions were voted asking for public anti-alcoholic instruction in the schools, allowing women to vote in referendums for closing of the saloons, legal restriction of the liquor traffic, encouraging alcoholless production and state assistance to the temperance movement.

The Bulgarian Neutral Temperance Union has grown from 19 societies with five hundred members when organized last year, to 90 societies with 25,000 members. Much literature has been scattered by them and hundreds of lectures delivered during the year. The gymnazia student temperance societies number 130 with 16,000 members. Each of these has propagated the temperance idea in his own home, which means 16,000 homes are leavened by the temperance idea. The teachers have 35 teachers' temperance societies, with 800 members. Similar growth has been made by the good Templars (I. O. G. T. N.), the railway temperance societies and the physicians' temperance societies.

The University Student Temperance Society has recently published a capital book on temperance containing authoritative articles written exclusively by Sofia University professors.

The temperance movement is gaining in Bulgaria and it is expected that the newly organized Bulgarian Temperance Federation, including seven of the temperance unions, will give a still greater impetus to the advancement of the temperance cause in Bulgaria.

M. N. Popoff.

CANADA

ALBERTA'S "GOVERNMENT CONTROL" MYTH

The "Government Control" theory regarding the handling and sale of liquor is that it:

(a) Keeps a record through "permits" issued by the government, of all liquor users.

(b) Prevents the abuse of legal privileges by drinkers.

(c) Acts as a check on bootlegging, moonshining and home brewing, by providing a legal source of liquor supply for all purposes.

(d) Gives the profits arising from liquor sales to the government instead of to private parties.

547 Legal Sources of Supply in Alberta

It will be observed, however, that Alberta's system is a "hybrid" in that it provides for both government sale of all liquors and private sale of beer under license. Accordingly, in 1926, the Liquor Commissioner's report shows liquor sold in Alberta as follows:

By 29 vendor's stores—all kinds of liquor, for consumption in private residences.

By 6 breweries—beer sold to licensees (and to permit holders for consumption in private residences).

By 100 brewery warehouses—beer sold under same conditions as from breweries.

By 49 clubs—beer, for consumption on the premises by nominal members.

By 14 canteens—beer, for consumption by militia on the premises.

By 349 hotels—beer, for consumption on the premises, in beer room only.

In addition there were 660 "banquet permits" issued during the year.

The Commissioner's report for 1926 also reveals the following interesting facts:

1. The Alberta government received:

(a) From sale of liquor in vendor stores, \$4,268,584.25—an increase of \$534,474.95 over 1925.

(b) From permit fees, \$131,127.75—an increase of \$18,887.00 over 1925.

(c) From license fees, \$113,735.00—an increase of \$7,093.50 over 1925.

2. The Alberta government paid in 1926:

(a) To the Dominion and Imperial governments for customs and excise taxes, \$2,413,000.00.

(b) For liquor law enforcement only, \$163,870.83.

(c) For total operating expenses, \$474,190.30.

3. The Alberta government sold through vendors' stores:

(a) 105,000 gallons of wine—an increase of 55,000 gallons over 1925.

(b) 135,000 gallons of spirituous liquors—an increase of 21,000 gallons over 1925.

(c) 128,000 gallons of beer—(1925 sales unknown).

4. The brewers sold 3,756,000 gallons and the government 128,000 gallons of beer—an increase of 318,000 gallons over 1925.

(The sale price to the public of all beer sold at \$2.00 per gallon—or ten cents for an 8-ounce glass—was \$7,768,000.00.)

5. The number of doctor's prescriptions written in 1926 was 2,469—an increase over 1925 of 714.

6. The public paid for legally obtained liquor in 1926, \$11,780,586.25—or \$19.46 for every man, woman and child in Alberta—basing the estimate on a population of 600,000—or \$97.30 per family of five.

7. As all the liquor cannot be consumed without an inevitable crop of drunkards being produced, we are not surprised to find 497 men and women whose names were added during the year to the list of drunkards—"the Interdicts List." (An interdict is one who "By excessive drinking of liquor mispends, wastes, or lessens his estate, or injures his health, or endangers or interrupts the peace and happiness of his family.") This represents an increase of 122 interdicts over 1925.

Another startling fact appears in this connection, namely: that of the 1,021 interdicts added to the list from May 10, 1924, to February 28, 1927, only 347 altogether had permits. Six hundred and seventy-four had none!

It is significant, also, that, after deducting the revocations from the 1926 list of 497, the net increase in the list for the year was 259. Under the old bar system in Alberta, when private licensees sold all liquor, interdicts were added to the list at the net rate of 49.9 per year. It will, therefore, be clear that this system is making drunkards over five times as fast as the old bar system.

8. And as we might expect, liquor-induced offenses are terribly prevalent. In 1926 there were 2,809—an increase of 224 over 1925.

The following facts are taken from the Alberta Liquor Control Board annual reports.

Number of Permits Issued

	1924	1925	1926
Individual liquor (resident)	30,844	32,864	33,850
Individual beer (resident)	3,446	3,585	3,131
Individual liquor (non-resident)	3,785	3,010	3,047

Single purchase	25,372	74,557	107,667
Special banquet permits	942	1,039	885

The decrease in beer permits only and increase in liquor permits proves that the beer drinker is now asking for hard liquor also. The increase in individual permits proves that many are just commencing to drink.

Convictions Under Liquor Act

(4½ months in 1924 under prohibition)

	1924	1925	1926
Convictions for drunkenness	1,254	1,512	1,371
Convictions for illegal sale	172	152	165
Convictions for illegal possession	210	416	555
Convictions for other offenses	107	227	307
Convictions under Criminal Code, drunk and disorderly	(Included in the above)		
Convictions for drunk in charge of auto	"	56	76
Total convictions under liquor laws	1,743	2,585	2,809

Record of Penalties

	1924	1925	1926
Total number of males jailed	283	337	322
Total number of females jailed	7	19	18
Total months spent in jail	356½	532	493½
Total fines paid	\$59,771.00	\$79,995.00	\$82,950.00

Annual Consumption of Liquors (Sales in Gallons)

	1925	1926
Beer, ale and stout	3,566,000	3,884,000
Wines	50,000	105,000
Spirituuous liquors	114,000	135,000
Alcohol	5,700	4,800

The Moderation League of Alberta in their campaign literature and from the platform stated the following: "The League recognizes as fully as any prohibitionist the suffering caused by intemperance and the abuse of strong liquors, and yields to none in its anxiety to remove a blot on our civilization." "The Moderation League stands firmly and decisively against the bar." "Give men a good glass of beer and they will not demand hard liquor." "Let them buy a drink of beer legally in a licensed place and they will stop buying from the bootlegger and illicit manufacturer." Etc.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

Alberta Prohibition Association.

THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOL IN MANITOBA

Prohibition of the liquor traffic was a practical question before Confederation. New Brunswick had prohibition as early as 1855—for a time. In 1864 the parliament of Canada (Ontario and Quebec) passed the "Drunken Act" providing for local prohibition by local vote. In 1878 the Federal parliament passed the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) improving upon the Drunken Act. These acts were widely used in several provinces.

In 1884 the parliament of Canada "resolved" that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for alcoholism is the enactment and enforcement of a law of total prohibition, and that the House is prepared, as soon as public opinion will sustain it, to promote such legislation as far as it has power.

On July 23, 1892, the province of Manitoba took a plebiscite on the question of prohibition, resulting as follows: For prohibition, 19,637; against, 7,115; majority, 12,522.

On September 29, 1898, a Dominion plebiscite was taken. Manitoba's vote on that occasion stood: For prohibition, 12,419; against, 2,978; majority 9,441.

In July, 1899, a provincial Conservative convention adopted as a plank in their platform: "That a measure be adopted to give effect to the will of the people regarding prohibition of the liquor traffic, which measure should go as far in the direction of prohibition as the powers of the province will allow."

At the general election on December 7, 1899, the Greenway government was defeated by the Conservative party under the leadership of Sir Hugh John Mac-Donald.

During the preceding eleven years the number of liquor licenses in the province had been reduced from 216 to 167.

The above facts indicate that prohibition of the liquor traffic was not only a live and practical question before the twentieth century opened, but that on

three occasions—twice by plebiscite and once in a general election—the electorate of the province had emphatically endorsed the principle.

In January, 1900, the Conservative government took office and on June 11 the Premier introduced the prohibition measure (the M. T. A.). On June 14 the bill passed the legislature, it being provided that it shall come into force June 1, 1901.

The power of the province to pass the Act was questioned, and in February, 1901, an act was passed extending the time for the coming into force of the Act to June, 1902, in order to permit the Privy Council to hear the appeal.

On November 22, 1901, the Privy Council gave its decision declaring the act wholly within the power of the legislature. In the meantime Hugh John MacDonald had been succeeded in the premiership by R. P. Roblin.

On January 12, Hon. Mr. Rogers announced on behalf of the government that a referendum must be held before the act can be put into force. The temperance people divided on policy in regard to the referendum, many refusing to vote at all. The referendum was taken on April 2, 1902. The total vote cast was 38,071—for the Act, 15,607; against the Act, 22,464; majority against the Act, 6,857. Total number on electoral lists, 73,897.

On April 23 the Dominion Alliance by resolution declared that "in the whole history of this province no other election, municipal, provincial or federal, was ever characterized by such bribery, personation, perjury and fraud as the election on the referendum."

Does it become clear that twenty-five years ago—and before that—the liquor traffic was the same vicious, lawless power, capable of the same kind of tactics as we have known in later years—and withal that it has been subtle enough to entrench and maintain itself with all its evil to the present day?

The Drink Traffic Advancing

The opening years of the century saw liquorism gradually strengthened. From 1899 to 1912 the number of licenses advanced year by year as follows:

1899	167	1906	261
1900	171	1907	269
1901	188	1908	267
1902	194	1909	282
1903	226	1910	274
1904	249	1911	284
1905	254	1912	296

Adding on the average 9 new licenses a year "the trade" was quite evidently on good footing with the provincial authorities and began to seek further concessions.

In 1909 club licenses were issued and soon scandalous conditions became common in connection with them. Ordinarily the clubs were proprietary owned outright and personally managed by one or two men or by a close corporation incorporated as a joint stock company. They developed into places of constant gambling and excess. Investigation of their operations was systematically resisted by the government—and "clubs of that class" became a common byword for dens of every kind of vice. By 1912 sixteen of them were in operation.

It is significant that in the campaign of 1926-1927 among the foremost demands of those who seek extension of the liquor system is that for club licenses. The people's vote of June 28, 1927, gives no pledge of licenses to places "of that class," and our legislators will do well to consider carefully before they take any step that will reopen the doors to the conditions of 1909-1916.

Bootleggers Under the License System

The word "bootlegger" has come into common use to indicate the illicit liquor seller. Sometimes it is claimed that he began to exist with the coming of prohibition. The facts are against that claim.

On February 17, 1908, Hon. Mr. Rogers blamed the drunkenness of Winnipeg upon "300 or 400 blind pigs" then in existence. On June 17, T. M. Daly, police magistrate of Winnipeg, stated before the Anglican Synod that the law governing the sale of liquor was violated every hour in this city. The evidence presented in the notorious Krafchenko case in 1914 made it clear that the "clubs of that class" dispensed liquor all night and were associated with every kind of excess and vice.

In March, 1912, the prospectus issued by the Stanley Mineral Springs and Brewery Co., Ltd., said: "The directors own and control about eighteen licenses in the city of Winnipeg, of which the company will be the beneficiary. The directors also control indirectly a large number of licenses scattered throughout the west, and this will immediately form the basis of a very large distribution of all the products of the company."

Looking to Another Referendum

On March 27, 1914 the Liberal party in convention adopted the following resolution: "That the Liberal party, recognizing the grave evils, disorders and corrupt influences associated with the liquor traffic, especially the bar sale of liquor and the treating custom, reaffirms its declarations of unqualified sympathy with the temperance cause, and pledges itself:

"(1) To pass an act for the abolition of the bar, to be prepared by the recognized temperance forces and to submit such act to a referendum, which act, if endorsed by the electors, shall be put into operation and shall have the hearty support of the Liberal party in its thorough enforcement.

"(2) To amend the Liquor License Act so as to ensure a large reduction in the number of liquor licenses, the abolition of proprietary club licenses and the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Christmas Day, Good Friday and Thanksgiving Day.

"(3) To amend the local option law by providing that any municipality shall have the power: (a) To limit, reduce or abolish any class of liquor licenses as well as to shorten the hours of sale; (b) that resident voters only shall have the right to vote; (c) that no liquor licenses shall be issued where a local option by-law has been carried and subsequently quashed on technical grounds."

The Prohibition Period

The Liberal party succeeding to office in 1915 provided at the following session of the Legislature for a referendum. This was taken on March 13, 1916, and resulted in the adoption of the Manitoba Temperance Act.

The total vote was 76,986. Of these 50,484 were in favor of the Act, and 26,502 opposed—a majority of 23,982. It came into force on June 1, 1916.

Convictions for drunkenness as shown by the Criminal Statistics of Canada were at once reduced. In 1915 they stood at 4,154; in 1916 at 3,114, and in 1917 at 1,085. From the first year before the War, 1913, to the end of 1917, the reduction in drunkenness in Manitoba was 82 per cent.

On February 1, 1921, the Federal law prohibiting importation came into force. This "tightening up" of restriction again was followed by a further decrease in drunkenness. The act was not a failure.

Trade propaganda, a degree of failure in enforcement of the Act, and the general unsettlement of the period, were factors that operated toward success for the Moderation League movement of 1922-23.

A vote was taken on June 22, 1923, on a bill prepared by the Moderation League providing for so-called Government Control. The vote stood: For the Act, 107,609; against the Act, 68,879; majority in favor of Government Control, 38,730; total vote cast, 176,488.

The bill, which was brought into operation in September, 1923, provided for Government Stores, of which five were opened, and for brewers' sale direct to permit holders. Of brewers' beer shops, 21 were opened the first year, 37 the second and 46 the third.

A second vote was taken on July 11 on a proposed Sale of Beer Act. The vote stood: For the Act, 27,016; against the Act, 65,072; majority against the sale of beer, 38,056; total vote, 92,088. Manitoba refused at this time to re-establish public drinking, private sale for private profit, and the return of bar-room conditions.

Government Control in Operation

The new system meant government sale without control. Bootlegging increased at once, and enormously. At first no limit of quantity purchasable was made. After some months a limit of two cases of beer and one case of hard liquor per week was made—which was no limit.

The brewers' sale feature was productive of constant trouble:

1. In the year 1925 more than 61 per cent of all the beer manufactured in the province was disposed of without accounting to the Liquor Commission.

2. In 1926 it was found necessary on July 1 to summarily close 40 of the 46 brewers' beer shops then in operation.

3. In the year 1926 the brewers were convicted 32 times of violations of law.

Statements re Government Control

"Our liquor laws are such that no body of men, however capable and with whatever assistance, could do anything at all toward putting a stop to the present illegal sale of liquor." J. B. Dunham, February, 1925.

"In Manitoba every Tom, Dick and Harry buys from the brewers in bulk and then retails by night to the public at 35c to 40c a bottle."

Mayor Webb of Winnipeg, December, 1926.

"Government Control regulations open wide the door for scores of small

bootleggers who immediately spring up to meet the wants of the man with the sudden impulse." Mail and Empire Staff Correspondent, November, 1926.

"On three successive nights police had raided and found the premises wide-open—30 or 40 men and women in the place every time they raided,—a resort of the worst nature." Judge L. P. Roy, October, 1926.

"This place is a veritable hot-bed of home-brew and bootlegging, and everybody seems afraid to move." Letter of Mr. F., February, 1926.

"Of the eight breweries operating in Manitoba all but one have been convicted at least three times in 1926. One firm has two convictions registered; two firms have 3 convictions each; four firms have 4 convictions each, and one has 7 convictions all during the year 1926."

Attorney General Craig, January, 1927.

"On August 13, 1925, Drewry's beer shop at Letellier was found to have had delivered to it from the brewery a quantity of liquor totalling 330 cases and 27 kegs which was not further accounted for either as being sold to permit holders or held in stock. On August 15 Shea's beer shop at Letellier had similarly 499 cases and 13 kegs, and Drewry's beer shop at St. Jean had 232 cases. On October 7, 1925, in the town of Morden it was found that the Premier beer shop had 174 cases, Pelissier's 244 cases, Shea's 207 cases and Drewry's 558 cases and 14 kegs."

The Second Step With the Liquor Traffic

Government Control, as its promoters designed, prepared the way for a wider system. There was never any thought of stopping short of restoration of public drinking with conditions as nearly those of the barroom as possible.

The brewers deemed the time ripe in 1926 and circulated a petition for a wide-open Sale of Beer Act, spending over \$18,000 to make it a success. They overreached themselves and discredited their bill. Several of their canvassers were convicted of forgery, and the Bill, when presented to the legislature, was voted down.

On June 28, 1927, a plebiscite on sale of beer by the glass was taken with the result that the province decided on that policy as an extension of the Government Control system—at the same time refusing to abrogate the special privilege enjoyed (and systematically abused) by the brewers since 1923.

The plebiscite endorsed and renewed the brewers' special privilege of sale direct to permit holders.

While endorsing the brewers' privilege, the electorate has repudiated the other main principle of the Act of 1923, namely, government control of the sale of liquors. It has added to the special privileges of the brewers that of having local licensed premises from which private individuals may dispense their products under the urge of private profit.

Since 1916, i. e., under the Manitoba Temperance Act, and under the Government Liquor Control Act, the province has no liquor license system, no private corporations or individuals (other than the breweries) deriving profit from liquor sale, no provision for public drinking or "treating" of liquor. Now by the vote of June 28 these prohibitions are set aside.

On May 3 the Free Press said editorially, "The sale of beer by the glass breaks completely with the principle of government sale of liquor. It is a return to the earlier method of sale by private parties subject to public laws and to regulation and supervision by the government. The beer parlor marks the re-emergence in modified form of the bar."

Summary

Among the recorded effects of the Government Control system—the system Manitoba has decided to maintain and extend—may be found examples of every vicious condition, of every type of cruel suffering and wrong that ever were found in the trail of the liquor traffic. Such are the following: Families deprived of comforts and necessities in order that the father might have money to spend for liquor; a mother waiting in terrified suspense for the return of drunken sons; a child of seven wildly intoxicated at a city school; men dismissed from employment for drunkenness; a young mother forced into the night with her little child to escape a murderous attack by a drink-crazed husband; young men entrapped into vice and loathsome disease; parents in agony over youth being "dragged down to hell"; four lives suddenly cut short by poison liquor in one drinking bout; a wife beaten to death and the body drenched with boiling water in a husband's drunken frenzy.

These things and such things as these have been going on. But the electorate of the province have been deaf to the cry of their suffering and blind to the sight of their tragedy, and in the vote of June 28 have said to the liquor

trade: 'Go on. We continue your franchise. We extend your liberties. We open wider the doors through which you may send your liquor flowing.'

W. R. Wood, Alliance Secretary.

(Presented by A. S. Bardal.)

THE TEMPERANCE SITUATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

We have a measure of Prohibition in Nova Scotia inasmuch as our law passed in 1910 prohibited the sale of any kind of drink containing alcohol. Hence we have no legalized sale of strong drink as a beverage.

A Vendor's Commission takes care of the use for medical purposes. The issuing of prescriptions and sale by vendors is open to flagrant abuses inasmuch as very few doctors believe in the efficacy of alcohol as a remedy for disease.

In 1920, a referendum was taken and resulted in a large majority for the retention of our Temperance Act. The enforcement of the law is now in the hands of a Chief Inspector and seven District Sub-Inspectors who are appointed by the government. The local inspectors are appointed by the Municipal Councils subject to the approval of the government. The chief inspector has the power to veto an appointment if he does not approve of it.

Those opposed to the prohibitory law organized a Moderation League and after several years of propaganda, a bill having for its object the sale of wines and beer, was introduced in the House of Assembly last winter. This was defeated by a large majority, the Premier leading in the debate against it. A great deal of campaign work had been done in the meantime by the various temperance organizations, and a Provincial Prohibition Committee was formed with headquarters at Halifax for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the temperance forces.

At a recent meeting of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, Nova Scotia headed the list for the greatest increase in membership in Canada and the United States. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is most active in promoting temperance teaching in week-day and Sunday schools, and in the distribution of literature.

The greatest hindrances to the enforcement of law are the export and import liquor houses at Halifax and the presence of rum-runners on the coast. Efforts are being made by the Social Service Council to have the licenses of the former cancelled. The federal government through its newly organized Preventive Service is seeking to cope with the latter. The investigations of the Liquor Commission disclosed a state of affairs which was anything but creditable to the political parties or to some customs officials and which emphasized anew the truth of the statement that "the love of money is the root of all evil."

We are determined to hold what we have and to work for better conditions, being encouraged thereto by the recent victory for prohibition in Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. Ada L. Powers,

Cor. Sec., W. C. T. U. of Nova Scotia.

TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA

From the founding of the city of Halifax in 1749 until 1916 that city was under a license system.

In counties and districts outside of Halifax the power of granting licenses was in 1773 conferred upon justices of the peace sitting in special sessions. Later the Liquor License Act made provisions for the obtaining of licenses by requisition of a specified number of ratepayers in a district.

As early as 1851 in most of the counties licenses were not granted. About that time active work was undertaken to have a prohibitory law placed upon the statutes. In 1894 and again in 1898 the people of the province by large majorities voted in favor of prohibition. The vote of 1894 was in favor of provincial, and in 1898 in favor of Dominion-wide, prohibition. From year to year the temperance forces of the province called upon the government to place upon the statutes a provincial prohibition law and the Nova Scotia Temperance Act was in 1910 placed upon the statutes and became operative throughout the province, with the exception of the city of Halifax. At that time there were 46 licensed bars and five wholesale houses in the city. In March, 1916, by vote of the House of Assembly, it was decided that all licenses would expire on 30th of June, 1916. Thus the whole province is under prohibition.

Results of Prohibition

In considering the results of prohibition in Nova Scotia it should be remembered that for over one hundred and fifty years previous to 1916 the license system affected the social and business life of the province. It will take years to

remedy the conditions created by the long continued existence of the traffic, but as abundant evidence makes clear prohibition has already resulted in marked benefit to the province.

There is and there will be for some time, a very active liquor propaganda to discredit prohibition. False and foolish reports are being circulated as to the number of illicit "stills" and "dives," and the enormous quantities of liquor consumed. To support our claim that prohibition is meeting with success, note the following:

1. Leading business men, employers of labor, workmen in different occupations, have given it as their opinion that prohibition has been of material benefit to the province.

2. Clergymen of all denominations, physicians, social workers, and others, who visit the homes of the people bear testimony to the moral and social value of prohibition.

3. There is less evidence on the streets of our villages, towns, and cities, of the beverage liquor traffic.

4. Our railroad trains, our street cars, are freer from evidence of drinking and drunkenness.

5. Our hotels in their lobbies, elevators, dining-rooms, in guest rooms, show less evidence of the beverage use of liquor.

6. Conventions, fairs, carnivals, baseball and football games, holiday celebrations, show less evidence of the beverage liquor traffic.

7. Police Court records show that since 1916 there has been a marked decrease in convictions for drunkenness and in convictions for all offenses throughout the province.

The Police Court records in Halifax for the last ten civic years, 1906-16, under license, compared with the ten civic years, 1916-26, under prohibition, show an average annual decrease under prohibition of 332 convictions for drunkenness and of 501 for all offenses.

The city prison records for the ten-year periods show an average annual decrease in commitments for drunkenness under prohibition of 244, and of 269 for all offenses.

Educational Work

The progress of temperance reform in the province is a result of sustained effort for many years along educative and legislative lines.

For more than one hundred years educational work has been carried on in our churches, Sunday schools, public schools and temperance societies.

Not only have our churches and temperance organizations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, advocated total abstinence, but by resolution and declaration they have called for the suppression by law of the liquor traffic.

Churches Favor Prohibition

In the referendum of 1920 when Nova Scotia voted by a majority of about 60,000 for prohibition of the importation of liquor into the province, His Grace, Archbishop McCarthy, and His Lordship, Bishop Morrison, of the Roman Catholic Church, declared for prohibition.

In 1915 the Church of England Synod and other church synods, associations and conferences, passed strong resolutions in favor of prohibition, and to this day the churches stand by their resolutions and declarations.

The Press and Temperance Reform

The cause of prohibition has been greatly strengthened by the attitude of the press in Nova Scotia. The leading dailies in Halifax and Sydney have strongly advocated the enforcement of the law. Our county papers, with few exceptions, endorse prohibition. Take, for instance, the leading Roman Catholic paper—"The Casket." In an editorial on November 11, 1926, comparing conditions under prohibition and license, we have the following:

"The only way to fairly put the case before the people is to give them a chance to judge the present conditions in close comparison with the conditions before 1916.

"By not doing this, they leave at least the voters who have grown up since 1916 to suppose that such amount of alcoholism as now exists is due to prohibition. Two questions raise their heads sharply in this matter—"What were the conditions before 1916?" "What will be the conditions under a system of government shops?" It is most unfair to neglect either of these questions. And it is as foolish as it is unfair. The fact is the opponents of prohibition dare not take up the situation as it was before 1916 if they do not want to have the verdict go against them at once.

"Do they imagine that people have forgotten the long lines of barrooms, the all-night drinking in hotels, the great ships loaded with intoxicants, the rail-

way freight sheds packed to the roof with every sort of liquors? The crowded jails, the intolerable nuisance of public traveling amongst drunken crowds?

"What sort of memories do they think people have? They had better wait for another generation till the public forgets!"

The Medical Association Opposed to Beverage Use of Alcohol

In 1915 the Medical Society and the medical health officers of the province placed themselves as opposed to the use of alcohol for beverage purposes.

Nova Scotia Will Retain Prohibition

For the reasons given, namely the support of the churches, the attitude of the press and the deliverances of the Medical Society and health officers, and the overwhelming temperance sentiment of the people in general, Nova Scotia will stand by its prohibitory legislation.

Work to Be Accomplished

One of the chief hindrances to enforcement of our provincial law has been the laxity of the Dominion government in dealing with the question of importation into the province. Liquor is smuggled from St. Pierre and other places. Halifax, Lunenburg, and Yarmouth have been bases of operation for smugglers and rum-runners.

We have liquor import and export houses in Halifax, where large quantities of liquor are stored, presumably for export. These have been established under provisions of Dominion legislation, but may on request of the provincial government be closed. They are a menace to the enforcement of our law. They are also a menace to the administration of the United States prohibitory law. We have asked our provincial government to take action as provided in the Dominion statutes to have these houses closed.

The Outlook for the Future

Even with very imperfect enforcement, with no real provincial enforcement until within a little more than a year, the people believed that prohibition was the only method of overthrowing the liquor traffic.

Now, under a determined effort by the inspector-in-chief with a staff of deputy inspectors, we have provincial enforcement of the Temperance Act, and the outlook for better administration is cheering.

Again, the recent action of the Dominion government to suppress smuggling will greatly improve conditions.

On request of our Social Service Council the provincial government communicated with the federal authorities respecting enforcement of customs regulations. The Minister of Customs replied in part as follows: "A new chief has been appointed and under him a force of special preventive officers is being organized. Automobiles will be provided to facilitate their work in certain districts, and the coast will be watched by patrol boats. You may rest assured that everything possible will be done to prevent the illicit importation of liquors into the province of Nova Scotia."

The outlook for the future from a prohibition standpoint was never brighter than at present.

H. R. Grant,

Secretary, Social Service Council.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island—the land renowned as the home of the silver fox—is the recognized fountain-head of advanced temperance thought, and the center of progressive prohibition on the American continent.

For a century back its sturdy sons and daughters set for themselves the highest known objectives in temperance reform, and with noble determination labored to reach those high standards. In the earlier years they experimented with the best they could discover in the form of license restriction and liquor regulation. Then, in 1878-79, when prohibitory local option became possible, they were quick to adopt the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act), and to test its practicability as a suppressor of the liquor evil.

In 1900 they adopted provincial prohibition. Other places may claim earlier entry into the field in this species of legal enactment, but for absolute prohibition, without compromising clauses or conditions, the Island carries the banner of supremacy—the first to occupy the field.

For a quarter of a century her temperance forces were compelled to contest every inch of captured or occupied ground, for the militant aggressions of the liquor traffic, financed by their lavish stream of gold, had to be met and repelled. Legal flaws were sought out, and contended for in the courts, and no expedient was lost sight of, by the agencies of the foul traffic, to nullify our laws and reestablish their carnivals of intoxication.

These contests were sometimes long and costly. Frequently the enemy

would score a temporary advantage, but, by legislation or in some other way, the difficulty would be overcome, and the cause of temperance emerge with triumph. It is true, also, to a limited extent, that the temperance people would at times abate their wonted activity, but these recessions were never lasting, and, when duty called, they were ever ready to respond.

In 1923 they adopted, by plebiscite, the Federal law prohibiting the import and export of intoxicants into, or out of, our prohibition province.

Inspired by the success in Ontario, as the outcome of a combination in which the Ferguson government and the liquor trade succeeded in adopting a liquor sale system, our provincial government appealed to the people, in July, 1927, upon a like issue. The ruling party were fairly popular and, in their natural party strength, would likely have been returned to power. False advisers, however, led them into the belief that if they would embark in the liquor sale craft they would be certain to reach port with safety.

They opened up their campaign with a vim, and flushed with the idea that their program would be, in the language of one of their chiefs, a political "cyclone." Printer's ink was spread with lavish recklessness, and their plan of campaign, like similar ones of barroom origin, included innumerable forms of calumny, slander and misrepresentation.

The Ministerial, and the Temperance Alliance were not caught napping. Even before the government sounded the tocsin of war, our combined temperance forces were on their job in deadly earnest. They felt that the conflict was to be a fierce one, and would be fought without scruple on principle by the moneyed interests behind the exploiting politicians. They were not too certain of success, but they determined to do their part, and leave the issue with God.

The Rev. A. A. MacLeod, pastor of the Summerside Baptist Church, resigned to take the position of field organizer for the Temperance Alliance. Wm. E. Bentley, K.C., a foremost barrister, left his extensive law business to his assistants, to devote his whole time and energies to campaign work. The writer, for many years organizer of the Conservative party, and writer for their press, abandoned all to give gratuitous service to the Alliance. Almost our whole clergy joined in the work, very many of them most active in platform and publicity work.

In the months of March and April, when our roads were at their worst, facing snow and ice and slush and mud, our workers took up the challenge, addressing meetings and soliciting aid for our cause in the farm homes and wherever possible on the wayside.

The Alliance issued weekly a Temperance Bulletin, sending it free of charge into every home in the province. This Bulletin is still issued—now only monthly.

The government went to the polls with 25 members, as against five Liberals in opposition. At the urgent solicitation of the Alliance the Liberal party adopted absolutely our prohibition program. The election resulted in a complete rout of the government liquor sale party. The Temperance Alliance party were returned with 24 to support prohibition—elected by handsome majorities, and six liquor sale men, amongst them the Premier, almost defeated but saved by a meager 14 votes.

One of the conditions of the campaign was that two years hence, after a two years trial of a more efficiently enforced prohibition, a plebiscite will be granted as to the retention of prohibition or the adoption of Government Control. In view of this the Alliance are keeping their machinery in active operation, their offices open, Bulletin published, pulpit and press education is being carried on, and as a further part we are cooperating with the government and the officers of the law for greater efficiency and better enforcement of all our temperance laws, so that when the plebiscite does come, we shall carry it with a sweep of surprising magnitude.

Temperance Alliance of Prince Edward Island.

By Lewis P. Tanton.

NEWFOUNDLAND

When the government without special reference to the people repealed the Prohibition Act and submitted the "Bottle a Day Act," it was claimed by its supporters that this act would reduce, if not cure, shebeening or bootlegging, moonshining, smuggling, drunkenness, and generally promote temperance, etc. The official report of the Board of Liquor Control and police records prove that these expectations have not only not been realized but the Board is now selling probably two or three times the amount of liquor that was sold by the open saloons in pre-prohibition years.

Shebeening—The Board's report states: "During the year the Board con-

ducted 358 prosecutions before the several courts in St. John's and the outports and fines amounting to \$6,427.93 were imposed and collected and paid over to the Board. This means an increase of 113 cases over those of the last fiscal year."

The average number of prosecutions for shebeening during five years under the prohibition act were 76, proving that the present act, supplying as it does a bottle a day, greatly develops shebeening, which is in itself a serious menace. The increase in prosecutions under the present act represents 100 per cent for shebeening alone.

Moonshine—The report states that "During the year the Board conducted 13 prosecutions for the offense of "moonshining" and blames prohibition for this, although there were fewer prosecutions under that act than under the present act. This proves that the distribution of over a million dollars worth of liquor by the Board did not and cannot cure this evil, and for a reason well known to those who have studied the question.

The practice of making moonshine or "home brew" is now general in all countries because of the fact that people have discovered that moonshine can be made for about one-quarter the price of heavily taxed liquor.

Smuggling—The report states that "As long as St. Pierre remains a French colony we must submit to a certain amount of smuggling on the southwest coast, etc., and that lately smuggling has taken on a different form; it is in a large measure carried on through the medium of rum-runners, etc."

It is therefore evident that smuggling has developed considerably under the operation of the present act.

Suspension List—The Board states that 179 persons were put on the Suspension List and that this method is a failure, as many of those blacklisted contrived to procure liquor.

Drunkenness—The report contains the proud boast that the Board's liquor business has been a great success. One way of measuring such success may be by considering the number of arrests for drunkenness. We find as follows:

1915-1916—Two saloon years. Average arrests	684
1917-1918—First two years under prohibition. Average arrests.....	91
1919-1924—Six years under prohibition, lax enforcement. Average arrests	406
1925-1926—First two years under Government Control Act. Aver. arrests	754
(Also 358 prosecutions for shebeening and other offenses.)	

It was also evident that during last year many drunken men escaped arrest because, as reported in the public press, the penitentiary was filled to capacity, with two in each cell.

The above comparative statement proves that drunkenness has increased nearly 100 per cent over the worst years under "unenforced" prohibition, and 10 per cent more than during the saloon period. Surely an alarming situation.

The Board admits that persons are ordering and receiving liquor under fictitious names, that liquor is re-sold, etc. It is common knowledge that this act has produced a serious situation for the legitimate business man, who is now up against a new competitor from the trader, who orders his daily bottle from the Board and uses the liquor to induce customers to come to his store to buy their goods. Legitimate trade is thereby demoralized.

Volume of Business—During 1917 the Prohibition Board of Control imported 5,679 gallons of liquor, valued at \$15,713.00. During 1918 the same Board imported 6,887 gallons, valued at \$17,165.00. During 1926 the sales of liquor under the new act amounted to the huge sum of \$1,144,122.76. This money withdrawn from legitimate trade when most needed because of the low earning power of the people, has helped to paralyze the trade of the country, is now a total loss as far as value-giving is concerned, and has contributed to the great amount of unemployment, causing poverty and distress. The revenue raised from the importation and sale of liquor would be raised if a million dollars of this money was diverted to general trade.

W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Up to the Great War the temperance movement was carried through in two directions: (1) The ethical, non-ecclesiastical direction, organized in temperance societies. (2) The religious direction, in the Protestant Churches and Blue Cross. The activity ceased during the War, but after the War it was called to life again.

The Temperance Union is working with an ample governmental subsidy in the spirit of state economical-financial interests, and besides this the temperance movement is being propagated in some ethical and sporting societies as a part of their program.

The religious direction is conducted as an establishment of a Protestant temperance family, and it is also a part of the program in some smaller Protestant Churches and religious societies. It is not to be found either in Catholicism or in the new national Church (Czechoslovak).

Consumption of beer, wine and liquors is growing yearly. Production of beer is considered an important part of national economy, which must not be touched. Therefore in temperance circles, depending on governmental help, the prohibition question is solved with regard to these interests. In the coming decade there is no hope to enter into dealing about beer and wine prohibition. But the need of liquor prohibition is being seen, as the influence of liquors in some less cultural districts of the republic, especially in Slovakia, is terrible.

The scientific authorities did not give their approval for an entire removal of alcohol. Only very few physicians belong to teetotalers. The beer industry will always find its scientific defenders. A physician recommending temperance is depreciated by his colleagues.

Journalists are in the service of the alcoholic capital and bring systematically reports of the failure of prohibition in other countries. Only a few cultural magazines are propagating temperance; the political journalists are not inclined to deal with this question.

The manner of our social life asks directly for the use of alcohol. Social and public meetings are held in restaurants. Social homes of political and sporting organizations are always connected with a restaurant. Family festivals cannot be thought of without alcohol.

A bill, passed some years before, forbids to serve alcoholic drinks to the youth up to 16 years, but as there is no severe control of this bill, it is not observed.

In spite of all these facts the general education and the small work of temperance movement is making way. The number of drunkards is decreasing; drinking is not held for heroism. Students, conducted by athletic sports to a healthy, sober life, cease to look for revelries in saloons. Also the progressive churches recommend temperance at least theoretically. Trial vote for liquor prohibition has in some communities a favorable result for the temperance movement.

The following statistics are according to present official data, as far as they could be collected:

The production of alcoholic drinks employs 420,000 persons, i. e., 3 per cent of all inhabitants.

Breweries—in 1923, 584 breweries produced 7,272,772 hl. of beer. In 1924, 598 breweries produced 8,134,490 hl. of beer. In 1925, 637 breweries produced 9,211,243 hl. of beer. Export to other countries amounts to 40,000 hl. a year.

Distilleries—In 1923, 905 big and 2,777 family distilleries produced totally 469,804 hl. of 100 per cent spirits, from which 256,162 hl. were used for production of liquors.

In 1926 the production of 892 big distilleries amounted to 580,000 hl. of spirits.

The yearly import of cognac and liquors from other countries amounts to 10,000,000-Czech crowns. There were consumed 500,000 hl. of wine a year. There are 43,000 restaurants, inns and saloons in our country. For beer, wine and liquors the sum of 3,000,000,000 Czech crowns is spent yearly. The profit of the beer tax was 270,000,000.-Czech crowns in 1923 and 318,000,000.-Czech crowns in 1925.

The beer production requires 2,500,000 q. of grain. The spirit production requires 2,583,200 q. of potatoes, 104,116 q. of malt, and 4,122 q. of maize yearly.

Josef Bradac,

Vice-President of the Fighters of God.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In Czechoslovakia 50,000 men die annually of tuberculosis and lung diseases, two-thirds of whom—33,000—are at the best working age. . . . If we take the average daily wage of the 33,000 as 30 crowns, we thus lose every year 300,000,000 crowns' worth of work.

Alcohol also has its share in causing the second scourge of mankind—the sex diseases. In the national handbook of the Czechoslovakian Republic for 1925, Dr. Pelc estimated that there are annually about 100,000 new cases of infection.

Alcoholism is also a heavy burden on our domestic economy. We drink annually to the extent of three and one-half milliards of crowns, which amounts to 250 crowns per capita. We import every year enormous amounts of food

materials, products of a cultivated area which is greater than all of Silesia; we spill them out, however, in the fermenting-vat and thereby destroy them, since none of the alcoholic drinks can be considered as a food material. Every year we pay out many millions in the form of taxes for hospitals, sanitariums, insane asylums, prisons, police, reform institutions, poorhouses, etc., in short, for arrangements which have to be made in great part for those who have been ruined physically, mentally, morally, or economically, by alcohol. . . .

Most of the terrible housing misery is also caused by alcoholism, and, in fact, this was enormous before the war. In 1910 in Prague one in every 25 dwellings were in cellars, and more than seven persons lived in every tenth house in Prague, and more than eight in each house in Mahr-Ostrau. In other larger cities it was not much better. But how is it today? In one room three generations are often found penned up together.

Our Republic has already passed some laws and regulations, which would be excellent if they were carried out earnestly. We still lack institutions for the care of drunkards in every community, and we do not have prohibition of alcohol advertisements, higher alcoholic taxes, tax-free non-alcoholic drinks, or local option. The chief work is done by private initiative, among the Czechs the Svaz Abstinentsni ("Abstinence Society"), among South-Germans, the Arbeiterabstinentsbund ("Workmen's Abstinence League"), the Weisse Kreuz ("White Cross"), and especially the Deutsche Guttemplergemeinschaft ("German Good Templar Order"). Besides methods of instruction, explanation by word and by writing, petitions to authorities and officials, they see in the example of personal abstinence the chief means of education, as the drink habits of the best circles, in the so-called moderate measures, have become an actually destructive example for the lower classes. The work for juvenile total abstinence instruction was intensive; as its fruits are to be recorded in 26,000 juvenile total abstinence pledges. The young people's society in Landskron publishes its own richly illustrated monthly paper for youths at a price of 10 crowns a year. (The temperance forces do not demand prohibition or general abstinence, but restriction.)

"Aufwärts."

Prof. Dr. Alfred Grimm, Landskron.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF "DEUTSCHE GUTTEMPLARGEMEINSCHAFT" FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1926-1927

1. Organizations. The number of groups has increased from 75 to 82. New organizations were recorded in Schmiedeberg, Wiesenber, Hannsdorf, Descheilitz, Neuern, Znaim, Mahr-Schonberg (two groups).

A gratifying activity has been noticeable among the young people. The number and strength of the juvenile groups has increased very favorably.

It is not to be misunderstood that the organization work is more difficult from year to year, yet there are places, at the start firmly organized, in which new tendencies demand much intensive and continuous propaganda work.

2. Cooperation With Similar Bodies. We were represented last year at the International Antialcohol Congress at Dorpat by Chief Templar Prof. Otto Kuhnert (Mahr-Schonberg). Dr. Alfred Grimm (Landskron) took part in the convention of 1926 of the German Association for Alcohol-free Culture (Deutsche Gemeinschaft fur alkoholfreie Kultur) in Austria. In the spring of this year Grand Secretary R. Schorth spent two weeks in Germany for the purpose of studying. E. L. G. Hohenthal, the American prohibitionist, spent the winter months in Europe and gave us the opportunity of learning about the prohibition situation in the United States. By his arrangement we received regularly a series of American papers. We are a member of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism in Lausanne, from which we receive valuable information of the whole world. Not last is the improvement made in cooperation with the alcohol opponents of Czech nationality. In Mahr-Moravia-Ostrau our groups joined with that of Abstinentsni Svaz in establishing a great public health exhibition in Ostrau, near which the alcohol section of the exhibition was to be seen.

3. Lecture Activities. In all, 42 public lectures were held.

4. Publication Activities. These were quite active. Newly issued were two illustrated placards, "Cause, Effect," 2,000 copies, and the illustrated leaflet "The Sorrow Farmer," with text by Dr. George Plischke, 5,000 copies. Also a pamphlet, "To the Worker," 5,000 copies.

Second editions were published of other pamphlets, to the number of 25,000 copies.

The most important improvement is the foundation of our own journal, Aufwärts ("Upwards"), an independent critical monthly, which today appears

in an edition of 1,000, which in the large supply of periodicals must really mean something. Indeed, this is just a beginning. Should Aufwärts become what we expect of it, then the edition will have to be still further increased.

It must be recorded here that the founding of the periodical was only made possible through the joining together of all available forces.

A great number of new posters on the alcohol question were circulated by the various antialcohol publications by hundreds, especially the pamphlet "Why Did We Lose the War?" by Schmidt, and the brochures, "What Should We Drink?" and "The Position of Jahns Concerning the Alcohol Question."

5. Propaganda Material. The series of photographs were continually in use, and during the National Health Week all the calls for them could not be satisfied.

Exhibitions were held in Olmutz, Grulich, Weipert, Truban, Moravia, Trop-pau, Ostrau, Moravia, Neustadt, Moravia, and Eger. In the last five cities the alcohol section of the exhibition was discontinued, for extending the material of the other lines of public health efforts. In order to increase the effectiveness of the show-case, a special show-case device was arranged, which the participators supplied weekly with new material.

The completion of a traveling library is near at hand.

6. General Propaganda Activities. The National Health Week gave the opportunity to carry out propaganda work on a large scale. Above all, leaflets and posters were given out by the Prague office, which went out to the various districts. Moreover, the head office directed a round robin to all the district education committees of the Republic in which a list of effective poster material on the alcohol question was contained. To this circular is due the fact that thousands more of various posters were distributed.

7. Legislation. Through contact with the Czech abstinence societies the way was prepared for the attainment of legal measures against alcoholism.

Many petitions which pointed out the insufficiency of the administration of the existing laws against alcoholism, were directed to authoritative places, so that never were the most regrettable facts of the "paper" laws allowed to be forgotten by the officials.

Moreover, our demands for new regulation of the closing hour were brought to the attention of the ministry in a memorial.

8. Juvenile Work. We support as far as it is in our power the aspiring youth movement. In spite of the prevailing need of its wide classes the edition of its paper has recently been increased.

9. Social Activities Without Alcohol. In stronger measure than in former years the idea of social gatherings without smoking has been carried out. Especially were the dance entertainments a great success.

Evening entertainments of all kinds make our groups and their work known in various places in the proper way. The stage was also used successfully for the propagation of our ideas.

10. Non-alcoholic Use of Fruit. Our sub-committee for the study of this subject worked continually. A great part of the work included asking questions of the farmers and housewives about things of a general and special nature concerning the use of fruit, which were answered freely, and the carrying out of the idea served very well. According to its feasibility we circulated the information among the people concerning markets for good, pure fruit juices.

11. Finances. The financial situation is very serious. The receipts do not grow in proportion as the work is widened, but much slower. The majority of our members are from the non-wealthy class, who can offer us much working strength but not much money.

Deutsche Guttemplergemeinschaft ("German Good Templar Order").

Karl Schroth

CZECHOSLOVENSKY ABSTINENTNY SVAZ

Alcoholism rages in our country like a real pestilence. There are many families where not only the father and mother drink spirits every day, but also the parents give this poison to their own children, in the belief that this drink is nourishing and necessary to the children. There are families where spirits are used in the place of soup or milk, and where the bread is moistened with brandy instead of butter.

Therefore, we have up to the present time organized in Slovakia 3,482 total abstainers in individual village and student societies, who fight together with us against this alcohol pestilence. We should be very glad if we could not only hold what we have previously organized, but develop it further. We need our own anti-alcohol organ in the Slovakian language, and Slovakian pamphlets

and leaflets. It is necessary to hold anti-alcohol lectures, to undertake propaganda trips, to write anti-alcohol reports for newspapers, and to pay our workers suitably. For all these things we lack the necessary funds.

Csl. Abstinenty Svaz.

Prof. Dr. Karl (von) Lanyi, President.

EGYPT

Every station reported temperance activities throughout the year. Many temperance meetings were held, a goodly number signed pledges, and approximately 100,000 pages of temperance literature were distributed.

There was a very encouraging response to the request sent to all pastors and missionaries to observe the World's Temperance Sabbath.

Many missionaries testified that "Our agreement with the Moslem on this matter paves the way for a more favorable consideration on his part of the full gospel message."

The literature printed last year has been nearly exhausted, but a reprint of 30,000 picture leaflets is now available. (All in Arabic.)

We hope that charts and posters will soon be available for use in schools, clubs and temperance meetings.

Among other recommendations, we recommend the mission plan for a National Temperance Day in consultation and cooperation with the Synod of the Nile and with existing temperance societies in Egypt. We hope this can be carried out.

Helen J. Noordewier (returned missionary).

ENGLAND

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The N. B. W. T. A. U. has been and is still strenuously opposing the schemes for the Disinterested Management of the Liquor Traffic, and we rejoice that the Southborough Government Committee (before which I gave, with two other ladies, evidence a few months since) has reported it cannot commend the Carlisle System.

We are keeping the great principle of local option as our chief aim.

Our Union has just purchased a horse caravan, and this will tour villages during the next few months in charge of two capable workers who will visit the cottages, distribute literature, get on friendly terms with the villagers and address open-air meetings from the platform of the caravan which will be decorated with our temperance posters. The caravan will stay several days in each village so that a real impression may be made.

We are encouraging study circles as a means to educate.

Our temperance film has been most useful, and we have just ordered another one from the National W. C. T. U.

The Frothblowers Association is doing mischievous work here under the name of philanthropy!

We have just held a summer school at Swanwick, Derbyshire, with daily committees and conferences on many important aspects of our question.

The number of teetotalers in England is steadily increasing. Our aim is to bring over to our side a large number of hesitating people who have not seen the need.

I believe that the economic question is bound before long to vastly move Britains, as the truth gets known over here of U. S. A. prohibition; so our position will be enormously increased. I am, week by week, speaking on this subject from the point of view of America's gains of health and moral force.

We need to secure real temperance teaching in our schools. That subject we keep steadily before us.

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Agnes E. Slack.

BAPTIST UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE

So far as our denomination is concerned practically all the ministers are total abstainers, and certainly this is true of the students now preparing for the ministry in our colleges. We have still a long way to go so far as members of our churches generally are concerned. At the same time we are much encouraged in the work we are striving to do, from many quarters.

The Abstainer's League is still proving effective in many churches, and a few new branches have been started during the year. The reports that we have

received from some of the branches show that a real earnest work is being done in many parts.

Reports from the secretaries of the County Associations indicate that in many churches, as opportunity presents itself, ministers are drawing attention to the evils which are wrought by strong drink. It is only right to say, however, that in many of the reports there is a feeling that more unity might be accomplished if only the churches realized the urgency of our problem.

We again sent all ministers "Facts and Figures" in time for Temperance Sunday, and were enabled to do so by the kindness of several friends who sent contributions towards the cost.

Our appeal for Temperance Sunday met with a fairly gratifying response, and in not a few cases an offering was taken, to be equally shared by the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches and our own committee.

Our motto must still be "Forward"; there is much land yet to be possessed, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in the near future our Committee may be able to do some real definite work as a contribution to the drink problem, amongst the churches of our own faith and order.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland Temperance Committee.
Rev. E. W. Gibbons, F. R. G. S.

TEMPERANCE COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION

The Association was founded with the object of fostering temperance education—the education of the rising generation, and the training of teachers, men and women, who would be capable of imparting accurate knowledge on the subject of alcohol in a way that would appeal to those to whom it was directed. A systematic course of study was devised and examinations arranged by which a recognized guarantee of efficiency would be provided for those who desired to teach, speak or write on the alcohol question.

During the Association's operations upwards of 30,000 students have been examined, some sitting at local centers as far afield as Australia, South Africa, Canada and the West Indies.

At the last examination in Trinidad schools, 1,528 pupils sat for examination in 68 schools, and this showed an increase in candidates over the previous examination of 222, and in the number of schools participating in the examination an increase of nine.

The "Physical Fitness" series of booklets have attained a circulation of about 55,000 copies, and these graded booklets have been of great service in promoting educational and examination work over a wide area. The Association now has in course of preparation a further series of booklets based on the Board of Education's Syllabus, "The Hygiene of Food and Drink," and it is believed that these new booklets will appeal to an even wider public, being primarily written by a teacher for teachers, and adapted for examination purposes. There are many signs of real progress along educational lines in this country, and there is an expectant confident faith prevalent of greater progress ere long.

Robert Mairns, Secretary.
Temperance Collegiate Association.

ROYAL NAVAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY REPORT FOR 1927

The following figures, so prosaic in themselves, really tell a story of fine progressive work, well conceived and executed during the past year among the men of the fighting forces.

This success is all the more remarkable in the light of the extraordinary and momentous events of the year.

Four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five (4,795) visits to ships by our mission workers have been paid. Five thousand, three hundred and ninety-eight (5,398) new members have been enrolled. Seven hundred and eighty-four (784) honors have been awarded. One thousand and forty-eight (1,048) hospital and sick visits have been paid. Thirty-nine thousand, three hundred and thirty-three (39,333) changes of address have been dealt with. Twenty-four (24) new branches of the R. N. T. S. were instituted. Two hundred and twenty-eight committees reorganized.

We are glad to chronicle work in our halls, which have been thrown open every night. Attendance at concerts, etc., was 32,847; at devotional meetings, 146,213.

A vast deal of correspondence is carried on by the men. Sixty-five thousand, eight hundred and twenty (65,820) letters have been written on our premises and posted by themselves. Letters, parcels, packets of "Ashore and Afloat."

R. N. T. S. supplies, woollens, etc., despatched during the year numbered 287,444, weighing approximately 40½ tons.

The circulation of "Ashore and Afloat," the official organ of the society, for the year reached the total of 698,905 copies.

The approximate number of active service members is estimated to be between 25,000 and 27,000. (These figures must not be taken as representing the total number of abstainers in the Royal Navy, but only the number of our members. Many more belong to other temperance societies. We reckon that, roughly speaking, about 65 per cent to 70 per cent are abstainers, of the navy personnel. There is a decided tendency to a considerable increase in the next few years; this expected increase is based upon the fact of the increasing number of life abstainers who are now entering the services. This is partly accounted for by the vastly improved conditions of service, messing arrangements, proper and systematical routine of sports and physical training, the appointment of a large number of specially qualified officers and instructors for the latter, and the general approval of the same with the principles of total abstinence.

The old-time charm of the rum ration is undoubtedly losing its hold, and as the old staggers or those who have been unable or unwilling to resist its sway generally leave the service, and their places are taken by those life abstainers, the result is obvious. It is not at all uncommon experience nowadays for our mission workers and ships visitors to come across large messes of men without a single one drawing his rum, and in one ship quite recently only three men on the stokers' mess deck drew the ration.

On H. M. S. "Adventure," one of the newest and latest commissioned ships, over 70 per cent of the crew do not draw the ration, and today in the Royal Naval Barracks at Portsmouth, the general depot of the port, out of 3,900 men victualled, only 1,472 were down for grog, which means that 62.26 per cent of that large and varied number of petty officers and men of all ratings, and in all stages and period of service, were on the books as "Temperance." To anyone acquainted with the services, of say 20 years ago, these figures are most remarkable and hardly believable, and must be most encouraging to those of that period who envisaged the present-day state and (in spite of the unpopularity and general ridicule meted out to them) bravely advocated the principles of total abstinence and the attendant improvements in moral, mental and physical efficiency, which has improved the navy almost out of all knowledge.

Another very striking feature is the large number of officers of high rank who have become patrons of the work. At the present time, 308 officers, active list, and 358, retired list, are patrons. Amongst those on the active list are: The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Air Ministry, and 8 Admirals, 5 Vice Admirals, 12 Rear Admirals, 32 Captains, 28 Commanders, 24 Lt. Commanders.

In addition to the foregoing, which deals with the work in the Royal Navy, Royal Marines and Royal Air Force, the work carried on in a large and growing number of military units is worth more than passing notice since the extra work has not been sought for, and has only been fostered and helped at the special request of the men themselves.

Advantage is taken of every opportunity to organize concerns with special temperance speakers on board the various ships and shore establishments. Valuable assistance in this respect has been given by Dr. Courtenay Weeks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.A.M.C., who by special consent of the Commanders-in-Chief at Portsmouth and Devonport frequently gives lectures in the various shore establishments, Royal Naval Barracks, gunnery schools, torpedo depots, and signal schools, etc., where sometimes as many as 40,000 service men and officers are present. These meetings are organized by and are conducted under the auspices of the "Royal Naval Temperance Society" under the presidency of Admiral Sir George King-Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.

IRELAND

The Temperance Movement in Ulster

Prior to 1920 the laws regarding the sale of intoxicants in Ulster were the same as those in the rest of Ireland and were enacted by the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. The most salutary of these laws was the Irish Sunday Closing Act of 1878, which enforced complete closing on Sunday throughout the whole of Ireland except in the five exempted cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, where the hours of sale were reduced by two, the hours of opening being from two till seven. The act of 1906 confirmed and made permanent that of 1878 and reduced the Sunday trading hours in the exempted cities from two o'clock till five. The limit for the bona-fide traveler

was increased from three to five miles, the distance to be calculated by public thoroughfare. This legislation proved very beneficial and despite numerous attempts by the liquor party it remained on the statute book. With the political changes in Ireland after the War and the coming into existence of a Northern Parliament with control of its own affairs there was an immediate demand for further restrictive legislation. In 1923 the first Temperance Act of the new Parliament was introduced and passed into law within a little more than a month from the day of its introduction. The bill enforced the closing of all liquor shops on Christmas Day and also all drinking bars in hotels, the latter being defined as containing at least four apartments used exclusively for travelers. For the first time Belfast, hitherto exempt under the old Acts, was "dry," June 17 being the first Sunday under the new conditions, and on the following Monday morning there was not a single case of drunkenness in the Police Court, a state of things that had not been known for years. The sale of medicated and other wines by chemists was severely curtailed. Mixed trading was forbidden, 400 "spirit-grocers" closed down, and the bona-fide traveler abolished. Needless to say, all these reforms met with strenuous opposition from the liquor sellers. When the act became law there were the usual attempts to evade and defy it, but these were for the most part dealt with so severely by the authorities that the attitude of defiance was soon abandoned. There is thus at least one "dry" day every week in Northern Ireland and prohibition of the open sale of liquor is in force every Sunday.

The temperance forces, however, are not satisfied and are pressing for a measure of local option. This movement has the strong support of the churches, the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies being practically unanimous on this matter, and there is every reason to hope that this may become law in the near future.

The liquor trade are largely on the defensive, being too much alarmed at the rapid progress of temperance sentiment to attempt any really aggressive action. There is a progressive decrease in their business. The exports of home-made whisky from Belfast harbor since the war have fallen by 80 per cent. The drink-bill per head is lower in Ulster than in any part of the United Kingdom, and just half of that in England and Wales. For the period 1923-1926 the decrease in the amount expended on intoxicants is estimated at about three million pounds, or fifteen million dollars, while there has been a corresponding increase in savings bank deposits and other forms of thrift. According to the Finance Minister the decrease in the amount spent on liquor last year was six hundred thousand pounds, or three million dollars. A sober generation is growing up and is replacing a drinking one, and the anger and alarm of the liquor trade regarding the conditions in Northern Ireland are very manifest.

A good deal of this state of affairs is due to a very complete system of temperance education. Instruction is given in all the schools with the sanction and approval of the government department concerned. In addition, lectures are given and examinations held yearly. Though the latter are voluntary, many thousands of children attend and compete for various awards that are offered. There is no doubt whatever that a great deal of the strong temperance sentiment in Ulster is due to the teachers and the educationists. There is no propaganda in the schools, the teaching is purely scientific and in accordance with the most recent knowledge on the subject. Special stress is laid on the effects of alcohol on the mental processes and so on the question of moral control. Visitors from other parts who come to meetings and conventions in Ulster always express themselves as surprised at the number of young men and women who are found in their audiences. Young Ulster is with us, and we shall win.

The General Assembly's Temperance Committee
of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

SCOTLAND

The Temperance Movement in Scotland

In reviewing the present position of the temperance movement in Scotland, there is much upon which we can dwell with satisfaction and there is everything to spur us on to victory.

Since 1920, there has been in operation in Scotland "The Temperance (Scotland) Act," a measure which gives local option (three options—No License, Limitation, and No Change) in burghs and parishes where a poll under the act

is requisitioned. This act is our weapon in the offensive against the liquor traffic in Scotland.

The various Temperance societies in Scotland are now coordinated for the purpose of effective campaigning under the title of the Scottish Temperance Alliance, to which the British Women's Temperance Association, Scottish Christian Union, is affiliated.

Three no-license campaigns have been held since the act came into operation, and while progress in general is somewhat disappointing, it will be remembered that the fight is against a powerful and wealthy vested interest. Mr. R. S. Calder, president of the Local Veto Defence Association, speaking in June, 1926, previous to the last polls, said: "If they could administer a crushing blow to the 'fanatics' in these next polls in the burghs, he thought they should be giving the death-blow to the Temperance Act." Measured by this standard, the victory has been to the temperance cause.

The success of no-license in those areas where it has had a fair chance hardly needs mention, but Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch, Stewarton, Wick, Stromness, Lerwick and the twenty or so other areas all bear their testimony in the shape of increased moral and material welfare.

The licensed trade are much exercised in their minds at the cost to the ratepayers of these recurring polls under the act, yet the supporters of the trade themselves requisitioned polls in thirteen areas in which no-license had already been adopted. All these areas voted for the continuance of no-license with two exceptions. The bitterness of the licensed trade towards the temperance act is indeed a tribute to what it has achieved and an expression of fear of what yet may be achieved through its means.

There is little if any growth in the liquor traffic in Scotland. The Scottish Temperance Act would seem, judging from their own utterances, to have driven the licensed trade to fight for its very existence.

The Scottish distilleries at the same time have had a period of depression due to various causes. principally, the trade itself declares, the high taxation of spirits, but it may be remarked in passing that dividends are still forthcoming.

The Dundee Advertiser reported as follows in January, 1926: "The Distillers' Company, the whisky combine which controls the production of grain whisky, has decided to close down the Grange Distillery, Burntisland, Fifeshire, and the Sciennes Distillery, Edinburgh. These distilleries will still be used to store whisky. There has been a falling off in the whisky market, and Highland distillers of malt whisky agree to reduce production by 25 per cent. Scottish firms engaged in exporting whisky through the Bahamas to the United States have experienced a considerable falling off in trade."

Apart entirely from the no-license campaigns but undoubtedly as an indirect result, there are signs of an increasing temperance opinion in Scotland.

The corporation of the city of Glasgow passed a resolution agreeing to supply no alcoholic liquor at civic functions and has since twice reaffirmed its decision. Aberdeen and Dundee corporations followed suit, though Aberdeen has since rescinded its decision.

These are straws in the wind to show which way it blows, and they are full of hope for our cause in the future.
Miss E. M. Mein,
Secretary British Women's Temperance Association, Scottish Christian Union.

Liquor Defense Organizations

The various sections of the liquor traffic in Scotland are thoroughly organized, and possess ample funds which are lavishly expended in areas where a poll of the electors is being taken under the Temperance (Scotland) Act. Enormous sums are spent on newspaper advertising. Huge posters are displayed in conspicuous places. Unscrupulous use is made of statements of public men living and dead on the results of prohibition in the United States. Carefully drawn appeals are made to public prejudices and private interests.

A bill entitled, "The Liquor Trust Control (Scotland) Bill" has been introduced into the House of Lords by the Duke of Montrose. A memorandum explanatory of its provisions states that the bill deals with "No-license areas" under the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913. At present under the act, where the electors on a poll decided to repeal a "no-license" resolution, the discretionary power of a licensing court to grant liquor licenses is restored. Under the bill introduced by the Duke, the effect will be that in a "no-license area" where a requisition is lodged for a fresh poll of the electors, a new option is given whereby the electors may vote for a system of "trust control." Under this scheme instead of licenses being granted to private individuals, a central authority (called the Board of Trustees) appointed by the Secretary of State

for Scotland will be made responsible for the sale of intoxicating liquor in trust control areas.

It is a well-meaning effort to get rid of the political menace of the liquor traffic organizations, but judged in the light of experience it is certain to prove futile as a means of promoting sobriety.

Andrew Bennett, J.P.

WALES

NORTH WALES WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION

We in our land are not yet ready for prohibition, but your American example helps us in our constant effort for local option as an educational preliminary to prohibition. Wales is steadily working for local option. It is also working for its own Welsh Temperance Bill, which includes local option and better regulation of clubs. Lord Clwyd moved its second reading in the House of Lords on May 11, but his many efforts and those of members of the House of Commons have been frustrated and we are still longing, working and praying for our bill.

Our Union has a scientific lady visitor for schools, has Snowdrop Bands, clubs and guilds to work among young people, Bands of Hope to work among children, and Babies' Bands (for all under seven).

Dame Margaret Lloyd George, J.P., and Lady Clwyd, are our presidents, and we have thousands of convinced, educated and devoted Christian workers. We like to think we are part of a World's Union and we whole-heartedly pray for the success of the World League Congress.

North Wales Women's Temperance Union.

Miss A. C. Prichard.

FIIJI

FIIJI LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM—MAY, 1926-MAY, 1927

The past twelve months have seen signs of activity which confirm the belief that the League has important work to do in the colony which will take time but which will prove effective.

The Executive Committee has met eight times during the year. Leaflets in English and Hindu have been printed and circulated. These have included Sir Leonard Rogers' weighty statement on "Alcohol in the Tropics" and an important and authoritative declaration on the results of prohibition in Samoa by the Administrator, Sir George Richardson. A pamphlet by the world-renowned Dr. John B. Mott entitled "Prohibition—a Boon to Youth," was kindly sent by the New Zealand Alliance and several hundred copies have been posted to European residents all over the colony. The attitude of the European community is not what it ought to be and there was a poor response to the one thousand circular appeals sent through the post by the secretary to those whose names are on the electoral roll.

Useful work has been done by various branches through the year. For instance, the Suva and Davuilevu Fijian branches have held monthly meetings. Davuilevu reports 209 members. European and Fijian speakers have addressed these meetings and a quiet educative work has been carried on. The Jubilee Church reports as follows: "One pleasing feature is the formation of a branch for the boys and girls with something over 100 members, and the meetings of this branch have been characterized by a good deal of enthusiasm. We suggest that this department of the League's activities be extended and that there be a juvenile branch in connection with the adult branch wherever possible. There is great need in Suva for temperance work among the Fijian young men, and in this connection we are considering the question of issuing temperance leaflets of a chosen type printed in the vernacular for circulation amongst them. Our branch should have a very busy time in the coming year."

The Suva parent branch, which is attended mostly, though not exclusively, by Europeans, has met regularly each month and there have been some informative and interesting addresses and discussions, in which may be included a public debate held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on "Is Prohibition Desirable in Fiji?"

The work of the Dilkusha branch has become somewhat merged into the meetings and activities of the Nausori Y. M. C. A., which was commenced ten months ago. The Indian Reform League has during the year announced its decision to encourage temperance among its members, and we are expectantly awaiting the commencement of propaganda in this direction. The Fiji Muslim League, representing 7,000 Indian Muhammedans, may be relied upon to further our aims and objects and cooperate with us.

The Vita Cauravou or Young Fijians' Society, however, has outdistanced all others in the magnificent stand taken at its annual meetings held in the Town Hall, Suva, in October. Each of the 1,400 members of this ambitious young society is pledged to total abstinence and to prohibition in their beloved land. These young men have shown a courageous example worthy to be followed by other races who have chosen to come and live in their country, and they are deserving of every encouragement in the matter.

In July the League's executive placed before the Education Commission the urgent desirability of introducing into all schools scientific instruction upon the evil physiological effects of alcohol and other harmful drugs that are in frequent use, as is common in Australia and New Zealand. Accepting this view, the Commission, when dealing with "Hygiene and Sanitation," stated in its official report, "The Commission is of the opinion that simple instruction in the evil effects of the abuse of alcohol and of narcotics should be given in all schools."

In October the Methodist Annual Synod very sympathetically received a deputation of the officers of the League. There is no greater force for sobriety and righteous living in the Colony than the Australian Methodist Mission. It is keeping the importance of total abstinence before its constituency, especially through the pages of its monthly magazine in Fijian. The response to the deputation included indications of a forward move in the direction of educative work among the young.

In November a deputation representing the Fiji League Against Alcoholism and the Women's Christian Temperance Union waited on his excellency the Governor with a view to urging the need for a stricter enforcement of the liquor ordinance of the Colony and to draw attention to the difficulties arising out of the racial discrimination as seen in the existing system of liquor permits.

In his reply to the deputation the Governor stated that information which would lead to the conviction of law-breakers would always be welcomed by the government. He further indicated that "steps would be taken to amend the law to provide that prohibition orders shall be issued against all persons, irrespective of nationality, who may be convicted of offenses under the liquor ordinance—and that the Legislative Council will be invited to amend the existing law to provide for a hotel license, the holder of which shall not hold on the same premises a publican's license, nor keep thereon a public bar." His excellency was not prepared to recommend that the Liquor Permit System be extended to persons of the Chinese or Japanese races or that hotel public bars should be closed at 6 p. m. as in adjacent lands, instead of the hour of 10 p. m., as at present.

Whilst it is very gratifying to notice that legislation introduced last July has practically brought the hop-beer trade to an end, we are faced by the disquieting fact that in the eighteen months ending last June there was an increase of 49 per cent in the number of official liquor permits issued to Indians and 61 per cent in the number granted to Fijians. Our desire is that the arm of the law which has struck so effectively at the locally-brewed drink shall deal similarly with foreign-imported liquor, no matter what vested interests may be affected. There is at present no indication that the European is prepared, self-sacrificingly for the good of others, to submit to a curtailment of his so-called national drink, in the way he expects the Chinaman to abandon his opium or the Indian his hemp.

The policy of partial prohibition, in these days of nationalism and growing race-consciousness, is failing in places like South Africa, and it is not likely to succeed in Fiji as Fijian and Indian self-expression becomes more insistent. Unfair racial discrimination will embarrass the government in the years that lie ahead. There is only one way to deal with the menace of alcoholism, especially in lands where the interests of the indigenous population should receive paramount claim, and Samoa has shown the way. Fiji should be treated like the mandated territories in the South Pacific and in other parts of the empire.

A. W. McMillan, Honorary Secretary.

FRANCE

REPORT ON THE QUESTION OF ALCOHOLISM AND ANTIALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE (1918-1926)

It is a well-known fact that, since the end of the last war, the consumption of alcohol has been steadily increasing in this country. It is to be regretted that the French government, which had taken, during the great conflict, efficient measures (such as the prohibition of bitters: "absinthe"—and the early closing of saloons) has not maintained them.

Thanks to the above policy, the consumption of alcohol in France (as re-

gards distilled beverages) had gone down from 1,413,000 hectoliters of pure alcohol (100%) in 1914 to 584,700 hectoliters in 1918. These figures have been raised to 767,443 hectoliters in 1921; 968,365 hectoliters in 1924; 1,014,392 hectoliters in 1925.

The consumption of wine has increased by more than a million of hectoliters every year since the war: 38,291,048 hl. during the year 1919-1920; 53,381,436 hl. during the year 1925-1926.

If we add to this, cider and beer, every Frenchman annually drinks 17.51 liters of pure alcohol. The habit of drinking cocktails stands for a large share in this consumption. These figures are those of the Minister of Finance and have been given by Monsieur Riemain, general secretary of the National League Against Alcoholism.

But those figures do not include the private consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Home Distillers Privilege has been extended since 1923, so that we now have 2,639,244 men who are allowed to distill (duty free) ten liters of pure alcohol every year (they distill their own fruits).

In the same way, the wine-growers are not taxed for the wine they drink with their family. So that the actual consumption of alcoholic beverages in France is not known exactly.

The increase in this consumption has been followed by an increase in alcoholic diseases, which has alarmed our physicians. In July, 1925, Professor Achard signalled the danger to the French Medical Academy. In his hospital service, in six months, he found the manifest stigma of alcoholism on 44 men, 38 women and 418 children. He notes the frequency of cirrhosis of the liver: 18 per cent among women, 9 per cent among the men.

The specialists in mental diseases, Dr. Mignot, of Paris, Dr. Benon, of Nantes, are struck by the increase in alcoholic madness.

In 1926, Professor Lepine, of Lyons, signalled the alcoholic peril, as Professor Achard had done in Paris, the year before.

The Medical Academy has condemned the habit of drinking aniseed cocktails. Dr. Fie, a member of Parliament, has laid down a bill asking for the prohibition of these cocktails which tend to replace "absinthe" or bitters.

A great agitation has taken place on this question and that of the Home Distillers' Privilege, and public opinion has been moved. The National League Against Alcoholism has been the soul of this movement. A great meeting was organized against the "Aniseed Cocktails." Hundreds of petitions against the Home Distillers' Privilege have been signed throughout the land. No doubt that this agitation will one day triumph over the coalesced interests of alcohol producers and sellers.

The National League has also a great influence on the coming generation, because it is allowed by the government to enter the primary schools, where the soul of our children is moulded.

Another important temperance league is the "Antialcoholic Society for Railway Men," which has already grouped 10,000 members. It publishes a paper, called "The Health of the Family."

The "Blue-Cross" is a Protestant association for the release of drunkards. It numbers 1,700 men and women, among whom are many who were formerly drunkards. The "Golden Cross" has the same goal, but it is a Catholic society.

The "Good Templars" are, in France, a neutral temperance society. Their leader, Dr. Legrain, has recently started a paper called "New Dawn" for the abstinent children of France.

Now, for the women:

1. The "Frenchwomen Union Against Alcohol" tries to obtain from the Parliament the prohibition of distilled beverages. But as long as women have not the vote, their opinion is not considered by political men.

2. The "French White Ribbon," branch of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is giving its greatest effort to the education of mothers and children. Through the "Hope of the Cradle" it teaches the mothers to rear their babies without a drop of alcoholic beverages. By means of the groups of "Young French Abstinents," it gives scientific temperance instruction to the children between 7 and 16. The young men and young women form "Young People's Branches" on whom we rely for the future development of our society. Several groups of White Ribboners exist in Paris and in the departments (Finisterre-Oise-Alsace).

Last September, Madame Koechlin, president of the French White Ribbon, was asked by Miss Anna Gordon to represent the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the International Congress of the Cinematograph. There she proposed a request that was adopted at the general meeting. More recently,

Madame Koechlin was called to enter a delegation of the National League Against Alcoholism, sent to Mr. Herriot, the Minister of Public Education. She obtained of the head of the delegation to propose to the Minister the request above mentioned. The Minister took heed of this suggestion with evident satisfaction and promised that, as soon as a film was created, he would have it diffused in all the primary French schools. The request was as follows:

"The Congress, considering the importance that the cinematograph could and ought to take in the teaching of the first principles of social hygiene to children: considering that, in this teaching, one of the first duties of the teacher is to put the children on guard against the danger of alcohol; expresses the wish that films specially created for antialcoholic teaching should be put by the authorities at the disposal of the teacher in every primary school."

Last spring, the president and secretary of the French White Ribbon were asked to be present at the creation of the "National Committee of French Fruits." Its aim is to teach fruit-owners to sell their fruits, either under the natural form, or to make non-alcoholic products thereof. This committee will certainly have a great task to accomplish, as France is essentially a fruit-growing country.

Ruban Blanc Français.
Idelette Perrelet.

UNION DES FRANCAISES CONTRE L'ALCOOL

The Union of French Women Against Alcohol dates from 1916. It now numbers some thousands of French women, convinced that only the suppression of the consumption of alcohol can save their country from the abyss toward which the deadly drink is precipitating it. The spread of the evil is frightful. Checked in the course of the Great War, the consumption of alcohol in 1925 reached 1,014,392 hectoliters, and alas! this figure has considerably increased in the last year. Unfortunately, if public opinion takes a definite position against alcohol, the public authorities are incredibly feeble and refuse all measures necessary to restrain alcohol. The first measure should be the suppression of the privilege of "bouilleurs de cru" (small home distillers) who, to the number of 2,639,244, inundate the country with untaxed alcohol.

The Union of French Women Against Alcohol seeks particularly the cessation of this iniquity. It demands unceasingly that alcohol be banished from saloons, cafes, and restaurants, and relegated to certain depots for pharmaceutical needs, like opium, morphine, and all poisons.

As mothers of the race and guardians of the homes, Frenchwomen wish at any cost to save their race and their homes, and they will fight until victory is achieved. They take example from their American sisters, to whom they extend a fraternal greeting.

M. Fallot-Matter,
President, Union des Francaises contre L'Alcool.

GERMANY

Beer production is as follows:

Year	Amount Produced	Per Head of Population	
1913-14	69,200,000 hl.	103	liters Reichs.
1920-21	23,319,000 hl.	34	" Statist.
1925-26	47,419,000 hl.	75	" Yr. Bk.
1926-27	48,026,000 hl.	76.2	" Breweries daily

This last amount means a sum of 3,122,000,000 Reichmark, or \$441,050,000.

Spirits production (100% spiritus vini):

		Per Head of Population	
1913-14	1,736,300 hl.	2.6	liters Reichs.
1920-21	504,337 hl.	0.8	" Statist.
1925-26	601,000 hl.	1.0	" Yr. Bk.

It is a well known fact that a large quantity of whisky has found consumption by unlawful ways.

The report of the Reichsmongr. office shows 5,941 delicts for moonshining; 8,008 persons accused; 6,112,263 liters of 100% spirits lost by moonshining; 14,900,000 reichmarks (\$3,425,000) lost in revenues by moonshining.

In our October-process 11 bootleggers were punished for the smuggling of 150,000 liters of spirits. They got a punishment of imprisonment from one month to one year and the fines reached a total of 10,¼ million marks (about \$2,500,000).

Wine Production		
Year	Amount Produced	Per Capita
1920	2,322,450 hl.	3.8 liters
1924	2,466,131 hl.	4.0 "

The wine growers find a bad situation. The climatic conditions of German wine gardens are not as good as in foreign countries, so they can't sell their wine. The German government has spent large sums to advertise wine. Posters are hanging in all railway stations demanding "Drink German Wine." A great exposition is made in Coblenz on the Rhine, in favor of German wine. Last year there were revolts of wine growers in Rhine and Moselle valleys against the high taxes.

In Germany there were in 1924 25,423 breweries and 39,663 distilleries. In 1902 there were in Germany 248,102 saloons (last report). In Prussia there were in 1922 167,338 saloons.

According to the Minister for Economics, Germany has spent in 1926 for liquor 4,500,000,000 reichmarks, or \$1,125,000,000.

It is comprehensible that such a government is not in favor of strong temperance laws in spite of the fact that it is always speaking of moderation. Temperance movements tried to make a private referendum on local option. They gathered over two and a half million subscriptions, but government defeated the law. In spite of restriction the Prussian Minister of Interior Affairs extended the sale hours for saloons; the existing laws prohibiting beer for young people till 16 and prohibiting liquors till 18 are attacked by the wets, and if the new proposed bill will pass the Parliament the limit will be only 15 years.

But the German Temperance Union are not hopeless. They know that the propaganda in favor of local option has spread the knowledge about alcoholism. It is necessary to say that many had refused their subscription for fear that local option is a socialistic matter and would bring us prohibition. Prohibition, to most of the people in our country, is the work of the devil. Liquor interests and their influence in the daily press have spread this opinion among the people. But the fact that alcoholism is increasing in Germany (there were 6,704 persons in the Prussian drink cures in 1924 and 8,833 persons in 1925) has opened their eyes to try to save the youth. The German Conference of Catholic Bishops in Fulda has asked in a pastoral letter the strongest temperance and an education of youth without alcohol. So that scientific temperance education is, besides "Caritas" for drunkards, the only platform where government and temperance may go together. Temperance instruction is given here by traveling teachers. In April, 1927, there were 14 special teachers. I myself work as a temperance teacher in the Rhineland. That the work is necessary is shown by the fact that of more than a thousand children I asked this month, there was none that never drank beer, and most of them had drunk stronger liquors. The teachers have given good testimonies in favor of this instruction.

Success has been made in the industrial and home fabrication of nonfermented juice. Also the government has spent money in favor of milk propaganda. The Prussian Minister of Welfare has spent in 1925 for temperance work 230,077,111 marks (\$57,500). Also the Germans Physicians' Meeting in Eisenach declared itself in favor of temperance instruction and alcohol restrictions. The Physicians' Meeting in Berlin protested against business advertisements of alcohol against influenza.

Gerhard Huffman.

DEUTSCHER ALKOHOLGEGNERBUND

We admire the energy with which the American people proceed against the "people's enemy—Alcohol," while in Germany the fight is in its first stages. The influence of the all-powerful alcohol interests is so great on the government, municipalities, representative industries and commerce, that change can be effected here only through systematic, methodical propaganda which must be extended over many years. This enlightenment is especially difficult, as the entire daily press, with few exceptions, is subject to the alcohol interests and is continually throwing sand in the eyes of the German people.

The "business interests" in Germany are almost entirely balanced with alcohol, and the German merchants, manufacturers, life-insurance companies, and workmen's benefit societies must first understand that they would be better off if the many millions, which the Germans now spend annually for drink, should be directed into other channels where they would benefit other industries and the whole of the German people.

Deutscher Alkoholgegnerbund,
Fritz Kruse, Secretary

HUNGARY

The World War having bereft our country of two-thirds of its territory and inhabitants, and most of its great towns, we have lost eight of our ten lodges. Our activities were seriously hindered, even for a time suspended by the War, the revolutions and after-days. Notwithstanding we, especially the Good Templars, resumed after this devastation our work with renewed forces. We delivered numerous public discourses upon the alcohol question, in the schools, Red Cross Unions, clubs, before nurses, and many trade unions. A powerful attraction for the public were the popular scientific discourses and the classic musical performances of the Good Templars, which were always united with the propaganda. Last year we had in Budapest an International Hygienic Exposition, entitled "The Man," which was much appreciated. Its alcohol department, arranged by the Good Templars, contained charts showing the effects of American prohibition upon general mortality and tuberculosis. We have recently published two works: "The Practicability of Prohibition in Hungary," and a "Compendium of Alcoholology."

We have now resuscitated, after a period of nine years, our pugnacious organ "The Alkoholismus" with the aid of its first editor, Doctor Docri, in its old fashion and spirit.

For all that Hungary is a wine-producing country, engaged since the treaty in a serious "wine crisis," the government is showing an increasing interest in the combat against alcohol. Last autumn the government called a conference for hygienic reform; in the question of alcoholism Good Templars and abstinent physicians bore a leading part and practical proposals were made by them.

With great pleasure we have arranged in the metropolis two discourses of Mr. Emil Hohenthal of America, before the representatives of the government and a great audience; he met as always with the warmest applause, and did also good work in the province.

It is not much that we have done in comparison with other countries, but we did it with untiring zeal and unshaken hope for the future of our great cause.

Prof. Julius Donath, G.C.T.

INDIA

One of the greatest evils of modern civilization is alcoholism. It has been in the occidental countries, in particular, a matter of course to use spirituous drinks as a part of every-day consumption.

In the Orient, however, and especially in India, all alcoholic drinks have been tabooed by religious as well as social injunctions. The Hindus, as well as the Mohammedans, not only consider alcoholic drink as poison, and the drinking of it as a vice, but a positive sin.

The climatic conditions, moreover, obtaining in India do not favor the use of alcoholic drink. But like all other social and physical vices, the spread of alcoholism has been contagious and has proved itself to be a fatal curse. It is fatal because it has gained ground among the poorer classes of India. Eighty per cent of the population of India, according to certain estimates, lives on the verge of starvation, and does not know what it is to have a square meal. That such a population suffering from the frequent visits of epidemics of cholera, malaria, influenza and bubonic plague should be left open to the seductions of alcoholic drink is a tragedy.

Governments all over the world, we are told, are instituted to guide and govern mankind in the path of progress and prosperity. Especially in these days of democracy should this be all the more true, and is true in many Occidental countries where the governments, by law, have declared prohibitions of the sale and use of spirituous drinks. But unfortunate India has ill luck dogging her to her ruination. The government of India is the sole dealer in alcoholic drinks. It is one of the big businesses that the government of India conducts for its own maintenance. The following figures showing the percentage of excise revenue as compared with the total revenue accruing to the provincial governments speak for themselves: In the year 1925-26—Madras, 33.5; Bombay (including Sind), 26.3; Bengal, 21.2; United Provinces, 12.2; Punjab, 10.7; Burma (including Shan States), 11.6; Bihar and Orissa, 33.9; Central Provinces and Berar, 29.3; Assam, 29.5.

It is easier to blame the government, and consequently one is often reminded of the responsibilities of the leaders of public opinion in these matters. One would naturally expect Indian legislators under the Reform Constitution to shoulder the responsibility and rectify the mistakes made heretofore by the alien rulers of India. When the Government of India Act was passed in 1919, it was generally understood that the excise, being what is called a "transferred sub-

ject," would be under the unfettered control of the provincial governments acting through ministers responsible to the legislatures, and that all temperance legislation, except as regards imported liquors, would be left to their full discretion. "Experience has shown, however, that the government of India claims and exercises the right to intervene in these questions, and as that government is responsible only to the British Parliament through the Secretary of State, it would appear that the powers exercised by the Indian Legislatures in these matters are to a large extent illusory."

Public men of India, including Mahatma Gandhi, are in full favor of total prohibition for India. "There can be no better scheme of development than to save the poor millions from the drink curse," says Mr. Gandhi. "It would put money into the pockets of the poorest. Every rupee of drink revenue given up represents many rupees of the poor man saved for his women and children, and money saved would mean a higher standard of life all around. It will help the 'untouchable' in a practical and material way, such as probably no other single measure can help."

Mahatma Gandhi has gone beyond the mere preaching of the gospel of temperance, and has drafted a prohibition bill. The bill is drafted to provide statutory authority to introduce and administer prohibition in select areas with the power to extend it to other areas as time and experience enable such extension.

If world opinion could be awakened through the efforts of such international gatherings, and a wholesome pressure were brought to bear upon the authorities in India, it is quite conceivable that the future of India's millions will be to that extent improved and her aspirations assured.

When the government of India should be busy developing education, sanitation, and scientific agriculture to render the masses, as well as classes, fit for self-government in keeping with the trend of the time, it is discouraging to see it engaged in the monopolistic business of alcoholic drinks.

When the League of Nations called the Conference in Geneva to consider the problem of prohibition, it was found that India was represented, not by any leader of the Indian people, but by an English official who in the name of India pleaded the cause of India's right to drink and drug herself. It was Bishop Brent, who headed the American delegation to that conference, who opposed the "India's representative," and told the true story about India.

In spite of all the various divisions that exist in India, separating her people into contending factions of communal, racial, political or economic nature, there is one issue on which all parties are united, and that issue is temperance. The people of India want to be saved from the monster of alcoholic drinks. People belonging to the leisure class and to the so-called "white collar" professions tend to transgress the limits of natural living and to take to luxuries which degenerate them physically as well as morally. But it becomes a matter of grave concern when they argue that it is the right of the poor man to taste of these luxuries. The poor man, whether he be a peasant or a factory worker, is deprived of all those opportunities of education, and culture, being kept busy eternally, like a beast of burden, to supply the wants of the middle and upper class people. What a worthy way of rewarding him for his services by opening before him the hell gate of alcoholism to accelerate his total downfall! Who are his true friends, those who plead for his freedom to drink or those who wish to save him from the curse of drink? Let us hope that this convention will offer a solution to this vital problem of India.

R. V. Gogate,
Prof. of Philosophy, New Jersey Law School, Newark, N. J.
For Hindustan Assn. of America.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT, 1926-27

The total avoidance of drink has been a national ideal in India for many centuries, and there is nothing in the history of the recent past to indicate any slackening of the resolve to reach this goal. On the contrary, the demand for prohibition has been reaffirmed with the utmost clearness, and that despite the acute religious and political differences which have prevailed. Indeed, the one public question upon which it is possible to unite nearly all classes, creeds, and parties in India is that of temperance reform. The movement meets with no serious opposition, except on the part of those—in the main officials—who, in regard to provincial and central revenues, fear the financial consequences of drastic changes in the excise system. Nevertheless, the temperance movement can reach permanent success only through education and organization.

As a reminder of the considered attitude of India on this question it is desirable to recall the fact that in September, 1925, the Legislative Assembly, rep-

representing British India as a whole, passed a resolution by 69 votes to 39, in favor of prohibiting the production, manufacture, sale and import of intoxicating liquors, save for medical and scientific purposes. The resolution recommended that as a first step in carrying out this policy the provincial governments be directed immediately to initiate a system of local option with a view to limiting the number of licensed shops, and to undertake all necessary legislation in furtherance thereof.

That resolution stands as a declaration of policy by the most authoritative legislative body in India. It was carried against the opposition of Sir Basil Blackett, finance member of the government of India, who condemned prohibition as impracticable, and added that "if local option or prohibition was going to be attempted by any of the local governments, the government of India would not be able to look on."

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition League, meeting in Delhi last February, placed on record its clear and considered judgment that the total prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors and poisonous drugs, except for medical and industrial purposes, should be the goal of the excise policy of the government of India, all provincial governments, and the governments of Indian states. The committee recognized the existence of certain difficulties as regards the introduction of national prohibition forthwith, but expressed the opinion that a period of ten years would suffice for the purpose. It was held that the financial difficulty could be surmounted partly by reduction of expenditure and partly by alternative methods of taxation. The various governments were urged to recast as early as possible the present scheme of finance so as to eliminate excise revenue from the country's financial system.

The resolution further demanded the immediate introduction of local option laws by which to ascertain the wishes of the people in this matter. All connected with the Association and the Prohibition League are being urged to unite in a progressive campaign for local option in 1927-28. In provincial areas where local option acts (however limited in their scope) are in force, there is every need to educate the electorate in the powers thus conferred upon them. Where such measures have not been passed, members of the legislative councils are requested to introduce bills at the first available opportunity.

Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

By Frederick Grubb, Gen. Secretary.

AMRITSAR TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

India wants total prohibition. Our religious, social, climatic, economic and political conditions are quite different from those of other countries of the world as regards the drink question. A poor country like ours does not so much care for the 19½ crores of the excise revenue as it does for the disastrous consequences of the drink habit carrying with them constant pain, agony, penury and misery.

India is echoing her feelings for prohibition from all corners. The provincial legislatures have presented their united demand for it. But unfortunately, owing to the peculiar circumstances of our country, we have not been able to achieve the desired goal.

You will, however, convey to the World Congress that India stands for total prohibition, and you will kindly endeavor to save this country from the clutches of drink and convey the humble greetings of a remote land to the representatives of the different countries who have assembled at Winona Lake to save humanity from the hydra-headed scourge of drink. We have set our hopes high on your work.

Amritsar Temperance Society.

Nand Lal, Hon. Secretary.

LITHUANIA

A Plea for Education for Lithuanians

I was exceedingly glad at having received the invitation to be present here at this Congress, to represent my Lithuanian Catholics, and to have an opportunity to express my opinion on the subject of greatest importance. For, as the proverb of Lithuanian language says: "We are learning even while we are dying."

Since we have convened here with the object to do good to all nations in general, so in particular, I presume every delegate who has a particular reason to say a few words in favor of his nation ought to have a chance. I have no doubt in the least that this Congress may help our Lithuanians to a good foundation in this educational business. In order to plead with the Congress for this help, I am obliged to state all reasons why I am pleading for them. Since the

conversion from paganism to Christianity at the end of the fourteenth century, Lithuanian people, being situated between Germany and Russia, with many breweries and distilleries, had not much chance to use their savings for the education of their children. Under the emperor of Russia, for about forty years, Lithuanians were forbidden even to get their prayerbooks printed in Lithuanian in the Latin letters. The czar also placed so many conditions for the students who study for priests, that very few could get the chance to enter the seminary, so there was a great scarcity of priests. All these circumstances were forcing Lithuanians to weaken their faith and abandon their mother tongue, and assume, though imperfectly, Russian, Polish, or some German language.

My 22 years experience in one parish clearly shows that Lithuanian people, if they are strongly influenced to neglect their mother tongue in preference to the American language, as under the czar the Russian language, are inclined to become hypocrites to the government, be it civil or ecclesiastic, or to lose their faith and fidelity to the government. If necessary, I could give the names of families, that were the best in my parish before they started to read atheistic literature, and attend socialistic public speeches. Of course, they started in saloons, and lost their faith and fidelity to the American government. When I started to issue a good Lithuanian paper they would not read it. When I opened a Lithuanian parochial school they refused to send their children. So I was obliged to dispute with them and their atheistic papers, and thereby discovered that some of them were writing articles and publishing in the atheistic papers against faith and the American government. I even noticed bold anarchical expressions directly against the present American government. Their paper was closed by the government, but after some time they started a paper under another name, but they were more cautious in their expressions.

This proves that all bad literature started and originated from saloons and now from bootleggers, and they are almost always successful to start before the good literature is obliged to start to defend the truth. Even those atheists are using the Lithuanian language not with their patriotic spirit, but to be able to conceal their anarchy, and to influence other Lithuanian Catholics to join them.

As the czar keeping Lithuanians without education, reduced them to such a degree of ignorance as to neglect and in some respects despise their mother tongue, faith and fidelity to the country government, so now by the assistance of this Congress we may be able to educate them to love their adopted country, and to become true patriots both of their native and adopted countries. This could be done only by the Lithuanian young generation, who may be influenced or induced to study the Lithuanian language, which would not interfere in the least with the study of the language of this country, but would make it even better, as my experience of 22 years, maintaining Lithuanian parochial schools, clearly demonstrates. For, all our Lithuanian graduated students of our parochial 8 years school, who had opportunity to attend the high school, were very well instructed in public schools, and at the same time they were instructed in the Lithuanian language. None of them lost their faith nor fidelity to the American patriotism. This proves that to teach children at the same time in two or more languages does not require a longer time than four years to study. I knew one family in Lithuania whose children while growing were learning four languages very well. They did not require longer time nor more expense. Father never addressed his children but in Polish, mother never spoke to her children but in German, from the servants and companions they learned Lithuanian, in public school they learned Russian. It is much better always to educate children in their mother tongue, together with the language of the country, as it is much better to have for the same money two suits of dress or two pairs of shoes than only one. Those who study together more than one language surely will acquire the American language in a much deeper sense, for no language can be acquired in any etymological or philological sense while studying one language alone.

Besides, children educated without their mother tongue gradually deviate from the true love of their parents, from the observatilon of the fourth commandment of God. For, if they are not instructed to love their mother tongue, which is more than mother's photograph or picture, any who may despise his mother's picture, despises his mother, too; parents not being able to instruct their children in English on their duties to respect their parents, while children are educated only in English, they do not understand their parents' language. they cannot get the proper instruction in places where they have no priest of their nation, naturally they neglect their obligations and all their duties. If the children are educated only in English, they would not be able to do any good to their parents in the way of total abstinence, and if their parents were addicted

to making moonshine, they may drag their children into the habit, too. To bring on prohibition in America it took more than 50 years to agitate. To the czar of Russia it required only to sign the edict. But, if the czar could rise from death and ascend his throne again, I think he would try to educate all his subjects in their vernacular languages, to instruct them in total abstinence, rather than simply to sign the prohibition decree.

This Congress would do very much to my cause, if it be pleased to intercede with state governments in places where Lithuanians have parochial schools and they are sending their children to public schools or to Catholic schools of other nations, to allow them to have one or two lessons in Lithuanian language, a week, where there is a sufficient number of Lithuanian children. Or if that may seem to be impossible, to give this my plea a kind and just approbation, which translated into the Lithuanian language will make a good impression and produce its effect in the future.

Rev. P. P. Saurusaitis.

NETHERLANDS

The battle against alcoholism in the Netherlands by total abstinence began in 1862 by the Rev. Adams v. Schelteina, when he had read the book of Mrs. Wightman. The same book influenced also Miss de Routir in Groningen, who then, assisted by Prof. Valetton, included in her labor for evangelization the struggle against the drinking habits.

That struggle was very necessary. The use of alcoholic beverages was connected with various customs in the life of the people, in the household, in the workshop, and everywhere. In 1893 the average personal use was 9 l. (today 2.60 l).

In 1881 there was constituted by Rev. Adams v. Schelteina the "National Christian Total Abstinence Organization." Earlier there had been constituted the neutral "Ned. Vereeniging," which admitted only moderate drinkers as members, but in 1897 it began to admit also total abstainers, and in 1899 it was changed into an organization only for total abstainers. In the same year there was constituted "Sobrietas," a Roman Catholic organization for moderates and total abstainers. (In the last years the number of moderates is decreasing, the number of total abstainers increasing.) And so, from three sides, the battle was organized among the three groups of the population. Each of these has its own periodicals and papers.

In 1881 the first beverage law was issued. It has been revised in 1904 by the Minister. It contains several good and useful articles, i. e., there may not be an unlimited number of saloons; that number may not exceed above a maximum which depends on the number of inhabitants; every five years (for the last time in 1925) the Common Council may put a proposition to the Queen to diminish that maximum. The Common Council may appoint that new licenses may not be committed; also it may be constituted that in some quarters or streets and on some days or hours the public houses must be closed.

Several years already the Dutch abstainers, assisted by many social, political, and ecclesiastical organizations, have demanded a local option law. Twice such a law has been accepted by the second chamber of Parliament, but afterwards rejected by the first chamber, the last time in 1924. Now the Minister, Slotemaker de Bruine, has presented a new beverage law in which the two principal matters are the regulation of the sale of wine and beer and a local option provision. The first measure is necessary, as the consumption of beer and wine is increasing.

A. J. Montique, Pres. N. C. A.

PERU

Since our return from Peru, several years ago, I have not been able to unpack all my library and papers so I am, regretfully, not in a position to furnish you with even a brief accurate statement of the founding and early history of the National Temperance Society of that country. Suffice it to say that, as I recall it, the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Wood, son of the Rev. Dr. Aaron Wood, a famous pioneer Methodist preacher, born and raised in northwestern Indiana, a most able scholar, educator, preacher and missionary, soon after his appointment, some thirty-five years ago, to the superintendency of our Methodist Mission work in Peru, which Rev. Francisco Penzotti had started but he organized and developed, began, with a group of influential and loyal friends, mostly Peruvians, whom he had rallied to his support, to work for a civil marriage law, for freedom of public worship and religion, and other important reforms or forward movements, in the most of which they were successful.

Some fifteen or twenty years later he and his friends inaugurated the temperance movement, and though they met, most naturally, with strong opposition

and many difficulties, they finally secured the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on Saturdays and Sundays, the great market and feast days of the country; and then of another law for the teaching of temperance in the public schools. With Dr. Wood's retirement some years later, an able and influential physician and Senator became president of the national Temperance Society and the movement was progressing finely when, suddenly, about four years ago, owing to some internal political differences, our president as well as some other friends of the temperance cause thought it better to visit other parts of the world for a while; with the result that the National Society has not been able to secure such prominent and able leadership as it had before enjoyed or keep its activities before the public and secure the necessary financial support for carrying them forward. But a most devoted and faithful group are holding fast the advanced positions previously obtained, and, with the encouragement of President Leguía, are also taking up national hygienic and health matters, and patiently awaiting the moment when a more active and aggressive temperance campaign can be reinaugurated throughout the entire republic.

The Rev. Ruperto Algorta, a Methodist pastor in Lima and editor of the Peruvian Methodist paper, who has had for years past, as secretary of the National Temperance Society, a large and most important part in the achievement of its wide influence and splendid success, is still giving himself with sacrificial effort and affection to this noble cause in his native land; and I take special pleasure in presenting with this a brief statement of the Society's present activities and the conditions of its work, which has just come from him. I am glad to translate it, for your information, as follows:

"Some Data Regarding the Anti-alcoholic Campaign in Peru, South America

"The congressional act, No. 2531, which prohibits the sale of alcoholic drinks on Saturdays and Sundays, has not been repealed, notwithstanding the three strong attempts which have been made for that purpose, owing to the energetic opposition to its repeal which the national press as well as various social organizations have made; which proves that the country knows how to appreciate the importance of this law even though it is frequently violated, which latter, however, is duly punished with the respective fines.

"Antialcoholic teaching in the schools is steadily progressing; and it is being promoted in many of them by enthusiastic professors. The government is sincerely interested in the observance of the act, No. 2282, which makes this teaching obligatory, and for which the National Temperance Society has already provided a primer and two manuals.

"There is widespread confidence in Peru that the anti-alcoholic campaign in the schools will lead to the triumph of a Peruvian dry law. With this object in view many children's temperance leagues have been organized in the schools, which are doing magnificent work to the great joy of the country.

"The progress of the dry laws in the United States is being followed with wide interest, and the articles which I prepare for the daily papers are especially read. Many times I have to write in refutation of the statements of correspondents and cable notices that the wets in North America circulate down here to discredit the success of alcoholic prohibition up there.

"The anti-alcoholic campaign among the Indians is being conducted with much enthusiasm, especially by the Evangelical churches. Due to this effort the miracle is already visible of adult Indians giving up the vice of alcohol and the use of coca as well as other bad habits. The departments of Puno, Cuzco and Junín are those which have, so far, most distinguished themselves in this campaign, and in these are many Evangelical schools and churches.

"Much more could be accomplished if only we had the funds so greatly needed for the printing of temperance literature and tracts, for the expense of lecture tours on temperance throughout the country and the holding of public discussions on the subject, as well as to encourage medal contests in the public and private schools, as we, for the past four years, have been unable to undertake any of these things because the government has not felt able to give us any financial aid for this important cause."

May I take the liberty of adding that the executive committee of the National Temperance Society are well worthy any financial assistance that the friends of the cause, anywhere, may be able to furnish; for they will use the greatest care in its expenditure. I have never known, in any of the Latin lands where we have been privileged to labor, more faithful and self-sacrificing men and women devoted to this great movement than in old Peru, the greatest center of old Spain and her wide influence in all South America.

Rev. A. W. Greenman.

POLAND

The Polish consumption of absinthe (vodka) for the year 1926 amounted to 656,817,740 zloty (florins), or \$80,000,000. Will you not come to the assistance of our paper, Der Flamberg?

Hans Linnert, Editor Der Flamberg.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST ALCOHOLISM AMONG THE YOUTH AT CRACOW

On the fifth and sixth of June, there took place at Cracow a two days course for work against alcoholism, organized by the Central League Against Alcoholism (Central Abstynencka Kol Mlodziezy). One hundred and forty delegates took part in this course, among them 70 foreigners. Universities, grammar schools, seminaries, and many Catholic associations, were represented.

The course took place in the new Association House under the management of the most eminent Polish leaders of the propaganda against alcoholism—Rev. Kuznowicz, Cracow; Rev. Ciemniowski, Lemberg; Editor Szymanski, Warsaw, and Rev. Galdynski, Poznan. The participants received certificates of their attendance on this course of methods and appliances for spreading the idea of anti-alcoholism among the youth.

At the end of the meeting, the committee organized an evening party. An orchestra, common songs and recitals furnished entertainment during the party, which not only contributed to furnish friendship among those in attendance but was also an example of a truly joyous and youthful amusement without alcohol.

A performance by a Theater Club of a special play written in four acts produced a great impression. It was a thrilling moment when the participants solemnly promised to abstain completely from alcoholic drink.

It is a great pity that because of want of funds it is not possible to start a really great campaign against alcoholism, an action which could develop magnificently in Poland, but such a campaign needs large sums for propaganda. Therefore we are not able to issue regularly our own organ nor to open in Cracow a model restaurant without alcohol, all these means being necessary for anti-alcoholic action.

Tadeus Olpinski,

Secretary Centrala Abstynencka Kol Mlodziezy.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE

Our temperance movement started in a small town, Foca, near Sarajevo, in 1903, under the name of "Pobratimstvo" (Brotherhood). Before the Great War we had over 40 branches of this society all over the country. This society, under the Austrian rule, had a political character in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The members were mostly peasants, as the liquor traffic is most widespread among them. In Belgrade, also, was founded an association of young men in the year 1907. It had several thousands of members.

During the war all our societies ceased their work. After the war we started with all our force to renew the movement and succeeded, so that we have two sections—a section for the older members, which has over one hundred branches and more than 5,000 members (the center of this section was until July of this year Sarajevo, but is now transferred to Zagreb); and a section of young men, mostly students of the university and of other schools, which has over three hundred organizations and about 30,000 members.

It is a great pleasure to report that we have several university professors among us, and many other professors and doctors, who are very ardent propagators of our movement. Our educational and ecclesiastical instructions help us very much, especially our cultural education society "Prosvete" (Enlightenment) at Sarajevo.

Our state helps us very much. A few weeks ago there was issued an order of very severe punishments for the drunkards. But we are very far from the total prohibition, as it is the custom in our country to give to everybody a license for the production of liquor from the plums. Enormous sums of money are spent for liquor, i. e., in a small town, Zenica, near Sarajevo, the drunkards cost over four million dinars, by which amount all food and other necessities of the people in that town could be supplied.

In spite of that, casting a bird's-eye view on our movement, I may say that our movement is gradually permeating all parts of our kingdom, and we hope in a short time to have bigger results.

We have two factories that produce wine without alcohol, and this will help us much in our undertaking.

Lasar Radosawbjevitch, General Secretary.

SWEDEN

Our ancestors, Old Northerners, had their problem of intoxicating drinks. About 300 years preceding the Christian era people knew how to get an intoxicating drink. Brandy was introduced into Sweden in the fifteenth century. About the year 1500 the technical speculations for an alcohol problem on a large scale existed. On account of its high price the on-coming had not yet any general expansion as liquor for enjoyment. It was first during the seventeenth century that brandy became a popular drink. Contributing to this circumstance was perhaps mainly the easier and more cheap manufacturing method, which then came into fashion. Home distillation thus rose on a large scale. From 1810 brandy distillation was allowed to anyone as well for his own enjoyment as for sale. In 1829 a statement was given of 173,126 distilleries in Sweden for a population of 2,860,000 inhabitants. In addition to the home distilleries there were also so-called "King's" distilleries, which belonged to the government. From 1756 to 1787 home distillation was prohibited. After this epoch the king's distilleries little by little disappeared.

Patriots with responsibility could meanwhile not avoid feeling the effects of the unchecked tipping. In due time good spirits met for an organized campaign against the brandy jeopardy: and the temperance movement started. One of its first tasks was the so-called abolition of home distilleries. By the Rule of 1855 against brandy its use was really checked, and by edicts later on even more so. Formally, the privilege to make brandy is still free, but in its charging with duties and a rigorous control the private manufacturing of drink is docked. Besides, the sale of intoxicating drinks has been submitted to a curtailment by the prescription that each person is limited to the purchase of one certain quantity every month, and even in the bars restrictions are made.

In spite of these rules, though somewhat varying, in consequence of the so-called "local veto" introduced in some places, conditions are such that the friends of temperance have no reason to leave out their social supporting work.

The first associations for temperance in drinks formed in Sweden were not all proclaiming absolutism. In the eighties a more vital agitation for temperance grew up with the introduction of the I. O. G. T. The first I. O. G. T. lodge was founded in 1879. Nine years later there was a breaking out and the National Good Templars was created. In 1884 the Templars Order appeared, and in 1886 the Blue Ribbon Order. Some ten years later there were temperance organizations formed for special groups of social members. The first of this category was the Corporation of Swedish Studying Youth for Abstinence, founded in 1896. Then the agitation advanced in creating a corporation especially with accession for persons of certain callings. Among these the Railway-employees' is the eldest. Now, however, there are several such clubs. Thus the Teachers, Physicians, Officers and Subalterns, Postmen, Tollwaiters, the Police agents, Blue Jackets and in the very last days even Chauffeurs have their own special association.

The agitation for temperance is mainly conducted by discourses, lectures, students' circles, etc., and not less by direct agitation. Some of the organizations are enlisted in a Central Corporation for the Excitement to Temperance, which has by means of its office for information and general courses contributed in a high degree to the good results. The Central Corporation as well as some other clubs for Sobriety have a supply from the government. Thus the Railwaymen's club for Temperance receives annually a supply of 1,000 kroner.

The year 1922 was a remarkable year for the Swedish temperance movement. There was then a general vote on the general prohibition of intoxicant drinks. The antagonists to prohibition went off victorious with some few votes. We did, nevertheless, not consider this as a defeat, but on the contrary as a victory in more than one direction. What we then learned will, apparently, be of good use for the next voting and help us to carry the motion for the release of our country from the odious bonds of intoxicating drinks.

For the Society of Abstaining Railway Workers.
Gaufr. Grahn.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Catholic Abstinence League (Ligue Catholique Suisse d'Abstinence) was started in 1887 for the Diocese of Fribourg by the late Mgr. Savoy, Apostolical Protonotary under the denomination of "Ligue de la Croix" after the organization fostered in London by the late Cardinal Manning, and finally organized in 1895 for German-speaking Switzerland and the rest of this country by the late Bishop A. Egger of St. Gall. While the movement developed fairly

well in the German-speaking states, it has been spreading rather slowly, at least until these late years, in the French-speaking cantons.

The League numbers at present over 10,000 adults and 40,000 children out of a Catholic population of 1,500,000. There are in all about 120,000 organized Total Abstainers in Switzerland for a total population of about four millions—so there is plenty of scope still for future development. I attribute the slow progress of our cause to the fact that so-called light wine (containing 8 to 12 per cent of pure alcohol) is drunk generally by all classes of the population, including children, that beverage being considered as rather harmless, although I myself believe its effects, especially the moral ones, as just as bad in the long run as those produced by distilled liquor. This, however, is a personal opinion, for the Catholic League, although not advocating total abstinence and demanding it of all its members, does not uphold prohibition, its primary aims being the cure of alcoholism in individuals, preservation of youth and opening the eyes of the public about the dangers of the use and abuse of drink.

The League supports a home for the cure of excessive drinkers and publishes three papers, one in French and one in German, supplemented by the "Friend of Youth," for children.

The main working centers of the Catholic League are, of course, the chief cities of German-speaking Switzerland, namely, Zurich, Basle, St. Gall, and Lucerne.

The League of Catholic Abstainers Students is an independent branch of the Swiss Catholic Abstinence League, with a distinct organization, having centers in the University towns of Fribourg, Lucerne, Einsiedeln, etc.

The Pioneers' movement, started in Ireland in 1898 by the late Rev. Cullen, S. J., with the aim of making total abstinence respectable, therefore not admitting actual drinkers to be reformed, and at the same time providing staunch and enlightened workers for the temperance cause generally, has been organized as a section of the Catholic League in French-speaking Switzerland, but owing to the fact that it requires the pledge for life and that its promoters lack the necessary time and means for wider propaganda, it has found so far little response. Yet many of the Swiss Guards at Rome are members of the Pioneers' Association.

As for Crux, being the federation of all Catholic total abstinence societies in the world, it was started by Rev Canon J. Gross at the Milan Anti-alcohol Congress in 1913 and finally organized in 1914 at Berne, and in 1919 at the Basle Swiss Abstinence Congress. Its object is to keep in touch with all Catholic organizations working on the lines and principle of total abstinence (yet it is not a prohibitionist organization as a whole) and forms a section of the Catholic World League Against Alcoholism, whose center is in Holland. The various societies which have adhered to Crux, from all parts of the earth, number about two millions of Catholic abstainers, chiefly from Ireland and the United States, but Crux demands no contributions from its members or constituents, has therefore no budget, and relies entirely for its existence upon benevolent work and service.

Camille M. Balleidier, Secretary of Crux.

THE POSITION OF THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT IN SWITZERLAND IN THE YEAR 1927

The following report can not cover the condition of the anti-alcohol movement in all particulars, but may only show in rough outline the outstanding points as to how the movement is situated today, as concerns what problems are being faced, and what tasks will have to be accomplished in the future.

That an antialcohol movement is necessary in Switzerland, the following direct and indirect statements will perhaps show:

According to careful estimates of the Swiss Secretary of Agriculture, our people in 1924, with a population of about 4,000,000, spent—

For alcoholic drinks	600,000,000 fr.
For bread	231,000,000 "
For milk	378,000,000 "

with an estimated fixed national income of 5-6,000,000 fr. Unofficial statistics give the following figures for the admission of alcoholics in the Swiss insane asylums:

1913 there were 369 patients	1918 there were 195 patients
1914 " " 312 "	1919 " " 223 "
1915 " " 255 "	1920 " " 334 "
1916 " " 255 "	1921 " " 361 "
1917 " " 224 "	1922 " " 362 "

Swiss fruit-culture also compels consideration of the alcohol question.

There are in Switzerland 12.5 million trees of bearing age, divided as—

Apple trees	5.4 million—43 per cent of the total
Pear trees	3.7 " —30 " " " " "
Plum trees .....	.6 " —13 " " " " "
Cherry trees	1.5 " —12 " " " " "
Walnut trees	0.3 " —2 " " " " "

The Swiss fruit crop amounted to, in quintals:

	Apples	Pears	Cherries	Plums
1921	2,313,000	1,197,000	152,000	51,000
1922	7,351,000	3,431,000	524,000	311,000
1923	1,928,000	1,295,000	300,000	150,000
1924	3,526,000	1,655,000	180,000	80,000

An average Swiss fruit crop, according to the Secretary of Agriculture, will be used in the following ways:

Fresh fruit consumption	2,384,000 q.—44.5 per cent
Fruit juice used by farmers	1,730,000 q.—32.3 per cent
Use of commercial cider makers	1,000,000 q.—18.7 per cent
Use of preserve makers	70,000 q.—1.3 per cent
Distillers of cherries and plums	25,000 q.—0.5 per cent
Industrial use of unfermented fruit juice	20,000 q.—0.4 per cent
Fruit exports	308,745 q.—5.8 per cent

The home-made wine production amounted to:

1918	765,199 hectoliters	1919	589,646 hectoliters
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The wine imports amounted to:

1918—casks, 970,922 hectoliters; bottles, 9,170 double-hundredweights
1919—casks, 1,398,856 hectoliters; bottles, 6,949 double-hundredweights

In 1924 the wine imports amounted to about 146 million liters, of a whole-sale value of 61,000,000 francs.

In the same year the imports of beer amounted to 2.3 million liters, which, including the imported brewing materials, had a value of 15 to 20 million francs.

In addition there were about 3½ millions of distilled drinks imported, so that the foreign expenditure for spirituous drinks in 1924 amounted to about 80 millions [frs.], against which there was only an export revenue for spirituous drinks of ½ million. (Freiheit, Feb., 1925.)

If one understands how to read these figures, under which nothing is to be found concerning the home-made production of distilled drinks, one may realize that in Switzerland it is necessary that the antialcohol circles bestir themselves in order to check the evil and to explain to the people the dangers of alcoholism. The fighting band has already grown to a really important number, which, it is true, makes only a small part of the entire people, but yet can not be overlooked:

There are the following anti-alcoholic societies in Switzerland:

Societies on a Religious Basis	Approximate Membership
Blue Cross: (celebrated this year its 50th anniversary) with many official agents and agencies (Blaue Kreuz)	43,000
Catholic Abstinence League: founded 1893, has central office and many canton agents (Katholische Abstinentenliga)	9,000
Alliance Abstinent Union (Allianzabstinertenbund)	2,500
Avenir ("Future").	200
Non-religious Organizations	
Good Templar Order: strictly organized, with ritual and secret sessions (Guttemplarorden)	4,500
Antialcohol League (Alkoholgegnerbund)	1,500
Social Democrat Abstinence League (Sozialdemokratische Abstinertenbund)	800
Swiss League of Abstaining Women (Schweiz. Bund abst. Frauen).....	250
Professional Societies	
Schweiz. Verein abst. Lehrer und Lehrerinnen ("Swiss Society of Abstaining Teachers")	1,300
Schweiz. Verein abst. Eisenbahner ("Swiss Society of Abstaining Railway Employees")	1,200
Abstinentia ("Abstinence"). Society of the Mail, Telegraph and Customs Employees	200
Vereinigung abst. evangel. Pfarrer ("Association of Abstaining Pastors")	500
Priesterabstinertenbund ("League of Abstaining Priests")	100
Schweiz. Verein Abst. Aerzte ("Swiss Society of Abstaining Physicians")	150
Verein abst. Landwirte ("Society of Abstaining Farmers")	200

Marthaverein ("Martha Society"), the organization in the non-alcoholic restaurants	250
And in addition a number of independent abstinence societies, such as: Abstinent Athletic societies, Shooting societies, Cycling societies, Tourist societies, and Music corps.	
Juvenile Societies	
Of the Blue Cross (Blaue Kreuz)—	
Junglingsbund ("Youths' League")	3,000
Tochterbund ("Girls' League")	1,300
Hoffnungsbund ("Band of Hope")	1,800
Espoir (Children's Abstinence Society)	7,000
Schweiz. katholischer Jugendbund (Swiss Catholic Juvenile League).....	36,000
Juvenile work of the Alliance Abstinence League	2,000
Juvenile work of the Good Templar Order	2,500
Juvenile work of the Antialcohol League	500
Schweiz. kath. abst. Studentliga ("Swiss Catholic Abstaining Student's League")	550
Sequania (High School Society), Helvetia (Middle School Society), Iduna (Girl's Abstinence League)	700

These societies and associations have now resolved on the following tasks, for which they will work with their united forces: Encouragement of relations with drinkers and drinkers' families, the winning of drinkers to abstinence and the winning of the temperate to total abstinence; to learn to be a support to former drinkers, since the example of not drinking represents the most effective measure for reducing the high Swiss alcohol consumption, religious building up, strengthening, maintenance and education of the members won; work in behalf of and for the erection of institutions for the care of drunkards and for their cure; maintenance of homes for drunkards' children; circulation of antialcoholic literature; gifts of leaflets to students, those out of school, and candidates for confirmation, etc.; public pamphlet sale for society purposes; collection of money for greater work by means of bazaars, collections, flower days, etc.; presenting petitions to officials (asking for the distribution of newer teaching material, protesting against the opening of public houses, pointing out the improper or insufficient management of the public-house police), establishment of investigations, employment of agents and support of agencies, promotion of sociability without alcohol, and creation of educational opportunities through public lectures and lecture courses, with or without films and photographs, partly with embellishment of music or by the serving of refreshments; evening entertainments, evening meetings for women, evenings for servants, evenings for mothers; juvenile training of various kinds; demand for the substitution of unfermented for fermented drinks; advertisements of the valuable non-alcoholic fruit-juices by the public house, by instruction in the manufacture, by technical facilitation of home manufacture and home sterilizing with the aid of sterilizing apparatus purchased through cooperative societies, or through the establishment of the so-called "sweet-cider days," by which in public places, with the help of the so-called Loder apparatus (a convenient, practical sterilizing apparatus with a daily capacity up to 2,500 liters), a converted distillery, the contrivances for cheese-making, etc., for the customers who bring along their vessels to be filled and sterilized, furnishing non-alcoholic drinks in the working-places (the motor kitchen of the women of Basel, for example, travels in winter from working-place to working-place to provide hot milk, coffee, soup, etc.). The societies will work with greater publicity to organize the tea-shop, and especially the large organizations will devote themselves to public-house reform.

Other very important societies are:

Schweiz. Frauenverein für alkoholfrei Wirtschaften in Zürich ("Swiss Women's Society for Non-alcoholic Taverns in Zürich").

Volksdienst ("People's Service"), which provides chiefly non-alcoholic provisions for industrial establishments.

Verein für Massigkeit und Volkswohl in Basel ("Society for Temperance and the People's Welfare in Basel").

And in addition there are many other local societies for tavern reform:

Schweiz. Stiftung für Gemeindestuben und Gemeindehäuser ("Swiss Foundation for Community Rooms and Houses"), which has for its purpose chiefly the placing of community rooms at disposal free of charge, in which opportunity is found for valuable social gatherings and non-alcoholic refreshment.

Welsche sozialdepartement des Vereins Christli. junger Männer und des blauen Kreuz ("French Social Department of the Young Men's Chris-

tian Society and of the Blue Cross"), performs similar duty as the first-named foundation.

Schweiz. Gesellschaft für das Gemeindebestimmungsrecht ("Swiss Association for Local Option"), which has for its aim the promotion of local option propaganda and the increase of local rights in regard to the alcohol problem.

Nationale Verband gegen die Schnapsgefahr ("National Union Against the Spirits Evil"), which aims to decrease the use and abuse of spirits by legal measures, increasing the price of spirits, by legal taxation.

Verband Volksaufklärung gegen den Alkoholismus ("Association for the Education of the People Against Alcoholism") gathers material for anti-alcohol education of the people.

All of these societies, especially for the discussion of uniform proceedings in the political sphere and for deliberation on other suitable propositions, send annually at least one delegate to the "Beirat." That is a sort of Swiss Abstinence Parliament, whose executive body is the Schweiz. Zentralstelle zur Bekämpfung des Alkoholismus ("Swiss Headquarters for the Fight Against Alcoholism"), Av. Dapples 5, Lausanne.

This headquarters is supported not only by voluntary contributions of the abstinence societies, but also through subsidies of the Union and the cantons, by gifts, and by its own secretariate organization. It serves the Swiss anti-alcohol movement and the wider circles through the following activities:

1. Information Service: It answers questions on all phases of the alcohol problem and the abstinence movement, seeks to point out the proper Swiss method for fighting alcohol to the societies attached to it, and helps them, placing its resources especially at the disposal of the officials.

2. Press Service: It sends anti-alcoholic material to the daily press, after it has been given by the local contributors. It sends direct to the press an information sheet for printing article by article, supplies various reform magazines with solicited material, and publishes its own anti-alcoholic productions, as—

Die Freiheit ("Freedom"), anti-alcoholic journal; 24 numbers a year; 135,000 copies.

Beilagen ("Leaflets"): Guides for woman's work against alcoholism; 6 numbers, 10,000 copies.

Il Pioniere ("The Pioneer"), anti-alcohol journal for Italian Switzerland; 8 numbers; 4,000 copies.

Nachrichten ("Information sheets") for use of the press; 12 numbers; 6,000 copies.

Schnitz ("Chippings"): Material for family and juvenile journals; 5 numbers; 1,000 copies.

Press Bulletin (also sent to societies) French edition of Nachrichten; 12 numbers; 6,000 copies.

3. Publications: Publishes various small and larger pamphlets and discussions on the alcohol question, conducts the sale of pamphlets for the propagation of temperance, preparation and sale of anti-alcoholic posters for schools and public houses, and of placards and postcards. In this department it cooperates with Neuland Verlag ("Neuland Publishing Co.") in Berlin, as also with the Blue Cross Publishing Company in Berne. Both Swiss publishing companies publish also the writings of the active Society of Abstaining Teachers and the Association of Abstaining Pastors.

4. The traveling exhibition for instruction concerning alcoholism has been given over for the renewal of contents. Therefore the preparation of printed matter relating to exhibition pictures for the press has been pledged, and of new picture series and posters for blackboards of the middle schools; also the film, the electric sign, the puppet theater, music and the drama should be provided.

5. The lecture service claims much energy, on occasion of scientific courses, vacation courses, and home weeks.

Advising and helping the numerous institutions for the care of alcoholics admitting the drinker and his family, of which institutions there are about 40 in Switzerland, partly erected by private means and supported by them or by the city authorities. Only the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Genf, Neuenburg, Valais, and Tessin possess such institutions as yet.

For the cure of drunkards institutions have been created for men and women separately, seven for men and three for women, which have been supported by societies or by general utility societies, and partly maintained by public funds. In addition there are also a number of private institutions for the care and cure of drunkards.

There is a problem which for some years has engaged the serious interest of the abstinence circles in all Switzerland; it concerns the new regulations of our federal alcohol legislation. Especially during the War the flood of spirits rose in a threatening wave against our people's welfare, so that the public found itself obliged to do something against it. How did this flood of spirits come?

In three-quarters of the 19th century the manufacture and the use of potato spirits rose to a point threatening the people's health in many cantons, so that on Oct. 25, 1885, it was fixed in the Federal Constitution that henceforth the free production and the unrestricted sale of distilled liquors should be repealed. The government held the monopoly right over the manufacture, import, and sale of distilled liquors, which it submitted to a tax, in order that its use should be restricted by an increase of the price of drink. By this monopoly the production of distilled liquors from wine, fruit, and its refuse, gentian-roots, juniper berries, and similar materials, was stopped, so that by this legislation, which is still in force today, only the grain, potato, and sugar spirits were permitted. A national alcohol commission now manages the Spirits Law and one-tenth of the whole profit of this administration goes to the canton treasuries, for the purpose of repairing by this means the evils of alcoholism there. In 1890 the annual production of fruit brandy and the spirits made from fruit refuse was estimated at 100,000 hectoliters, while the alcohol administration sold 70,000 hl. alcohol, that is, the control and taxation of seven-eighths of the total production.

After the War the situation was otherwise. In 1921 the yearly production of the released spirits reached 80,000 hl. The great private distilleries notified the alcohol administration, at the beginning of 1922, that it should arrange to produce 120,000 hl. for the year. Therewith, one knows that along with these great factories there are also 35,000 home distilleries in the farmers' houses throughout the country. If one could say in 1890 that control and taxation covered seven-eighths of the production, so one can today assert that seven-eighths of the production escapes control and taxation. The alcohol administration for 1921 strives for an insignificant profit and total sale of 7,996 hl., while a single private distillery sells more than 10,000 hl.; for the private distillery undersells the Administration with their fruit spirits, especially with the grape spirits. The Administration took up the fight, but attained only an insignificant success. The result of the price-fixing agreement on this matter signified cheap alcohol, thereby increasing consumption and finally the strengthening of alcoholism among the people.

A glance into the conditions of production gives the following light: If much fruit is at hand, the production in the numerous wine-factories is so large that only with great trouble can buyers be found, so that every year great quantities of wine must be converted into brandy. Wine distilling is followed by distilling the grape refuse. In order to make this brandy production yet more profitable, some 20 distilleries have furnished their factories with improvements by which the manufacture of 90-per-cent alcohol is made possible. In 1921 these factories bought 3,000 cars of wine, which was converted into alcohol. The other distilleries, according to the estimates of the professional experts, had distilled 5,000 cars of wine, from which brandy was made. If these estimates are true, the wine distilleries alone have thrown on the market a quantity of alcohol which is sufficient to make six million liters of brandy. Always it is difficult to appraise the actual corresponding estimates. According to the estimate of an inspector of the alcohol administration, in 1921 the wine distilleries alone produced 30,000 hl. of 95 per cent alcohol. A single private distillery had distilled 1,600 cars, from which it produced 10,000 hl.; that is, it alone had produced and provided for consumption more alcohol than the administration itself. The distillers of fruit refuse have furnished approximately 80,000 cwts. of brandy. In addition the production of 35,000 small home-stills must be included. In certain country regions the private still exists in all the farm-houses. They convert in it not only the refuse of the fruit, but also the bad grain. In a certain region every large farm distills 500 to 1,000 liters spirits, which are used exclusively for home consumption. The unfortunate custom of adding a large quantity of spirits to black coffee has become more and more widespread; and it appears that not infrequently the children also drink this fatal mixture.

In 1923 the legislative preliminary work was so broad that the proposal for alcohol revision could be laid before the people for acceptance or rejection. It brought all distilled liquors under the national monopoly and proposed the abolition of home distilling. The abstainers zealously took up this proposal, since it would have meant a real step in advance in Swiss alcohol legislation, but the

people rejected by a great majority this newly formed article of the Constitution, the abolition of home distilling having brought it to defeat. Since then a way has been sought legally to restrict the flood of spirits without molesting too greatly the home distilling and also the financial interests of the great distilleries. Although no practicable way has been found as yet, one would like, only too gladly, to unite the attempts at restriction of this flood of spirits by a good organization. Regarding this, in the last few years almost all of the legislative proposals of the Confederation have been rejected by the vote of the people, so one would scarcely dare to lay before the people such a difficult proposal, which touches the Swiss from the business viewpoint and interferes with his just right to drink.

The abstainers themselves tried to do something to stop the flood of spirits, however, before the Government authorities began the work of revising the alcohol provision of the Federal Constitution.

The previously mentioned headquarters in Lausanne arranged for a trial vote in the country, in order to prove that the people were ready to do something against spirits. The question, which in 1920 was laid before every adult citizen in 76 districts, read: "Would you vote for or against the prohibition of retail sale and retail license of spirits in municipal communities, if the citizens of the district had the right to decide the question?" The total result of the votes in the 76 test districts was as follows:

	Yes	No	Blank	Total
Men's votes	22,180	10,790	4,938	37,908
Women's votes	32,301	7,348	4,597	44,246
Total vote	54,481	18,138	9,535	82,154

In certain communities the results were very surprising, as, for example, in Aarau, where the following figures were given:

	Yes	No	Blank
Men	1,476	394	219
Women	2,396	299	183

On January 21, 1921, in Berne, the initiative demand was resolved on, according to which communities and cantons should have the right, in their districts, to prohibit the sale, license, and manufacture of spirits. This initiative was realized by the people, when on November 10, 1921, the Government office received 146,500 valid signatures of enfranchised Swiss citizens in favor of the initiative, although, according to the Constitution, 50,000 signatures would have been sufficient.

The Federal Council did not give the initiative a free course and did not propose the federal officials for handling it, although there had been a long delay since it first had brought the alcohol provision under revision. When this was rejected on June 3, 1923, the Government made preparations for a new vote on the same question.

Today the situation stands thus, that the Government has not ventured to bring the new revision of the alcohol article before the people from fear that if this should again be rejected by the people the Government would be blamed. Now it is rumored that the so-called brandy initiative measure will be brought before the Federal Council. On what grounds? Will it prefer to surrender the initiative, which perhaps will not pass so readily, to the rejection of the people, or? Time will tell the purpose. The abstainers in any case have the duty of keeping a good watch, in order that their interests for the people's welfare may be decided one way or another by the Council, and to represent the people, and both to declare their moral obligation to the whole people and to keep themselves on the alert.

Willi Kobe, Pastor.

TURKEY

Work of the Green Crescent

The Moslem religion has forbidden alcoholic drinks to its followers. As it is in the nature of the human being to sin in spite of all his knowledge of evil, the Moslem men used a kind of liquor called "rhaki," of which 36 per cent is pure alcohol, while the Christians use all sorts of beverages. Until lately, drinking had very few friends among Turkish women; now drinking is prevalent among public women and in society circles.

In Constantinople, the great majority of saloons were run by Greeks and Armenians; but after the Great War a few saloons were opened by Turks. In the Turkish Code of Civil Law it is forbidden to run bars or saloons near mosques and religious places. But during the occupation of Constantinople by Allied troops some Greeks and Armenians found occasion to violate this rule.



The government of Uruguay recognizes the beneficial results of this organization, contributing, for the work of the propaganda, the sum of three thousand dollars (gold) annually. The government also pays the full salary of a public school teacher specially prepared, who gives her entire time to scientific temperance instruction and to the organization of temperance clubs in the schools.

Aided financially by the world organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Liga Uruguaya has purchased a fine residence for its headquarters, where its varied activities are carried on and where the Executive Committee meets every week. The official organ of the Liga is *El Lazo Blanco*, under the direction of Madame Elena Fabregat de Caetano and Madame Manuela de H. de Salterain. Mention should be made, in this Sketch, of Mrs. Carrie C. de van Domselaar, who sponsored the cause of total abstinence in the early days and who continues a useful member of the Liga.

The young people of Uruguay form an important factor in the great task of spreading temperance principles throughout the republic. Their organization is known as the Club Juventude de Templanza.

On June 25, 1926, the great friend and illustrious leader of temperance in Uruguay, the wise and distinguished counsellor of the Liga Nacional Contra el Alcohismo, laid down the torch so ably carried by him through several decades, and passed to the Great Beyond.

Immediately the members of the Liga, while tears of grief were still undried, looked to the bereaved and distinguished wife, Madame Manuela H. de Salterain, and to the gifted daughter, Hortensia, believing that they would take that torch as a sacred trust and bear it forward at the head of the band of earnest men, women and young people in this great war against alcoholism, that our beloved Republic of Uruguay shall be free from this great evil. This they are doing, and thus the continued prosperity of the Liga is insured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hewitt,

Delegate to the Winona Congress from Uruguay

LIST OF REGISTERED DELEGATES
CONGRESS OF THE WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM
WINONA LAKE, INDIANA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
ABYSSINIA		
Ewing, Hazel R. N.	New Sheffield, Pennsylvania	
ALBANIA		
Richards, Frank	435 So. Division, Ann Arbor, Michigan.	
ARMENIA		
Keshishian, Arshak	433 South Division, Ann Arbor, Michigan.	
ARGENTINA and URUGUAY		
Penzotti, Mr. Paul	Parana 481, Buenos Aires, Argentina	Liga Nacional De Temperanza de la Republica Argentina
Penzotti, Mrs. Paul	807 E. Erie, Albion, Michigan.	Liga Nacional De Temperanza de la Republica Argentina
ASSAM		
Bailey, Mrs. J. R.	Impur Naga Hills, Assam, India.	
Bailey, J. Riley	Impur Hills, Makok Chung, Assam, India.	
AUSTRALIA		
Chenoweth, R. Thomas.	Kew, Victoria, Australia.	Australasia & Melbourne Total Abstinence Soc. and Australian Prohibition League
Houlder, Miss Graccio Leggo	Perth, Western Australia	
Sherar, G. W.	Sydney, Australia 80 Bathurst St.	I. O. G. T. of New So. Wales
Sherar, Mrs. G. W.	Sydney, Australia 80 Bathurst St.	I. O. G. T. of New So. Wales
AUSTRIA		
Schamanch, Leudwig	Mollardgasse St. 67, Vienna, Austria.	
BELGIAN CONGO		
Springer, Mr. J. M.	150 Fifth Ave. New York City	Belgian Congo
Springer, Mrs. J. M.	150 Fifth Ave. New York City	Belgian Congo
BOLIVIA		
Jauregui, Julius C.	La Paz, Bolivia	University of Michigan

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
BRAZIL		
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Crawford, Eugene L.	Greensboro	Appointed by Governor
Fowler, Mary E.	Selma	
Long, Mrs. Mary C.	Uniontown	A. S. L. of Alabama
Long, Sarah Winfred	Uniontown	W. C. T. U.
Long, T. H.	Uniontown	Appointed by Governor
Marsh, Mattie	Talladega College, Talladega.	
Mills, Hon. J.	806 Jackson Bldg. Birmingham	Appointed by Governor to represent Alabama Anti-Saloon League
Perkins, H. A.	R.F.D.1, Mobile	
Arizona		
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Brubaker, Mrs. R. E.	Leesburg	
Brumley, Mrs. Frank	Main St., Jonesboro	W. C. T. U.
Burkhalter, M.	Benmo	
Burnett, Mrs. J. A.	112 Union St., Mishawaka	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Bush, Mrs. Irving F.	625 Conn St., Gary.	
Byror, Mrs. Z. T.	Leesburg	
Carey, Vivian E.	1217 W. 2nd St., Marion	State Trustee, W.C.T.U.
Carröll, Chas. D.	Elwood	
Carroll, Ella V.	1822 Main St.	Madison Co.
	Elwood	W. C. T. U. President
Claypool, Mrs. E. V.	Mulberry	
Cole, Rev. W. Dana	Darlington	
Collins, Mrs. C. L.	Leesburg	
Collins, Mary E.	723 Cottage Grove	
	South Bend	
Collisson, Mrs. W. H.	Winona Lake	
Colvert, Minnie C.	421 S. Jefferson St.	
	Huntington	
Compton, Miss Anna	518 Wheatland Ave.	W. C. T. U.
	Logansport,	
Compton, Mrs. C. S.	821 Franklin St. Columbus	
Compton, Emily J.	1511 Grove St. Lafayette	W. C. T. U.
Comstock, Mrs. James.	688 Pike St., Wabash	W. C. T. U.
Cooper, Miss Elfrida	314 W. Marion St.	
	Elkhart	
Cooper, Gladys	323 So. Walnut, Plymouth	
Copp, Mrs. Fannie B.	728 California Ave.,	
	South Bend	
Cox, James O.	302 Madison St.,	
	Valparaiso	
Cox, Mrs. Medillia W.	Valparaiso	Pres. Valp. W.C.T.U.
Craig, Mr. Calvert	3830 Carrollton Ave.,	
	Indianapolis	
Crawford, Mrs. C. O.	617 W. Garro, Plymouth.	
Culp, Kenneth	R.F.D.3, Wakarusa	
Culp, Mary	R.F.D.3, Wakarusa	
Cunningham, George	105 Lincoln Way west.	
	Ligonier	
Daugherty, Charles	Winona Lake	
Day, Miss Matie M.	1315 Guilford St.	Pres. Huntington
	Huntington	Union W. C. T. U. *
Day, Mrs. W. H.	Bluffton	
Dickinson, J. W.	656 E. South St.	
	Frankfort	
Dickinson, Mrs. J. W.	Winona Lake	
Diehl, Mr. Frank	26 W. Maple St., Wabash	
Diehl, Mrs. Frank	26 W. Maple St., Wabash	
Dilley, Capitola	Hebron	
Doup, Scott	R.F.D.2, Columbus	
Dunder, Mrs. G. L.	3029 Webster St.	Allen Co.
	Ft. Wayne	W. C. T. U.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Dunkin, Daniel G.	W. Lafayette	
Dunkin, Mrs. Daniel G.	W. Lafayette	
Dye, Mrs. Win	Route 6, Warsaw	
Dyer, Mrs. W. H.	1448 Upper 2nd St., Evansville	Central W.C.T.U. Evansville
Ebersole, Anna	1140 S. 8th St., Goshen	Christian Endeavor
Ebersole, Mrs. Ervin E.	1119 E. Tifton St. Huntington	
Ebersole, F. S.	1140 So. 8th St., Goshen	
Ebersole, Mary	1140 So. 8th St., Goshen	Christian Endeavor
Ecker, Ethel	221 N. Center St., Plymouth	
Eddington, Mrs. F. C.	Winona Lake	
Edgar, Mrs. E. A.	Winona Lake	
Edingfield, Mrs. Etha	Roanoke	State Director, Ind. W. C. T. U.
Enley, Mrs. A. C.	205 E. Tipton St. Huntington	Emley New W. C. T. U.
Eppley, Mrs. W. R.	452 N. Main St. Napanea	W. C. T. U.
Eppley, Ruth Josephine	452 N. Main St. Napanea	
Eppley, Vivian	452 N. Main St. Napanea	
Everhard, Miss E.	521 E. Center St., Warsaw	
Feasey, John N.	2240 W. Penn., Indianapolis	
Finnell, Mildred R.	North Manchester	
Finnell, Virgil C.	1200 N. Sycamore, North Manchester	No Tobacco League of America
Fisher, E. S.	Winona Lake	
Floyd, Mrs. Mary M.	Bristol	
Foote, Mrs. Earl	816 1st St., Huntington	W.C.T.U. of Huntington
Freehaver, Mrs.	424 E. Franklin St. Huntington	W. C. T. U.
Funderburg, Mrs. Altia M.	Route 5, Box 5, Huntington	
Gard, Mrs. Ella	3820 S. Harmon St., Marion	Grant Co. Pres. W. C. T. U.
Gard, H. M.	Knighstown	No-Tobacco League of America
Gardner, Mrs. W. J.	2130 Kentucky St. Fort Wayne	W. C. T. U.
Garnett, Mrs. Ida L.	215 W. 23d Ave., Gary	Pres. So. Side W.C.T.U.
Garnett, Dr. J. H.	Erie	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
George, J. G.	3939 Ruckle St., Indianapolis.	
Givens, O. P.	Ludlow Avenue, Winona Lake	
Goetz, J. C.	Rt. 4, Edinburg	
Golf, Emma E.	Winona Lake	
Good, Mrs. E. D.	Leesburg	
Goodman, Mrs. J. F.	Warsaw	
Goodwin, Mrs. T. A.	303 N. Buffalo, Warsaw	
Gordon, Mrs. J. E.	Huntington	
Gordon, Gifford	Indianapolis	Temp. Board of the Dis- ciples of Christ
Gordon, James A.	Winona Lake	Pastor Presby. Church
Gordon, Mrs. James A.	Winona Lake	
Gottschall, Blanche	408 E. 7th St. No. Manchester	
Grennawalt, H. L.	Uniondale	
Grindle, Mrs. I. A.	Whiting	W. C. T. U.
Groff, Mrs. J. E.	828 W. Mishawaka Ave., Mishawaka	
Groves, G. W.	Rt. 1, Box 28, Warsaw	
Guard, Mrs. John W.	410½ Fourth St., Logansport	
Gunder, Bess	114 So. Washington St., Marion	
Hagler, Mrs. Flora J.	Lagro	W. C. T. U.
Hahn, Princess	Route 5, Bremen	
Hamilton, Edith	Greensburg	
Hamilton, Amanda	Greensburg	
Hammond, E. A.	South Bend	
Hamsher, Wilma G.	316 W. Ft. Wayne St. Warsaw	
Hargrove, Mrs. Ida	Hazelton	
Harlan, James	Cromwell	
Harlan, John	Cromwell	
Harlan, Mr. Wm.	Cromwell	
Hash, L. S.	316 S. 8th St., Goshen	
Haupt, Mrs. Karl	Wabash	W. C. T. U.
Hawk, Emma	Huntington	
Hawkins, B. I.	404 E. Indiana, South Bend	W. C. T. U. Honorary Member
Hawkins, Mary B.	404 E. Indiana South Bend	
Hayward, Ruby	1048 S. 2d St., Evansville	
Heaston, Mrs. I. B.	48 Henry St., Huntington	
Heckaman, Mrs. Adam	Bourbon	W. C. T. U.
Heaston, Mrs. C. M.	Winona Lake	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Herring, Mrs. J. E.	2611 S. Harrison Ft. Wayne	
Heshelman, Flossie I.	4041 Bowman Ave., Indianapolis	
Hess, Elizabeth	314 Main St., Warsaw	
Hess, Miss Retta	314 Main St., Warsaw	
Higbee, Mr. Chas. E.	308 E. South, Lebanon.	
Higbee, Mrs. Chas. E.	308 E. South, Lebanon	
Hill, Mrs. S. A.	Waterloo	
Himmell, Ruth,	Urbana	
Hollis, Nellie W.	739 Ogan Av., Huntington	
Holmes, Mrs. May	Peru	
Hoover, Mrs. Ellen	201 Garfield Av., Elkhart	
Huddleston, LeRoy	1806 Ingram St. Indianapolis	Anti-Saloon League Field Sec.
Huddleston, Mrs. Nellie	1806 Ingram St., Indianapolis	Anti-Saloon League
Hunter, Miss May L. *	Gary	
Hunter, Mrs. Robert	Winona Lake	
Hurd, Alice Eileen	505 Lincoln Ave. Huntington	Loyal Temperance Legion
Jackson, Miss Minnie	113 W 1st St., Auburn	
Jackson, Mrs. Emma	814 S. 11th St., Goshen	W. C. T. U.
Jackson, Mr. H. O.	814 S. 11th St., Goshen	
Jameson, Mr. H. L.	1509 Crescent Ave., Ft. Wayne	
Jameson, Mrs. H. L.	1509 Crescent Ave., Ft. Wayne	
Jennings, Miss Georgia	3721 N. Illinois St. Indianapolis	W. C. T. U.
Jennings, Miss Sadie	3721 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis	W. C. T. U.
Jessup, J. N.	Lafayette	
Jessup, Mrs. J. N.	Lafayette	
Jessup, Mildred	Lafayette	
Jones, Mrs. Mae	810 W. Wayne Blvd. Ft. Wayne	
Jones, Mrs. Martha	Bourbon	
Jones, Ray B.	Cromwell	
Kannard, Mrs. J. H.	Winona Lake	
Keeran, Laura	404 S. Van Buren St. Auburn	
Kehr, Amanda	Elkhart	
Keith, Mrs. A. H.	609- 119th St., Whiting	
Kellogg, Mrs. W. M.	2901 Holton Ave., Ft. Wayne	W. C. T. U. Pres. So. Wayne
Kensinger, Mrs. D. J.	Leesburg	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Kessinger, D. B.	Winona Lake	
Kessinger, Minnie C.	Winona Lake	
King, J. W.	Huntington	
King, Xantha	Huntington	
Kitzmiller, Mrs. M. J.	Flora.	W.C.T.U. of Carroll Co.
Kleineinst, Mrs. L.	Winona Lake	
Knight, J. W.	Michigan Town	Pastor Method. Church
Knight, Mrs. O. A.	1018 Kinsmore Ave. Ft. Wayne	
Knause, Mrs. Clara A.	117 S. Washington. Warsaw	
Kraning, Mr. C. F.	North Manchester	
Ladd, Mrs.	Summit St. Winona Lake	W. C. T. U.
Lamb, Emma	414 So. Jefferson, Muncie	
Lamb, Jeanette	414 So. Jefferson, Muncie	
Lampkin, Grace E.	544 E. Main St., Warsaw	W. C. T. U.
Langston, A. B.	Andrews	
Langston, Mrs. Lottie A.	Lagro	W. C. T. U.
Lapp, Lois	Goshen College, Goshen	
Larimore, Mr. Albert	R. F. D. 1, Arcola	
Larimore, Mrs. Albert	R. F. D. 1, Arcola	
Lawrence, Mrs. H. L.	Winona Lake	
Lazure, Mrs. A. R.	Jonesboro	W. C. T. U.
Lazure, Margrie	Jonesboro	
Lenox, C. M.	405 N. Meridian, Lebanon	
Lenox, Mrs. C. M.	Lebanon	
Leonard, Mrs. O. R.	Macy	
Lickert, Mr. John H.	New Haven	
Liddle, Mrs. H. L.	Mentons	
Liddle, Rev. H. L.	Mentons	
Lohmeyer, Lillian	Evansville	
Lohr, John S.	Cromwell	
Long, Mrs. Gertrude S.	2111 S. Jefferson St. Muncie	
Loucks, Mary	R. R. 3., Wakarusa	
McAdams, Jennie	Stockton House, Lafayette	
McCague, Mrs. A. C.	Ossian	
McCarty, Emily	Muncie	
McConnell, Mrs. Walter	South Whitley	W. C. T. U. Co. Rec. Secretary
McFarland, V. C.	428 St Joe Blvd. Ft. Wayne	Francis Willard W. C. T. U.
McGuffey, Mrs. R. C.	Markle	Co. Pres. W.C.T.U.
McKnight, Rev. J. F.	St. Joe	
McNaught, Theodore,	Fremont	
Mabie, Emma	Syracuse	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
MacDonald, Abbie H.	116 S. Audubon Road Indianapolis	
Marcedes, Frances	404 E. Indiana, South Bend	W. C. T. U.
Martin, J. E.	Indianapolis	Indiana A. S. L.
Martin, Lloyd J.	Goshen	
Martin, Mrs. Susie B.	618 Maple Rd., Elkhart	
Marvin, Mildred M.	437 E. Washington Huntington	Elizabeth Stanley Y. P. B. St. Rec. Secretary Indiana Y. P. B.
Mason, Mrs. Lela	Motor Route, Ft. Wayne	
Mellenhour, C. E.	Bourbon	
Middleton, Mary E.	612 E. Ft. Wayne St. Warsaw	W. C. T. U.
Miles, E. A.	2626 Manker Ave., Indianapolis	Atty. Ind. Anti- Saloon League
Miller, D. J.	209 Cottage Ave., Goshen	
Miller, Emma	701 E. Morris St., Indianapolis	
Miller, Rev. F. F.	2234 E. Center, Warsaw	
Miller, Matilda	701 E. Norris St. Indianapolis	
Mills, Mrs. M. C.	164 N. Washington, Spencer.	W. C. T. U.
Mitchell, Margaret	Lagro	
Moats, William	Syracuse	
Moats, Mrs. William	Syracuse	
Mollenhous, Mrs. Mabel E.	Bourbon	W. C. T. U.
Moore, Edgar	Uniondale	
Moore, Miss Ethel	Rt. 1, Ligonier	
Morris, Mr. Sherman	R. R. M. Lafayette	
Morris, Mrs. Sherman	R. R. M., Lafayette	
Morse, Susan	R. F. D. 2, Vincennes	
Muffett, H. G.	339 Oliver St., Whiting	
Muffett, Mrs. H. G.	339 Oliver St., Whiting	
Nabb, Miss Mary E.	422 N. 7th Ave. Vincennes	
Nafziger, Joe	Goodland	
Nebbergall, J. Z.	South Bend	
Nelson, L.	Hobart	W. C. T. U.
Newcomb, Susie C.	829 Seminary Ave., Vincennes	
Newlin, Rev. O. A.	Winona Lake	Pres. Interdenomina- tional Asso. of Evangelists
Niblick, John	222 Jefferson St. Decatur	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Niblick, Mrs. John	Decatur	
Nichols, Mrs. J. J.	Route 1, Ligonier	
Nicoli, Mrs. Lew	3538 Washington Blvd. Indianapolis	
Nussbaum, Mr. Wilburn	312 Center St., Berne	
Nussbaum, Mrs. Wilburn	312 Center St., Berne	
Oborn, J. W.	Warsaw	
Oildfather, Mrs. Anna	Central & Detroit Sts., Warsaw	
Olds, Mr. W. J.	LaGrange	
Olds, Mrs. W. J.	LaGrange	
Outland, Lida	Upland	W. C. T. U.
Outland, O. W.	Upland	
Overman, Mrs. Julia	1802 S. Banson, Marion	W. C. T. U.
Owen, Mrs. Samantha	Moorsville	W. C. T. U.
Palmer, Mrs. F. N.	Winona Lake	
Palmer, Frank N.	Winona Lake	
Palmer, O. H.	1653 Broadway Indianapolis	Treasurer of A. S. L. of Indiana
Parker, Dorice	1016 S. Boots, Marion	
Parker, Mrs. Gretchen	1016 S. Boots, Marion	
Parkhill, Rev. Jas. W.	Pierceton	
Parkhill, Mrs. J. W.	Pierceton	
Parvin, Mrs. A. S.	437 E. Washington, Huntington	County Y. P. B. Secy.
Patterson, Mrs. Annie	2423 S. Garrison St., Ft. Wayne	W. C. T. U.
Patterson, Delilah	Waterloo	
Patton, Addie	317 N. Union St., Warsaw	
Patton, Mertie	Greensburg	
Patton, Edith	Greensburg	
Paxson, Mrs. John C.	R. R. 5, South Bend	
Payne, Mrs. Noah,	314 E. Main St., Warsaw	
Pegden, Miss Ruth	2001 S. Washington, Marion	W. C. T. U.
Pens, Alice	3729 So. Clifton St., Ft. Wayne	
Pens, Mary Ellen	3729 So. Clinton St. Ft. Wayne	
Perry, Mrs. Anna	308 S. Washington St. Marion	
Psugh, Mrs. T.	111 Elm St., North Manchester	
Pickering, Mr. A. J.	702 S. Main St., Goshen	
Pickering, Mrs. A. J.	702 S. Main St., Goshen	W. C. T. U.
Pinney, Josephine	Wanatah	W. C. T. U.
Pockmire, Mrs. W. D.	Winona Lake	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Porter, Mrs. J. Lee	201 S. 4th St., Evansville	
Price, Mrs. Nida	1316 Union St., Ft. Wayne	
Printy, Mrs. Everett	Lagro	W. C. T. U.
Props, Mrs. Nora	Lagro	W. C. T. U.
Pruden, Sanora B.	1833 Noland Ave., Indianapolis	W. C. T. U.
Ramsey, W. D.	720 W. North St., Muncie	
Ramsey, Mrs. W. D.	720 W. North St., Muncie	
Raschkin, Mrs. Wm.	Hobart	W. C. T. U.
Reber, Anna	1216 E. Center St., Warsaw	W. C. T. U.
Rector, Rev. O. V.	902 S. Main St., Goshen	
Redpath, Mrs. A.	3515 Ramsey Ave., Ft. Wayne.	
Reeke, Mrs. J. C.	Alexandria.	
Reese, Mrs. Anna Belle	Winona Lake	
Renfro, Harriett	R. 6, Madison	
Rentfrow, Mrs.	2308 DeCamp, Elkhart	
Reveal, Virginia	510 Evans Ave., Evansville	
Rhinehart, Mrs. J. C.	218 W. Taylor St. Huntington	W. C. T. U.
Riddle, Mr. John T.	Syracuse	
Riddle, Mrs. John T.	Syracuse	
Rigsblee, Clara F.	Fairmont	
Ring, Mrs. J. M.	914 Puttman St., Ft. Wayne	
Risley, F. A.	135 N. Cavin St., Ligonier	
Roberts, Ruth	Warren	
Robinson, Mrs. Allie	313 W. Market St. Bluffton	Pres. of Wells County
Rogers, C. F.	40 N. Bolton Ave. Indianapolis	Anti-Saloon League
Rogers, Mrs. W. E.	Huntington	
Roper, Helen	Winona Lake	
Rose, Mrs. Hazel	Lagro	W. C. T. U.
Rose, Mr. Richard	Lagro	W. C. T. U.
Ross, J. Ray	Hope	
Rouch, A. B.	R. R., Rochester	
Rouch, Mrs. A. B.	R. R. 6, Rochester	W. C. T. U.
Ruhl, Mrs. John	451 N. Elm St., Napanee	W. C. T. U.
Rupert, D. R.	310 E. Park Drive, Huntington	
Rupert, Mrs. D. R.	310 E. Park Drive Huntington	
Russell, Mrs. Effie M.	Winona Lake	
Sanger, Mrs. E. R.	Winona Lake	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Savage, Mrs. Leone M.	Macy	
Schmatzreed, Mrs. Millie	Lagro	
Scott, Grace Leigh	Greenville	
Scott, Mrs. J. A.	Greenville	
Scott, Miss Ruth	Wabash	
Senger, Ruby	1143 S. 8th St., Goshen	
Sharp, Mrs. Harry W.	609 W. Cherry St., Bluffton	President Bluffton W. C. T. U.
Sharpe, Harry W.	609 W. Cherry St., Bluffton	
Shaver, L.	1209 Pleasant St. Indianapolis	
Shortmeier, Anna	616 So. New Jersey St Indianapolis	
Shortmeier, Mrs. Sopha	616 So. New Jersey St. Indianapolis	
Shumaker, Albert	2232 Broadway, Indianapolis	
Shumaker, Arthur	2232 Broadway Indianapolis	
Shumaker, Mrs. Eldon	5222 Lamire St. Huntington	
Shumaker, E. S.	1201 Roosevelt Bldg., Indianapolis	Supt. A. S. L.
Shumaker, Mrs. E. S.	1201 Roosevelt Bldg. Indianapolis	
Shumaker, Wayne	2232 Broadway, Indianapolis	
Simpson, W. R.	2001 Home Ave., Columbus	
Sites, Miss Katherine	Roanoke	W. C. T. U.
Smith, Mrs. Cora	Lagro	
Smith, Mr. Calvin E.	R. 2., Andrews	
Smith, Mrs. C. W.	Warsaw	
Smith, Mrs. Frank L.	Jonesboro	Pres. W. C. T. U.
Smith, H. E.	Roanoke	
Smith, Mrs. Jennie	Andrews	
Smith, Miss Lillie	R. 2., Andrews	
Smith, Mrs. May	Roanoke	
Smith, Mrs. R. P.	Route 5, Warsaw	
Snoke, Claudine	1119 N. Blaine St. South Bend	
Snoke, H. A.	South Bend	Pleasant View W.C.T.U.
Snoke, Mrs. H. A.	1119 Blaine St., So. Bend	W. C. T. U.
Snoke, Harry A.	1119 Blaine St., So. Bend	
Snyder, Minnie M.	716 N. Wayne St. North Manchester	No. Manchester W. C. T. U.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Speicher, Catharine	Urbana	
Speicher, Esther	Urbana	
Speither, Martha	Urbana	W. C. T. U.
Spitler, Mrs. Carrie	Kentland	W.C.T.U. of Newton Co.
Stanley, Elizabeth T.	R. 7., Liberty	St. Pres. W.C.T.U.
Starr, Mrs. C. A.	Winona Lake	
Stevens, Mrs. Kate	Sweeter	
Stimson, Mrs. S. Cary	721 Maple Ave. Terre Haute	Natl. W.C.T.U. Director of Christian Citizenship
Stimson, Mr. Samuel C.	Terre Haute	
Stirman, Mrs. Laura G.	1417 Portage Ave. South Bend	
Strouse, Elizabeth	231 Cora St., Huntington	
Sutton, Mrs. R. M.	515 E. Ft. Wayne, Warsaw	
Swisher, Mrs. Chas.	637 Jefferson St., Gary	
Tannehill, Mrs. C. M.	1701 Bayer Ave., Ft. Wayne	
Taylor, Chas. B.	Waveland	
Taylor, Mrs. Jennie	612 E. So. St.	
Sturgeon	South Bend	
Thomas, Mrs. Eva	1016 S. Boots St., Marion	
Thomas, O. M.	1016 So. Boots St., Marion	
Thompson, Mrs. Ella.	Buffalo St., Warsaw.	
Tilman, Beulah	357 E. Walnut St., Napanee	
Tilman, Mrs. J. E.	357 E. Walnut St. Napanee	
Trushour, Mrs. Flora	Winona Lake	
Ulrich, Mrs. Milton	1148 Salimonia Ave. Huntington	Emily Newcomb W. C. T. U.
Vancurren, Arthur	Rt. 1, Warsaw	
Vancurren, Mrs. Arthur	Rt. 1, Warsaw	
VanDyke, Mrs. G. H.	Winona Lake	
Vერიeman, Mary E.	905 N. Jefferson St. Muncie	
Warriner, W. B.	3505 Grand Blvd., East Chicago.	
Weissell, Mary	503 W. Wabash, Bluffton	
Whitmer, Devere	1013 E. Victoria St., South Bend	
Whitmer, Genevive	1013 E. Victoria St. South Bend.	W. C. T. U.
Wiles, Richard L.	Russellville	Western Yearly Meet- ing Friends
Williams, Mrs. D. V.	Leesburg	
Williams, Miss Jane P.	Howe	W. C. T. U.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Wilson, Mary Erma	Rt. 2, Helmer	
Wineke, Mrs. Wm.	1331 Superior St. Huntington	
Winn, Clyde	1802 No. C St., Elwood	
Woodhams, Miss Katherine	214 E. 6th St. Michigan City	
Wylie, Rae	Winona Lake	
Yeager, Clara	South Whitley	
York, L. E.	2446 N. Alabama St. Indianapolis	A. S. L.
Young, Rev. J. Frank	815 N. College Ave. Bloomington	
Young, Nora B.	131 E. South St., Lebanon	
Young, Mr. U. R.	611 College Ave., North Manchester	
Young, Mrs. U. R.	611 College Ave., North Manchester	
Iowa		
Bontrager, Mrs. A. A.	829 W. Ford St., Waterloo	Vice-Pres. W.C.T.U.
Cary, Miss Ellen Emerson	1240 Alta Vista St., Dubuque	
Cary, Mrs. Walter	1240 Alta Vista St. Dubuque	
Hammond, John P.	301 Insurance Exchange Bldg., Des Moines	National Civil League
Heller, Mary Frances	430 Bradley St., Dubuque	
Lattner, S. B.	1180 Alta Vista St., Dubuque	Appointed by Governor
Lattner, Mrs. S. P.	1180 Alta Vista St., Dubuque	
McNaught, Mr. S. P.	731 Exchange Bldg., Des Moines	Iowa A. S. L.
Pittmeier, Louis	222 N. McLean St. Ottumwa	
Reed, C. Dana	1522-23d St., Des Moines	Iowa A. S. L.
Wise Smith, Mrs. Ida B.	Des Moines 2416 Kingman Blvd.,	W. C. T. U.
Studebaker, Rev. Claude	300 School St., Leon	
Kansas		
Bergin, Dr. Alfred	Topeka	A. S. L. of Kansas
Brooks, Cecil I.	Kingman	
Eglin, N. P.	Hamlin	
Frank, A. J.	1145 Winfield Ave., Topeka	Pastor Oakland Pres. Church

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Frank, Paul.	1145 Winfield Ave., Topeka	
Frank, Robert	1145 Winfield Ave., Topeka	
Fry, Rev. W. L.	110 E. Republic, Salina	Field Sec. A. S. L. of Kansas
Fry, Mrs. W. L.	110 E. Republic, Salina	
Fry, Miss.	110 E. Republic, Salina	
Hopkins, Judge Richard J.	Topeka	National Executive Committee
Liljedahl, Rev. J. E. B.D.	249 So. 7th St., Salina	V. Pr. Kan. Conference Evan. Luth. Augus- tana Synod
McClellan, Rev. J. A.	209 Columbian Bldg., Topeka	Kansas A. S. L.
Mitchner, Mrs. Lillian	109 W. 10th St. Hutchinson	Kansas W. C. T. U. President
Smith, Julius	Baldwin	Nat. Director A. S. L.
Kentucky		
Callahan, P. H.	1400 Maple St. Louisville	Assn. Catholics Favoring Prohibition
Davis, T. M.	2708 4th Ave., Louisville	Anti-Saloon League
Duff, Mrs. S. E.	High St., Hazard	
Ecton, Miss Ruth	132 E. High St., Lexington	
Ecton, Dr. T. C.	132 E. Hight St., Lexington	
Ecton, Mrs. T. C.	132 E. High St., Lexington	
Fort, John Lowe	537 S. 3d St., Louisville	Trinity M. E.
Geiger, Miss Julia	1010 S. 3d St., Louisville	Appointed by Governor
Geiger, Mrs. Jennie Pace	1010 S. 3d St., Louisville	Appointed by Governor
Godbey, Mrs. Coleeta A.	722 W. Maxwell, Lexington	Local Union W. C. T. U.
Graham, Rev. A. C.	505 Republic Bldg., Louisville	A. S. L.
Hafford, Lida	Carrolltown	St. of Kentucky
Hall, W. P.	1039 Cherry Key Road Louisville	W. C. T. U.
Hall, Mrs. W. P.	1039 Cherry Key Road Louisville	W. C. T. U.
Henry Ruby A.	1128 S. 1st St., Louisville	
Kellogg, Mrs. J. C.	25 W. Southgate, Ft. Thomas	
Larrabee, F. H.	206 E. Morrison St. Wilmore	Kentucky A.S.L.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Levy, Miss Margaret	Hopkinsville	
Losinger, W. J.	504 Republic Bldg., Louisville	
Luten, Virginia	124 E. Oak St., Louisville	
McGregor, Cora B.	363 Lexington Ave. Lexington	W. C. T. U.
Minary, E. J.	966-2nd St., Louisville	
Minary, Mrs. E. J.	966-2nd St., Louisville	
Minary, Miss Mary	966-2nd St., Louisville	
Nordeman, Lois,	1318 Bardstown, Louisville	
O'Dell, Dorothy	504 Republic Bldg., Louisville	
Pickett, Mrs. Ludie D.	Wilmore	State Pres. W.C.T.U.
Penkker, Mrs. Jane	34 Haggard St., Winchester	
Richards, Mrs. Alice	330-6th Ave., Dayton	Pres. Dayton Union
Swinford, Ronald	Disputanta	W. L. A. A.
Taylor, Mrs. Norah B.	1135 Richmond Rd., Lexington	St. Treas. W.C.T.U.
Warren, Mrs. Emma	1869 Alfrisco Pl. Louisville	
Louisiana		
Boyd, A. Preston	Chaplin U. S. Marine Hospital, Carville	U. S. Marine Hospital Corps
Dupres, Miss Estis	433 5th Ave. Baton Rouge	Appointed by Governor
Hart, W. O.	134 Carondelet St., New Orleans	A. S. L., also State of Louisiana
Hastings, Brownlow	1410 S. Grand, Monroe	
Hastings, Mrs. L. T.	1410 S. Grand, Monroe	
Hastings, Rev. Luther T.	1410 S. Grand, Monore	Appointed by Governor
Keeling, David	813-8th St., Alexandria	
Keeling, Eva	813-8th St., Alexandria	
Keeling, Mrs. J. R.	813-8th St., Alexandria	
Keeling, Rev. J. R.	813-8th St., Alexandria	
Reynolds, Mrs. Lessie	1456 Camp St., New Orleans	

Maine

Brewster, Gov. Ralph O.	Augusta	
Dow, Fred N., Col.	714 Congress St., Portland	
Emery, Edward B.	Sanford	Appointed by Governor

Maryland

Dunford, Edward B.	206 Washington Ave., Riverdale	
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<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Massachusetts		
Briggs, G. Loring	94 Walnut Pl., Boston	A. S. L.
Cleland, Mr. Gail	Concord	
Cleland, Mrs. Gail	Concord	
Forgrave, Mr. Wm. M.	345 Tremont Bldg., Boston	A. S. L.
MacMaster, Gordon C.	345 Tremont Bldg., Boston	A. S. L.
Mann, Mrs. Jeanette H.	1082 Commonwealth Av. Boston	W. C. T. U.
Stoddard, Miss Cora F.	400 Boylston St., Boston	Scientific Temp. Fed.
Michigan		
Bates, Mrs. Ella	240 W. St. N., Hillsdale	
Bishop, Rev. Sarah	Cassopolis	W. C. T. U.
Brown, Rev. Robert	703 Church St., Ann Arbor	Appointed by Holsaple
Bullock, H. Sidney	814 Hawley St. Kalamazoo	State of Michigan
Bullock, Mrs. H. Sidney	814 Hawley St. Kalamazoo	State of Michigan
Burchfield, C. S.	Litchfield	
Burchfield, Mrs. C. S.	Litchfield	
Clack, D. G.	Moline	
Claflin, Rev. A. H.	Olivet	Appointed by Governor and A. S. L.
Conklin, Mrs. A. M.	447-5th St., Grand Rapids	
Conklin, Rev. A. M.	447-5th St. N.W., Grand Rapids	Appointed by Governor
Cowgill, Mrs. John	701 Portage Ave., Three Rivers	
Crick, Rev. W. S.	New Enterprise	Brethren Church
Curtiss, Mary H.	215 Rich St., Ionia	
Davenport, Clarissa	Saranac	
Davison, Mrs. O. F.	344 W. St. N., Hillsdale	
Douglas, D. O.	1320 W. Huron St., Ann Arbor	
Douglas, Geo. A.	1320 W. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.	I. P. A.
Eastman, Mr. C. A.	220 N. Washington Constantine	
Eastman, Mrs. C. A.	220 N. Washington Constantine	
Emerick, Rev. G. A.	Bronson	Appointed by Holsaple
Evans, Elizabeth Rubv	288 West St., Hillsdale	Pastor 1st Baptist Ch. and member W.C.T.U.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Evans, John S.	22 W. Pearl St., Coldwater	•
Evans, Robt. G.	Holland	
Goodrich, Mrs. Loella	Colon	
Grover, Ethelyn	288 W. St. N., Hillsdale	
Holsapple, Rev. R. N.	524 McKerchey Bldg. Detroit	A. S. L.
Johnson, Walter	315 E. Vine St., Kalamazoo	
LaBarre, Rev. Margaret M.	Ravenna	State of Michigan
Lathrop, J. R. T.	922 Lane Blvd., Kalamazoo	Anti-Saloon League
Lohnes, Rev. C. A.	Box 62, Wayland	M. E. Church
Marsh, Mrs. P. A.	12283 Myers Rd., Detroit	
Morrow, Dr. Geo. W.	635 Atkinson Ave., Detroit	State of Michigan
Mumford, Rev. Arthur W.	449 Beach St., Dearborn	A. S. L., Appointed by Governor
Nichols, M. A.	Rt. 3, Watervliet	Evangelical Church
Nicholson, Bishop Thos.	34 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit	A. S. L.
OBrien, Mr. Fred U.	Coral	Appointed by Governor
OBrien, Mrs. Fred	Coral	
Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	Ann Arbor	State of Michigan and W. C. T. U.
Potter, Rev. E. T.	Hadley	
Redman, Tenna	168 N. Manning St. Hillsdale	
Reed, Eugene,	Ann Arbor	
Reed, Howard Russell	Ann Arbor	
Reed, Julia R.	Ann Arbor	
Rice, Walter A.	4224 Richton Ave., Detroit	Atty. for Mich. A.S.L.
Shaw, Mrs. Etta Sadler	527 Prospect Ave., S.E. Grand Rapids	Natl. Evangelist of W. C. T. U.
Slunt, James	Hurley Hospital, Flint	
Smith, E. A.	Wayland	
Starkweather, Thomas L.	416 So. Washington, Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Meth- odist Church
Stubbs, Rev. D. C.	Mayville	Appointed by Governor
Tripp, G. F.	2009-23d St., Pt. Huron	
Tripp, Mrs. G. F.	2009-23d St., Pt. Huron	
Wiggins, H. B.	Caledonia	
Wilkins, Charles C.	Willard Hotel, Detroit. of-A. S. L. of Michigan fice 524 McKerchey Blg.	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Wilson, Cora	385 Canairia St. Constantine	
Wooten, Rev. J. R.	212 W. Cass St. Greenville	Appointed by Governor
Minnesota		
Calderwood, W. G.	986-15 Av. S.E., Minneapolis	Pro. Fact. Service
Farrar, Agnes C.	White Bear Lake	I. O. G. T.
Geyman, A.	Atlantic 4560 Minneapolis	
Missouri		
Burger, Mrs. Nell G.	310 McDaniel Bldg. Springfield	W. C. T. U.
Eagger, Geo. E.	506 Olive St., St. Louis	
Eagger, Mrs. Geo. E.	1205 Blackston St. St. Louis	
Foulon, Mrs. Elizabeth M.	2152A Harris Ave. St. Louis	O'Fallon Park Union
Fuhr, Lillian	3011 Garfield St., Kansas City	The Newton Y. P. B.
Green, A. H.	6201 Julian Ave., St. Louis	
Green, Alice L.	6201 Julian Av., St. Louis	
Homeier, Margaret	4128 Cleveland Ave., St. Louis	
Jarrett, Miss Mary C.	1308 Temple Place, St. Louis	
Kerns, Mrs. Julia	5230 Wabada St., St. Louis	
Mullett, Mrs. R. R.	7540 Main St., Kansas City	
Robb, Miss Fannie D.	709 Limit Ave., St. Louis	
Roberts, Minnie J.	1396 Granville Place St. Louis	
Shankland, Mrs. J. W.	5802 Waterman Ave., St. Louis	
Shields, Parker	701 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis	A. S. L. Supt.
Taylor, Mrs. Fannie L.	3349 Flora Ave., Kansas City	W. C. T. U.
Van Antwerp, Harriett	4101 Wash. Blvd, St. Louis	
Winslow, Anna E.	3212 Charlotte, Kansas City	
Nebraska		
Dawson, C. N.	4037 Charles St., Omaha	Appointed by Governor
Foster, C. N.	345-9th St., Hebron	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Foster, Mrs. C. N.	345-9th St., Hebron.	W. C. T. U.
Johnson, C. E.	3014 Franklin St., Omaha	State of Nebraska
Owen, Delcie	368 L St., College View	
Owen, R. E.	301 Brownell Bldg., Lincoln	A. S. L. and State
Owen, Mrs. R. E.	368 L St., College View	
Owen, Velma	368 L St., College View	
Shick, John Grant, D.D.	301-302 Brownell Bldg. Lincoln	A. S. L.
Nevada		
Jones, Mrs. Belle M.	133 W. 2d. St., Reno	W. C. T. U.
Jones, Rev. E. F.	133 W. 2d. St., Reno	A. S. L.
New Hampshire		
Gause, Noah C.	834-6 Industrial Bldg., Newark	A. S. L.
Munroe, G. Rowland	1060 Broad St., Newark	State attorney
Poulson, M. S.	1060 Broad St., Newark	State Supt. A. S. L.
Smith, Frederick W.	1060 Broad St., Newark	
New Mexico		
Farley, Rev. R. E.	313½ W. Central St. Albuquerque	New Mexico and Ari- zona Governor
New York		
Boole, Mrs. Ella A.	337 Parkside Ave. Brooklyn	W. C. T. U.
Chader, Rev. C. A.	6753 4th Av., Brooklyn	
Colvin, D. Leigh	661 W. 179th St., New York City	
Colvin, Mrs. D. Leigh	661 W. 179th St. New York City	
Corradini, Everette Wesley	842 Mott Avenue New York City	World League Re- search Dept.
Corradini, Robert E.	150 Fifth Ave., New York City	World League Re- search Dept.
Davis, Arthur J.	370-7th Ave., N. Y. City	New York A. S. L.
Deater, C. B.	362 Bird Ave., Buffalo	
Green, Miss Ida A.	West Groten Parsonage Groton	
Hallagan, Elizabeth C.	308 W. Maple Ave., Newark, N. Y.	
Hallagan, Simcon E.	308 W. Maple Ave., Newark, N. Y.	
Humiston, Mary	Newark Valley	
Lane, E. B.	509 Genessee Bldg., Buffalo	Buffalo Council of Churches

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
McElwain, Mrs. Hazel L.	150-5th Ave., N. Y. City.	World League Research Dept.
McElwain, Jay	163 Kipp Ave., Highbrough Hts., N. Jersey	World League Research Dept.
Nicholson, S. E.	370-7th Ave., N. Y. City.	A. S. L.
Nilson, Miss G. E.	2032 Madison Ave., New York City	
Nilson, Thekla Wilma	2032 Madison Ave., New York City	
Roloison, R. H.	210 Crosby Bldg., Buffalo	A. S. L.
North Carolina		
Jones, Harriett Beecher	Scotia College, Concord	
Lindsay, Mrs. W. B.	211 E. Blvd., Charlotte	W. C. T. U.
Elliott, Harriett	Scotia Seminary, Concord	
Nicholson, Mrs. W. L.	2308 E. 7th St., Charlotte	
Upchurch, C. A.	Recorder Bldg., Raleigh	A. S. L.
North Dakota		
Gales, Mrs. Thos.	Fargo	A. S. L.
Gales, Rev. Thos. W.	Box 1053, Fargo	A. S. L.
Pollock, Charles A.	Fargo	State of N. D., V. Pres. A. S. L. of America
Ohio		
Allen, Mrs. Alice	1724 Catalta Drive Dayton	The Central W.C.T.U.
Allen, Anna J.	1807 Catalta Drive Dayton	
Arthur, Fay	Massillon	
Bailey, Ruth	68 S. Grove St., Westerville	Amer. Issue Pub. Co.
Baker, Mrs. P. A.	67 S. Grove St., Westerville	World League
Barclay, Mrs. B. B.	Piedmont, Harrison Co.	W. C. T. U.
Baringer, Mrs. John	505 S. Park Av., Fremont	
Barnett, Ethel,	Vine & Lincoln Sts., Westerville	A. I. P. Co.
Bath, Mrs. Lizzie K.	White Cottage	
Beard, Dr. L. A.	Pioneer	
Beard, Mrs. L. A.	Pioneer	
Bell, C. W.	Columbus	A. S. L.
Benneum, Mr. W. G.	204 E. 1st St., Urichsville	
Benneum, Mrs. W. G.	204 E. 1st St., Urichsville	W. C. T. U.
Bookwalter, Mr. L. A.	Trotwood	Ch. of the Brethren
Borton, Mrs. Rella	303 Clinton St., Wauseon	W. C. T. U.
Boyd, Frank	College Corner	
Bradley, Miss Alice	St. James Ave. Cincinnati	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Brown, Miss Rose	45 W. Walnut St. Westerville	World League
Bryan, P. H.	Franklin Av., Swanton	
Bryan, Mrs. P. H.	Franklin Av., Swanton	
Bucher, Dr. A. J.	420 Plum St., Cincinnati	Editor Christian Apolo- gete, Official Meth. Adv. in German Lan- guage (M. E. Ch.) A. I. P. Co.
Camp, Mrs. Jean Turner	8. E. Home St. Westerville	
Campbell, Mrs. W. S.	437 Steubenville Ave., Cambridge	W. C. T. U.
Cannan, E. J.	2520 Parkwood Av. Toledo	
Caris, J. C.	87 University St., Westerville	The World League
Caris, Mrs. J. C.	87 University St. Westerville	The World League
Carpenter, Mrs. Bertha	Shoop Ave., Wauseon	W. C. T. U.
Carr, Grace,	Wooster	
Caufman, Grace	Gallipolis	
Cherrington, Dr. Ernest H.	Delaware	World League A. A.
Christgau, O. G.	Westerville	A. S. L. of America
Christgau, Mrs. O. G.	75 University Place Westerville	A. S. L. of America
Christian, Henry J.	15 Seminary Ave., Dayton	
Christian, Mrs. Henry J.	15 Seminary Av., Dayton	
Cooley, Mrs. Iva M.,	Box 141, Westerville	World League
Curtis, Mrs. Gertrude	212 S. Main St., Swanton	W. C. T. U.
Davis, Mrs. Anna K.	4627 Glenshade, Cincinnati	
Dew, Miss Anna	255 N. Grove St., Westerville	World League A.A.
Dickman, Mrs. Nellie	313 E. University Ave., Cincinnati	
Dimke, Theo. Emanuel	124 W. Home St., Westerville	American Issue
Dodds, Mr. Clarence	721 Yankie Road Middletown	
Doty, Boyd P.	Westerville	Gen. Counsel W.L.A.A.
Drummond, Mrs. Fannie	11 S. Cedar Av., Oberlin	W. C. T. U. and Nat'l. Lecturer
Earhart, Charles R.	710 Kimball Place Columbus	Atty. A. S. L.
Ellington, Christabel	1463 Manchester Ave., Columbus	World League

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Ensley, J. C.	365 Forest Ave., Dayton	
Fauber, D. A.	Shoop Av., Wauseon	
Ferguson, Mrs. Bertha A.	126 Prospect Ave., Zanesville	Muskingum Co. W. C. T. U.
Ferguson, R. C.	330 N. 8th St., Cambridge	
Fickel, S. J.	Westerville	Anti-Saloon League
Fifkin, Mrs. W. H.	2310 Tremainsville, Toledo	
Flatter, C. L.	Xenia	W. C. T. U.
Ford Mrs. F. M.	204 E. Ave., Montpelier	
Fuhr, J. C.	Williamsburg	Presbyterian Church
Fuller, Mrs. Frances E.	Madison	W. C. T. U.
Furbay, R. K.	424 Walnut St., Urichsville	
Garwood, Frances J.	447 Nebraska Av., Toledo	W. C. T. U.
Garwood, G. E.	447 Nebraska Av. Toledo	
Geeslin, Irene	4211-28th St., Oakley. Cincinnati	
Geeslin, Joseph	4211-28th St., Oakley Cincinnati	
German, Arthur Herbert	E. College Ave., Westerville	W. L. A. A.
German, Mrs. Virginia	E. College Ave., Westerville	W. L. A. A.
Graybill, Ada	36 Forest Av., Dayton	
Graybill, Mrs. Mary T.	636 Forest Av., Dayton	
Gregg, Mrs. C. A.	114 E. 8th St., Cambridge	W. C. T. U.
Griffith, Mrs. A. A.	175 N. Vine St., Westerville	A. I. P. Co.
Griffith, Afton Albert	175 N. Vine St., Westerville	A. I. P. Co.
Griffith, W. H.	200 E. Main St., Troy	
Grindell, Ila	Westerville	World League
Guinther, Mr. I. C.	323 Harding Way, West Galion	W. C. T. U.
Guinther, Mrs. I. C.	323 Harding Way West Galion	W. C. T. U.
Harpster, Mrs. Emma	Perrysburg	
Harpster, Rev. W. S.	Perrysburg	Grace Evangelical Ch.
Hartzell, Mrs. Geo. W.	815 Harmon Ave., Dayton	
Hawk, Mr. Chas.	411 N. Gilbert, Ada.	
Hawk, Mrs. Chas.	411 N. Gilbert, Ada.	
Hawk, Jonathan B.	420 Plum St., Cincinnati	Meth. Book Concern
Hawk, Mrs. Mary E.	291 Southern Ave., Cincinnati	
Hines, Mrs. J. A.	412 E. Main St., Van Wert	Central W. C. T. U.
Hodson, Ada D.	Pioneer	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Hodson, M. T.	Pioneer	
Hofer, Katherine	633 Holgate, Defiance	
Hudson, J. G.	5335 Tompkins Ave., Cincinnati	
Huffman, Agnes	322 Highland Ave., Dayton	W. C. T. U.
Illingsworth, Rev. R. W.	Johnstown,	Presbyterian Church
Irwin, Miss Carrie	322 E. Broad St., Columbus	
Kleene, Mrs. Anna	313 E. University, Cincinnati	
Kuntz, Mrs. Bess S.	Leipsic	W. C. T. U.
Laizure, Mr. W. V.	Urichsville	
Laizure, Mrs. W. V.	Urichsville	
Lapp, Cora	Bluffton	
Larimore, Mrs. J. H.	N. State St., Westerville	W. C. T. U.
Larimore, Joseph Herbert	N. State St., Westerville	Presbyterian Church of Westerville
Loc, H. P.	Bethesda	M. E. Church
Loc, Mrs. H. P.	Bethesda	M. E. Church
Long, L. G.	912 Harvard Blvd., Dayton	
Longstreth, Mr. R. B.	Union Furnace	
Longstreth, Mrs. R. B.	Union Furnace	
McBride, F. Scott	Westerville	Anti-Saloon League
McKinney, Mrs. Berta	16 W. 9th St., Cincinnati	
McKinney, Rev. W. T.	West Chester	Presbyterian Minister
Martin, Caroline D.	3430 Mooney Av., Hyde Park, Cincinnati	
Martin, Mrs. W. S.	Salineville	W. C. T. U.
Martin, Rev. W. S.	Salineville	W. C. T. U.
Metcalf, Irving W.	167 N. Professor St. Oberlin	Trustee of Ohio League and United Church of Oberlin
Miller, Mrs. J. A.	Ashland	
Montgomery, J. Knox	Muskingum College, New Concord	President
Montgomery, Mrs. J. K.	Muskingum College, New Concord	
Morgan, Rev. B. A.	St. Paris	
Paulus, Clara	Paulding	
Plessinger, Mrs. H. C.	114 S. Florence St., Dayton	W. C. T. U.
Porter, Dr. Albert	Westerville	A. S. L.
Porter, Mrs. Albert	Westerville	A. S. L.
Pugh, Alice	Rt. 1, Bowling Green	
Query, Hildegard	165 Mound St., Bluffton	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Reep, Rev. Geo. D.	Green Springs	
Reep, Mrs. Geo. D.	Green Springs	
Richard, Mrs. Florence D.	1811 Monroe St., Toledo	Ohio W. C. T. U.
Richard, Wm. P.	West St., Bethel	A. S. L. of Ohio
Richardson, Mrs.	53 Glenwood Drive Westerville	World League
Richmond, Grace D.	4728 Mathis St., Cincinnati	A. S. L. Cincinnati Dist.
Robb, Anna	Xenia	
Robb, Mabel	Xenia	
Roberts, Mrs. Elma B.	328 N. High, Lancaster	First Methodist Church
Roberts, Dr. T. B.	328 N. High, Lancaster	First Methodist Church
Romans, Mrs. Viola D.	1832 Summit St., Columbus	Vice Pr. Ohio W.C.T.U. and member of House of Representatives
Russell, Dr. H. H.	Westerville	A. S. L. of America
Russell, Mrs. H. H.	Westerville	A. S. L. of America
Rutherford, Rev. W. F.	240 S. New York St. Wellston	Dry Federation 10th Dist. U. B. Church
Sammiet, Mrs. Ella M.	3412 Harvey, Cincinnati	
Sammiet, H. M.	3412 Harvey, Cincinnati	
Schory, Mrs. Minnie B.	School for the Blind, Columbus	
Schreiber, V. A.	515 Daily News Bldg., Canton	Dist. Supt. of A.S.L.
Sherwood, Miss Eva L.	Westerville	A.S.L. of America
Shumard, Sara E.	623 Worthington Ave., Lockland, Cincinnati	W. C. T. U.
Slaughter, Mrs. R. L.	28 W. Madison, Springfield	
Smith, Mrs. A. H.	Swanton	
Smith, Mr. A. H.	Swanton	
Smith, Mrs. Florida	Ashland	
Snyder, Thelma	N. State St., Westerville	Legal Dept. W.L.A.A.
Southwell, George C.	990 Arcade Bldg., Cleveland	A. S. L.
Sowers, Mrs. C. H.	126 Plum St., Westerville	
Sowers, Rev. C. H.	126 Plum St., Westerville	A. I. Pub. Co.
Sowers, H. B.	Westerville	
Sowers, Mrs. H. B.	Westerville	
Spitzer, Mrs. Cora E.	1772 Summit St., Columbus	W. C. T. U.
Steimer, C. P.	Y.M.C.A., Cleveland	
Stewart, Albert	Columbus Grove	
Stewart, Rev. Clarence	Columbus Grove	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Stewart, Mary	Columbus Grove	
Stewart, Mildred	Columbus Grove	
Stewart, Mrs. W.	Columbus Grove	
Stewart, Wilbur	Columbus Grove	
Thiele, C. L.	27 McReynolds, Dayton	
Tippy, Dortha	S. Vine St., Westerville	World League
Turpeau, Rev. DeWitt	Calvary M. E., Cincinnati	The American Negro
Ulery, Joseph	Rt. 2, New Carlisle	
Ulom, Tom Pen	Gen. Del., Worthington	
Vordenberg, Mrs. Amelia	6104 Madison Rd., Madisonville	W. C. T. U.
Wilkinson, F. W.	19918 Detroit Road, Rocky River	Asst. Secy. A. S. L. Cleveland District
Winters, Evelyn	Fremont	
Yantis, Mrs. Mabel	21 Glenwood Dr. Westerville	World League
Yoder, Harvey O.	15100 Lake Drive Lakewood	A.S.L. Cleveland Dist. Dry Maintenance League of Cleveland
Zuck, Rev. W. J.	1448 Neil Av., Columbus	
Zuck, Mrs. W. J.	1448 Neil Av., Columbus	

Oklahoma

Campbell, Mrs. J. A.	1309 S. Boulder, Tulsa	
David, Alice M.	1530 W. 24th St., Oklahoma City	W. C. T. U.
Laughbaum, Hon. H. T.	Box 654, Oklahoma City	A. S. L. Appointed by Governor
Laughbaum, Mrs. H. T.	212, E. 15th St. Oklahoma City	
Laughbaum, Nancy	212 E. 15th St., Oklahoma City	
Kyld, Mrs. Arthur	115 F. St., S.W., Ardmore	
Mitchell, Rev.	Sapulpa	
Mitchell, Mrs.	Sapulpa	
Owen, Robert L.	Washington, D. C.	
Porter, Rev. M.	Box 591, Ponca City	
Tracy, Mrs. John	W. 2d St., Oklahoma City	
Tracy, John A.	412 W. 2nd St., Elk City	
Weith, C. C.	221 W B'dway., Ardmore	Appointed by Governor
Wheeler, W. C.	1400 W. 16th St. Oklahoma City	
Wheeler, Mrs. W. C.	1400 W. 16th St. Oklahoma City	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Representing</i>
Oregon		
Ljolander, Rev. Gideon	63 W. Winchell St., Portland	Swedish Baptist Church
Aldrich, Maude	Gresham	Pres. Board of Chris- tian Education
Pennsylvania		
Bassett, Rev. Minnie	Fishertown	
Bell, Bishop W. M.	1509 State St., Harrisburg	U. B. Church
Brackin, J. C.	12 Franklin Av., Greenville	
Brackin, Mrs. J. C.	12 Franklin Ave. Greenville	
Brown, A. Robert	E. Main St., Washington	
Brown, S. R.	Washington	
Brown, Mrs. S. R.	Washington	
Brown, Theodore	Washington	
Carnine, Miss Helen	203-3rd St., Irwin	
Carter, Arabella	140 N. 15th St., Philadelphia	Appointed by Governor, Also Soc. of Friends
Castner, L. M.	1448 W. Fourth St. Williamsport	Hon. Mem. W.C.T.U.
Castner, Mrs. L. M.	1448 W. Fourth St. Williamsport	W. C. T. U.
Curran, Rev. J. J.	134 S. Washington St. Wilkes-Barre	State of Pennsylvania
Durbin, Arthur J.	Erie	Y. M. C. A.
Durbin, Mrs. Arthur J.	208 W. 21st St., Erie	W. C. T. U.
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INDEX

A

Abstinence Work Among the Young People of the Baltic States— Prof. Villem Ernits	73
Abyssinia—registered delegates	453
Addresses	39
Africa—See Gold Coast; Belgian Congo; Portuguese East Africa; Rhodesia; Sierra Leone; South Africa.	
Alabama—Registered delegates, 460; State Report	354
Albania—Registered Delegates	453
Alberta Prohibition Association, Report	413
Alcohol, A Discredited Drug—Dr. John H. Kellogg	285
America, the Laboratory of Prohibition—Mrs. Nelle G. Burger	275
America's Message to Australia—Graccio L. Houlder	149
America's New Day—Mrs. Mary Harris Armor	299
Amritsar Temperance Society—Report	439
Anglo-Indian Temperance Assn.—Report	438
A 1928 Forecast—Hon. S. E. Nicholson	130
Anti-Alcohol Fight in Latvia—John E. Davis	176
Anti-Alcohol Movement in Roumania—Lt. Colonel Ghinea	307
Anti-Saloon League and the World Liquor Problem, The— Rev. Francis Scott McBride, D.D.	209
Anti-Saloon League of America—Reports from State Superintendents....	354
Appeal to Youth, The—Rev. Henry Carter	179
Argentina—greetings from	33
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Registered Delegates	453
Response to Addresses of Welcome—Rev. Paul Penzotti	87
Arizona—Registered Delegates	460
Arkansas—Registered Delegates, 460; State Report	355
Armenia—Registered Delegates	453
Armor, Mrs. Mary Harris—America's New Day	299
Assam—Registered Delegates	453
As the Battle Goes in Denmark—Lars Larsen-Ledet	153
Aufwärts—Report on Czechoslovakia	425
Australia—Greetings	33, 320
Registered Delegates	453
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
America's Message to Australia—Miss Graccio L. Houlder	149
Specialized Service for God—Miss Graccio L. Houlder	223
R. T. Chenoweth—Response to Address of Welcome	90
R. T. Chenoweth—Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	345
Australian Band of Hope—greetings	33
George Shearar—Greetings	320
George Shearar—Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Australian Band of Hope and Young People's Temperance Union—greetings	33
Austria—Registered Delegates	453
Report of Austrian Catholic League of the Cross	497
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	346
Austrian Catholic League of the Cross—Report	407

A Voice from Cuba—Rev. Sylvester Jones	206
Awoki Mutual Foundation—Greetings	33

B

Bailey, Rev. T. J., D.D.—Report	379
Baltic States—Registered delegates (see Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania); Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Greetings—Rev. Geo. A. Simons	35
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Prof. Villem Ernits	349
Abstinence Work Among Young People—Prof. Villem Ernits	73
The World League Work in the Baltic States—Prof. Villem Ernits....	256
Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland Temperance Committee—report	427
Bardal, A. S.—Prohibition Self-Determination for All Countries	116
Battlefront in Sweden—Senator Alexis Bjorkman	144
Beecher, Lyman—Memorial Service—Rev. E. V. Claypool, Ph.D.	328
Belgian Congo—Registered Delegates	453
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Rev. J. M. Springer	346
Belgium—Report of Sobrietas, 407; Report of Le Bien Etre Social	409
Bennett, Andrew, J.P.—Report for Scotland	431
Bermuda, W. C. T. U.—Report	411
Bien Etre Social, Le—Report—Belgium	409
Bjorkman, Senator Alexis—The Battle Front in Sweden	144
Bolivia—Registered Delegates, 453; Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	347
Boole, Mrs. Ella A.—Deborah in the Battle	205
Borgstrom, Sigfrid—Address	69
Bose, Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal—Greetings	34
Bradac, Josef—Report on Czechoslovakia	423
Brazil—Greetings from	33
Registered Delegates	454
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	347
Report of Uniao Brasileira pro Temperancia	411
Briggs, Rev. A. H., D.D.—Report for California	356
British West Indies—Registered Delegates	460
British Women Play Their Part—Miss Monica Whately	173
Bryan, Charles W.—Greetings	36
Bulgaria—Greetings	33
Report of Rev. M. N. Popoff	413
Registered Delegates	454
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Burger, Mrs. Nellie G.—America, The Laboratory of Prohibition	275

C

Calcutta Temperance Union, North—Greetings	33
California—Report, 356; Registered Delegates	460
Callahan, Col. P. H.—Prohibition as a Promoter of Prosperity	135
Canada—Greetings from Alberta Prohibition Association	35
Greetings from Father L. Minehan	36
Report—Alberta Prohibition Assn.	413
Report—Manitoba Prohibition Alliance	415
Report—Social Service Council of Nova Scotia	419
Report—Temperance Alliance of Prince Edward Island	421
Report—W. C. T. U. of Newfoundland	422

Canada—*Continued*

Registered Delegates	454
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Addresses of Welcome—Mrs. Sara R. Wright	88
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Ben H. Spence	347
Prohibition Problem in Canada—Rev. Ben H. Spence	292
Policy and Program of the United Temperance Organizations of Canada —Rev. W. W. Peck	137
Quebec Liquor System—Rev. E. I. Hart, D.D.	215
Uncontrollable Government Control—Mrs. Sara R. Wright	262
United Church of Canada Regarding Prohibition— Rev. D. N. McLachlan, D.D.	151
Cannon, Bishop James. Jr.—Report as Chairman of Executive Committee of World League Against Alcoholism	107
Capper—Senator Arthur—Greetings	35
Carter, Rev. Henry—The Appeal to Youth	179
Response to Addresses of Welcome	86
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	349
Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America—Greetings	34
Chalfant, Rev. H. M., D.D.—Benjamin Rush, An Appreciation	326
Challenge of the World Alcohol Problem to University Men—Mark R. Shaw	43
Chalmers, Peter—Address	248
Chambers, H. C.—Greetings	35
Chenoweth, R. T.—Response to Addresses of Welcome	90
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	345
Cherrington, Ernest H.— The Spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism	91
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	353
Chile—Registered Delegates	454
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	348
China—Registered Delegates	454
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	348
Claypool, Rev. E. V., Ph.D.—Lyman Beecher	328
Colorado—Registered Delegates, 461; Report	357
Conferences, Group Discussion	26
Congo, Belgian—Registered Delegates	453
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Rev. J. M. Springer	346
Connecticut—Registered Delegates	461
State Report	359
Constitution, World League Against Alcoholism	8
Convention Story	10
Converse, Ernest L.—Report for New Hampshire	382
Crabbe, George W.—Report for Maryland	376
Crooke, Rev. C. W.—Report for Florida	362
Cuba—A Voice from Cuba—Rev. Sylvester Jones	206
Registered Delegates	455
Czechoslovakia—Registered Delegates	455
Report of Aufwärts	425
Report of Josef Bradac	423
Report of Deutscher Guttemplargemeinschaft	425
Report of Csl. Abstinenty Svaz	426
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	348

Czechoslovensky Abstinenty Svaz	426
---------------------------------------	-----

D

Dailey, Rev. E. H.—Young People's Organizations and Sobriety	59
Daniels, Hon. Josephus—Greetings	35
Darlington, Bishop James H.—Greetings	36
Davis, Arthur J.—Report for New York	385
Davis, John E.—The Anti-Alcohol Fight in Latvia	176
Dawes, H. E.—Report for South Dakota	391
Deborah in the Battle—Mrs. Ella A. Boole	205
Declamation Contest, Diamond Medal—Prize Winners	16
DeKay, Rev. George H.—A Message from the Isles of Sunshine	274
Report for Hawaii	366
Delegates, Registered	453
Denmark—Address—Adolph Hansen	309
As the Battle Goes in Denmark—Lars Larsen-Ledet	153
Registered Delegates	455
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Adolph Hansen	349
Deutscher Alkoholgegnerbund, Report	436
Deutscher Guttemplargemeinschaft, Czechoslovakia—Report	426
Dinwiddie, Rev. Edwin C., D.D.—	
Prohibition America's Message to the World	277
District of Columbia—Registered Delegates, 462; Report	359
Donath, Dr. Julius—Report	437
Douglas, George A.—The Obligation of the Student to Know	50
Dow, Neal—Mrs. Frances E. Fuller	330
Dow, Col. Fred N.—Response to Memorial Address	338
DuBose, Bishop Horace M.—Greetings	34
Dunford, Edward B.—The Supreme Court and the Eighteenth Amendment	154

E

Educational Temperance Work in Sweden—Dr. Jalmar Furuskog	283
Efficiency of Young People in Conduct of Affairs—J. W. Hopkins	60
Egypt—Greetings	33
Registered Delegates	455
Report on Temperance	427
Egyptian Temperance Assn.—Greetings	33
Emery, Edward H.—Report on Maine	375
England—Address—Edward Oliver, G.C.T.	134
Appeal to Youth, The—Rev. Henry Carter	179
British Women Play Their Part—Miss Monica Whately	173
Carter, Rev. Henry—Appeal to Youth, The, 179; Response to Address of Welcome, 86; Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	349
Efficiency of Young People in Conduct of Affairs—J. W. Hopkins.....	60
Registered Delegates	455
Report—	
Baptist Union of Gt. Britain and Ireland Temperance Committee..	427
Report—Temperance Collegiate Assn.	428
Report—Royal Naval Temperance Society	428
Report and Greetings—Miss Agnes E. Slack, World's W. C. T. U.	427
Response to Address of Welcome—Rev. Henry Carter	86
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Rev. Henry Carter	349

England—*Continued*

Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Ernits, Prof. Villem—	
Abstinance Work Among the Young People of the Baltic States	73
World League Work in the Baltic States	256
Response for Esthonia	349
Response for Lithuania	351
Essay Contest, International—Prize Winners	17
Esthonia—Greetings from Dr. O. Kallas	33
Registered Delegates	455
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	349
Representation on World League	4-7
Europe, The Movement Against Alcoholism in—Dr. Robert Hercod	98
Executive Committee, World League Against Alcoholism	5
Exhibits of Literature and Periodicals	19

F

Fiji—Report Fiji League Against Alcoholism	432
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Fiji League Against Alcoholism—Report	432
Finch, Rev. A. J.—Address, 201; Report for Colorado	357
Finland—Address, The Prohibition Situation in Finland—Vihtori Karpio..	250
Registered Delegates	455
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Vihtori Karpio	349
Florida—Registered Delegates	462
State Report	362
Formosa—Registered Delegates	455
France—Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Report—Ruban Blanc Francais	433
Report—Union des Francaises contre l'Alcool	435
Fuller, Mrs. Frances E.—Neal Dow	330
Furuskog, Dr. Jalmar—Educational Temperance Work in Sweden	283

G

Gammon, Rev. Robert W., D.D.—	
Interdenominational Education Against Alcoholism	194
Georgia—Registered Delegates	462
State Report	364
Germany—Address	
Germany's Fight for Local Option—Dr. F. H. Otto Melle	124
Address—The Youth Movement in Germany—Dr. F. H. Otto Melle....	56
Report—Gerhard Huffman	435
Report—Deutscher Alkoholgegnerbund	436
Registered Delegates	455
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Dr. Otto Melle	350
Germany's Fight for Local Option—Dr. F. H. Otto Melle	124
Ghinea, Lt. Colonel—The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Roumania	307
Gold Coast (Africa)—Report I. O. G. T.	406
Good Templars are Good Soldiers—Lars O. Jensen	224
Gordon, Miss Anna A.—Message to Congress	32
Gordon, Gifford—Prohibition Making Good	340

Graham, A. C.—Report for Kentucky	373
Grant, Rev. H. R.—Report for Nova Scotia	419
Green Crescent—Report for Turkey	450
Greenman, Rev. A. W.—Report for Peru	441
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Greetings and Messages to the Congress	32
Guy, Rev. J. W.—Report for South Carolina	388

H

Haffke, Charles—Report for Idaho	367
Hammond, Rev. R. B. S.—Greetings	33
Hansen, Adolph—Address	309
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	349
Hart, Rev. E. I., D.D.—The Quebec Liquor System	215
Hartman, Rev. F. J., D.D.—Report for Wisconsin	399
Hawaii—Address, A Message from the Isles of Sunshine— Rev. George H. DeKay	274
Registered Delegates	456
Report	366
Hawk, Rev. Jonathan B., D.D.— The Ratio of Responsibility to Opportunity	191
Hepburn, Rev. David—Report for Virginia	395
Hercod, Doctor Robert— Address—The Movement Against Alcoholism in Europe	98
Response to Addresses of Welcome	84
Hewitt, Miss Elizabeth—Report for Uruguay	451
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	352
Hicks, B. N.—Report for Washington	398
High, Rev. F. A.—Report for Nebraska	381
Hindustan—Registered Delegates	456
Report Hindustan Assn. of America	437
Hindustan Association of America—Report	437
Holsaple, R. N.—Report for Michigan	377
Hopkins, J. W.—Efficiency of Young People in Conduct of Affairs	60
Hopkins, Judge Richard J.—The Man of the Hour	270
Hospital and Prohibition, The—Dr. Nedjib Moustafa	315
Houlder, Miss Graccio L.—America's Message to Australia	149
Specialized Service for God	223
How to Enforce National Prohibition—Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler	229
Huffman, Gerhard—Report	435
Hungary—Report of Dr. Julius Donath	437
Registered Delegates	456
Hussein Bey, Mme. Sofie—Greetings	317
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	352
Hutton, R. P.—Report for Rhode Island	389
Hvidsten, Johan—Address, Norway's Struggle	317
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351

I

Iceland—Address, Prohibition Self-Determination for All Countries— A. S. Bardal	116
Registered Delegates	456
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Idaho—Report	367

Illinois—Registered Delegates	463
State Report	369
India—Greetings	33. 34
Registered Delegates	456
Report, Anglo-Indian Temperance Association	438
Report—Amritsar Temperance Society	439
Report—Hindustan Assn. of America	437
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	350
Indian Social Reformer—Greetings	34
Indiana—Registered Delegates	465
Interdenominational Education Against Alcoholism—	
Rev. Robert W. Gammon, D.D.	194
International Essay Contest—Prize Winners	17
Internationalism of the Student Mind—Harry S. Warner	64
International Order of Good Templars (Gold Coast)—Report	406
International Order of Good Templars, Neutral, Bulgarian Grand Lodge—	
Greetings	33
Iowa—Registered Delegates	477
State Report	371
Ireland—Report, General Assembly's Committee on Temperance, Presby-	
terian Church in Ireland	429
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Italy—Greetings—Mme. Riccardo Santi	282
Registered Delegates	456

J

Jamaica—Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Japan—Address, Japanese Student Movement—Mark R. Shaw	43
Address—Temperance Progress in Japan—Mark R. Shaw	310
Greetings from W. C. T. U. of Japan	33
Registered Delegates	456
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Mark R. Shaw	346
Japanese Student Movement, The—Mark R. Shaw	43
Java—Registered Delegates	457
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	350
Jensen, Lars O., Int. Chief Templar—Good Templars are Good Soldiers ...	224
Johnson, Prof. Lewis Jerome—Greetings	37
Johnson William E.—Address	343
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations, for Turkey	352
Jones, Rev. Chas. O., D.D.—Report for Georgia	364
Jones—Rev. O. L., D.D.—Report for Louisiana	374
Jones, Rev. Sylvester—A Voice from Cuba	206
Jugoslavia—Registered Delegates	457

K

Kallas, Doctor Oscar—Greetings	33
Kameroon—Registered Delegates	460
Kansas—Address, The Man of the Hour—Judge Richard J. Hopkins	270
Registered Delegates	477
Karpio, Vihtori—Address, The Prohibition Situation in Finland	250
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	349
Kellogg, Doctor John Harvey—Alcohol, a Discredited Drug	285
Kemper, Rev. Paul E.—Report for Arkansas	355

Kentucky—Registered Delegates	478
State Report	373
Kobe, Willi, Pastor—Report for Switzerland	445
Korea—Registered Delegates	457

L

Laing, Albert E.—Report for Vermont	395
Landrith, Rev. Ira L., D.D.—Address	39
Lapp, Doctor John A.—There Are No Substitutes for Prohibition	302
Larsen-Ledet, Lars—As the Battle Goes in Denmark	153
Latvia—Address, The Anti-Alcohol Fight in Latvia—John E. Davis	176
Registered Delegates	457
Representation on World League	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	350
Letters, Telegrams and Messages of Greeting to the Congress	32
Limbd, H. H. The Thakore Saheb—Greetings	34
Linnert, Hans—Report for Poland	443
Lithuania—Registered Delegates	457
Report—Father P. P. Saurusaitis	439
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Lohr, Ross—Response to Addresses of Welcome	85
Louisiana—Registered Delegates	479
State Report	374

M

Maine—Registered Delegates	479
State Report	375
Man of the Hour, The—Judge Richard J. Hopkins	270
Manitoba Prohibition Alliance—Report	415
Maryland—Registered Delegates	479
State Report	376
Massachusetts—Registered Delegates	480
McBride, Rev. Francis Scott, D.D.—	
The Anti-Saloon League and the World Liquor Problem	209
McLachlan, Rev. D. N., D.D.—	
The United Church of Canada Regarding Prohibition	151
MacLennan, Duncan—Progress in Scotland	146
MacLennan, Mrs. Duncan—Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	352
McNaught, S. P.—Report for Iowa	371
Melle, Doctor F. H. Otto—Address, Germany's Fight for Local Option...	124
Address—The Youth Movement in Germany	56
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	350
Memorial Service	326
Message from the Isles of Sunshine, A—Rev. George H. DeKay	274
Messages of Greeting to the Congress	32
Mexico—Registered Delegates	457
Representation on World League	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Michigan—Registered Delegates	480
State Report	377
Mills, J. Bibb—Report for Alabama	354
Minehan, Father L.—Greetings	36
Minnesota—Registered Delegates	482

Missions and Alcoholism, Conference	27
Mississippi—State Report	379
Missouri—Registered Delegates	482
Montana—State Report	380
Moore, Rev. E. J., Ph.D.—Report for Ohio	387
Moustafa, Dr. Nedjib—The Hospital and Prohibition	315
Movement Against Alcoholism in Europe, The—Dr. Robert Hercod	98
Moving Pictures	18, 285

N

Nebraska—Registered Delegates	482
State Report	381
Netherlands—Registered Delegates	457
Report N. C. A.	441
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Nevada—Registered Delegates	483
New Hampshire—Registered Delegates	483
State Report	382
New Jersey—State Report	383
New Mexico—Registered Delegates	483
New York—Registered Delegates	483
State Report	385
Newfoundland, Report of W. C. T. U.	422
New Zealand—Greetings—George Shearar	320
Registered Delegates—See Australia.	
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—George Shearar	351
Nicholson, Hon. S. E.—A 1928 Forecast	130
Nicholson, Bishop Thomas—The Solidarity of Human Influence	195
Noordewier, Helen L.—Report for Egypt	427
North Carolina—Registered Delegates	484
North Dakota—Registered Delegates	484
Norville, Miss Hardynia K.—Greetings	33
Norway—Address, Good Templars are Good Soldiers—	
Lars O. Jensen, Int. Chief Templar	224
Address—Norway's Struggle—Johan Hvidsten	317
Address—The Scandinavian Outlook—Rev. David Ostlund	266
Registered Delegates	458
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Norway's Struggle—Johan Hvidsten	317
Nova Scotia—Report of Social Service Council	419

O

Obligation of the Student to Know, The—George A. Douglas	50
O'Callaghan, Rev. Peter J.—Greetings	34
Officers and Committees, World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Ohio—Registered Delegates	484
State Report	387
Ohio Annual Conference Methodist Protestant Church—Greetings	33
Oklahoma—Registered Delegates	489
Oliver, Edward, J.P.—Address	134
Olpinski, Tadeus—Report for Poland	443
Oregon—Registered Delegates	490

Ostlund—Rev. David—Address. The Scandinavian Outlook	266
Owen, Robert L., U. S. Senator—Prohibition of Beverage Alcohol, as Ex- pressed by the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act and the Su- preme Court of the United States	222

P

Panama—Registered Delegates	458
Part of Young Women in Promoting Prohibition, The— Mrs. Margaret Shutz	54
Peck, Rev. W. W.—The Policy and the Program of the United Temperance Organizations of Canada	137
Pennsylvania—Registered Delegates	490
State Report	387
Penzotti, Rev. Paul—Response to Addresses of Welcome	87
Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth A.—Address	303
Persia—Registered Delegates	458
Peru—Registered Delegates	458
Report—Rev. A. W. Greenman	441
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations.. Rev. A. W. Greenman	351
Philippine Islands—Registered Delegates	458
Pictures, Moving	18: 285
“Alcohol and the Human Body”—Dr. Kellogg	285
Pinchot, Hon. Gifford—Address	240
Poland—Report—Hans Linnert	443
Report—Tadeus Olpinski	443
Policy and Program of the United Temperance Organizations of Canada, The—Rev. W. W. Peck	137
Popoff, Rev. M. N.—Report for Bulgaria	413
Portugal—Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Portuguese East Africa—Registered Delegates	458
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Potter, Mary Ross—Address of Welcome	63
Poulson, Rev. M. S.—Report for New Jersey	383
Prince Edward Island Temperance Federation—Report	421
Presbyterian Church, General Assembly's Temperance Committee, Ireland —Report	429
Progress in Scotland—A Message and An Appeal—Duncan MacLennan... 146	
Prohibition America's Message to the World— Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, D.D.	277
Prohibition as a Promoter of Prosperity from a Manufacturer's Point of View—Col. P. H. Callahan	135
Prohibition and the Community—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost	141
Prohibition of Beverage Alcohol as Expressed by the Eighteenth Amend- ment, the Volstead Act and the Supreme Court of the United States— Senator Robert L. Owen	222
Prohibition Making Good—Gifford Gordon	340
Prohibition Problem in Canada—Rev. Ben H. Spence	292
Prohibition Self-Determination for All Countries—A. S. Bardal	116
Prohibition Situation in Finland—Vihtori Karpio	250
Prohibition, Why, How, Whither—Col. Raymond Robins	182

Q

Quebec Liquor System—Rev. E. I. Hart, D.D.	215
---	-----

R

Radosawbjevitch, Lasar—Report for Serb-Croat-Slovene State	443
Ratio of Responsibility to Opportunity—Rev. Jonathan B. Hawk, D.D. ...	191
Reports of National Temperance Bodies	406
Reports of State Anti-Saloon Leagues	354
Resolutions Adopted by the Congress	22
Rhode Island—Report	389
Rhodesia—Registered Delegates	458
Robins, Colonel Raymond—Prohibition, Why, How, Whither?	182
Roll Call of Nations and Responses	345
Roumania—The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Roumania—Lt. Colonel Ghinea	307
Registered Delegates	458
Royal Naval Temperance Society Report for 1927	428
Ruban Blanc Francais—Report	433
Rush, Benjamin—An Appreciation—Rev. H. M. Chalfant, D.D.	326
Russell, Rev. Howard H.—Frances E. Willard, Memorial Service	333

S

Safford, Rev. George B., D.D.—Report for Illinois	369
Santi, Mme. Riccardo—Address	282
Saurusaitis, Father P. P.—Report for Lithuania	439
Scientific Temperance Instruction Conference	26
Scandinavian Outlook, The—Rev. David Ostlund	266
Scottish Christian Union—Report	430
Scotland—Address—Mr. Peter Chalmers	248
Address—Progress in Scotland—Mr. Duncan MacLennan	146
Registered Delegates	459
Report—Andrew Bennett, J. P.	431
Report—Scottish Christian Union	430
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Mrs. Duncan MacLennan ...	352
Seder, Rev. J. I., D.D.—Report for West Virginia	401
Serb-Croat-Slovene State—Report	443
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Shaw, Mark R.—	
The Challenge of the World Alcohol Problem to University Men	43
Temperance Progress in Japan	310
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	346
Shearar, George—Greetings	320
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	351
Shoemaker, Albert E.—Report for District of Columbia	359
Shumaker, Rev. E. S., D.D.—Address of Welcome	80
Shutz, Mrs. Margaret—	
The Part of Young Women in Promoting Prohibition	54
Siam—Registered Delegates	459
Sierre Leone—Address by Ross Lohr	85
Registered Delegates	459
Slack, Miss Agnes E.—Greetings and Message	427
Sober Officials the First Great Step Towards Victory—Hon. W. D. Upshaw	101
Sobrietas—Report for Belgium	407
Society of Abstaining Railway Workers—Report for Sweden	444
Solidarity of Human Influence, The—Bishop Thomas Nicholson	195
South Africa—Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
South Carolina—Report	388

South Dakota—Report	391
Registered Delegates	491
Specialized Service for God—Miss Graccio L. Houlder	223
Spence, Rev. Ben H.—The Prohibition Problem in Canada	292
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	347
Spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism, The—	
Ernest H. Cherrington	91
Springer, Rev. J. M.—Conference on Missions and Alcoholism	27
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	346
Stanley, Mrs. Elizabeth T.—Address of Welcome	81
State Reports of Anti-Saloon Leagues	354
Stoddard, Miss Cora Frances—	
The Teacher's Place in the Anti-Alcohol Movement	118
Story of the Convention	10
Students, College, and the Liquor Problem—Conference	30
Sunday, Rev. William A. ("Billy")—Address	321
Supreme Court and the Eighteenth Amendment, The—Edward B. Dunford	154
Sweden—Address—Sigfrid Borgstrom	69
Address—The Battle Front in Sweden—Senator Alexis Bjorkman	144
Address—Educational Temperance Work in Sweden—	
Doctor Jalmar Furuskog	283
Address—The Scandinavian Outlook—Rev. David Ostlund	266
Registered Delegates	459
Report—Society of Abstaining Railway Workers	444
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	352
Switzerland—Address, The Movement Against Alcoholism in Europe—	
Dr. Robert Hercod	98
Registered Delegates	459
Report—Crux	444
Report—Pastor Willi Kobe	445
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
T	
Teacher's Place in the Anti-Alcohol Movement, The—	
Miss Cora Frances Stoddard	118
Telegrams and Messages to the Congress	32
Temperance Collegiate Association—Report	428
Temperance Progress in Japan—Mark R. Shaw	310
Tennessee—Registered Delegates	491
State Report	392
Texas—Registered Delegates	491
State Report	393
There Are No Substitutes for Prohibition—Dr. John A. Lapp	302
Tope, Rev. Homer W., D.D.—Report for Pennsylvania	387
Turkey—Address, The Hospital and Prohibition—Doctor Nedjib Moustafa	315
Greetings—Mme. Hussein Bey	317
Registered Delegates	460
Report of Green Crescent	450
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	352

U

Uncontrollable Government Control—Mrs. Sara R. Wright	262
Uniao Brasileira Pro Temperancia—Greetings	33
Report	411
Union des Francaises contre l'Alcool—Report	435
United Church of Canada Regarding Prohibition—	
Rev. D. N. McLachlan, D.D.	151
United States of America—	
Address—Mrs. Mary Harris Armor—America's New Day	299
Address—Mrs. Ella A. Boole—Deborah in the Battle	205
Address—Mrs. Nellie G. Burger—	
America the Laboratory of Prohibition	275
Address—Colonel P. H. Callahan—	
Prohibition as a Promoter of Prosperity	135
Address—Rev. H. M. Chalfant, D.D. —	
Benjamin Rush: An Appreciation	326
Address—Ernest H. Cherrington—	
The Spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism	91
Address—Rev. E. V. Claypool, Ph.D.—Lyman Beecher	328
Address—Rev. E. H. Dailey—	
Young People's Organizations and Sobriety	59
Address—Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, D.D.—	
Prohibition America's Message to the World	277
Address—George A. Douglas—The Obligation of the Student to Know	50
Address—Col. Fred N. Dow	338
Address—Edward B. Dunford—	
The Supreme Court and the Eighteenth Amendment	154
Address—Rev. A. J. Finch	201
Address—Mrs. Frances E. Fuller—Neal Dow	330
Address—Rev. Robert W. Gammon, D.D.—	
Interdenominational Education Against Alcoholism	194
Address—Gifford Gordon—Prohibition Making Good	340
Address—Rev. Jonathan B. Hawk, D.D.—	
The Ratio of Responsibility to Opportunity	191
Address—Judge Richard J. Hopkins—The Man of the Hour	270
Address—William E. Johnson	343
Address—Dr. John Harvey Kellogg—Alcohol, A Discredited Drug....	285
Address—Rev. Ira Landrith, D.D.	39
Address—Doctor John A. Lapp—	
There Are No Substitutes for Prohibition	302
Address—Rev. Francis Scott McBride, D.D.—	
The Anti-Saloon League and the World Liquor Problem	209
Address—Hon. S. E. Nicholson—A 1928 Forecast	130
Address—Bishop Thomas Nicholson, D.D. —	
The Solidarity of Human Influence	195
Address—Senator Robert L. Owen—Prohibition of Beverage Alcohol	222
Address—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins	303
Address—Hon. Gifford Pinchot	240
Address—Mary Ross Potter	63
Address—Col. Raymond Robins—Prohibition, Why, How, Whither?... ..	182
Address—Rev. Howard H. Russell, D.D.—	
Frances E. Willard, Memorial Service	333
Address—Rev. E. S. Shumaker, D.D.	80

United States—*Continued*

Address—Mrs. Margaret Shutz—	
The Part of Young Women in Promoting Prohibition	54
Address—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley	81
Address—Miss Cora Frances Stoddard—	
The Teacher's Place in the Anti-Alcohol Movement	118
Address—Rev. William A. ("Billy") Sunday	321
Address—Hon. W. D. Upshaw—	
Sober Officials the First Great Step Towards Victory	101
Address—Harry S. Warner—Internationalism of the Student Mind....	64
Address—Lofton S. Wesley—The Vision of Youth	324
Youth and Truth	49
Address—Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, LL.D.—	
How to Enforce National Prohibition	329
Address—Hon. Richard L. Yates	245
Address—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost—Prohibition and the Community ...	141
Registered Delegates	460
Reports of State Anti-Saloon Leagues	354
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations	353
Upshaw, Hon. W. D.—Sober Officials the First Great Step Towards Victory	101
Uruguay—Greetings	33
Registered Delegates	453
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Report	451
Response to Final Roll Call of Nations—Miss Elizabeth Hewitt	352
Uruguay League Against Alcoholism—Greetings	35
Utah—Registered Delegates	491

V

Van Winkel, Mina C., Pres. International Assn. of Police Women—	
Greetings	34
Vermont—Report	395
Vining, Roscoe W.—Report for Connecticut	359
Virginia—Registered Delegates	491
State Report	395
Vision of Youth, The—Lofton S. Wesley	324

W

Wade, Rev. W. L.—Report for Montana	380
Wales—Greetings	34
Report North Wales W. C. T. U.	432
Representation on World League Against Alcoholism	4-7
Wales W. C. T. U., North—Report	432
Warner, Harry S.—Internationalism of the Student Mind	64
Washington—Report	398
Webb, Rev. Atticus—Report for Texas	393
Wesley, Lofton S.—The Vision of Youth	324
Youth and Truth	49
West Africa—Registered Delegates	460
West Virginia—Registered Delegates	492
State Report	401
Whately, Miss Monica—British Women Play Their Part	173
Wheeler, Hon. Wayne B., LL.D.—How to Enforce National Prohibition..	229
Wiley, Doctor Harvey W.—Greetings	34

Willard, Frances E.—Memorial Service—Doctor Howard H. Russell.....	333
Wisconsin—Registered Delegates	492
State Report	399
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, World's—Miss Anna A. Gordon...	32
—Miss Agnes E. Slack	427
Australia—Greetings	33
Bermudas—Report	411
Japan—Greetings	33
Newfoundland—Report	422
North Wales—Report	432
United States—Soldiers and Sailors Dept.	34
Wood, Rev. Andrew B.—Report for Tennessee	392
World League Against Alcoholism, Constitution	8
Officers and Committees	4-7
Resolutions Adopted	22
World League Work in the Baltic States—Prof. Villem Ernits	256
Wright, Mrs. Sara R.—Uncontrollable Government Control	262
Response to Addresses of Welcome	88
Wyoming—Registered Delegates	493

Y

Yates, Hon. Richard L.—Address	245
Yost, Mrs. Lenna Lowe—Prohibition and the Community	141
Young People's Organizations and Sobriety—Rev. E. H. Dailey	59
Youth and Truth—Lofton S. Wesley	49
Youth Movement in Germany, The—Dr. F. H. Otto Melle	56
Youth and the Liquor Problem, Conference	30

LIST OF ADDRESSES, BY SUBJECTS

A

Abstinence Work Among the Young People of the Baltic States— Prof Villem Ernits	73
Alcohol, A Discredited Drug—Dr. John Harvey Kellogg	285
America the Laboratory of Prohibition—Mrs. Nelle G. Burger	275
America's Message to Australia—Miss Graccio L. Houlder	149
America's New Day—Mrs. Mary Harris Armor	299
A Message from the Isles of Sunshine—Rev. Geo. H. DeKay	274
A 1928 Forecast—S. E. Nicholson	130
Anti-Alcohol Fight in Latvia—John E. Davis	176
Anti-Alcohol Movement in Roumania—Lt. Col. Ghinea	307
Anti-Saloon League and the World Liquor Problem—Rev. F. Scott McBride	209
Appeal to Youth, The—Rev. Henry Carter	179
As the Battle Goes in Denmark—Lars Larsen-Ledet	153
A Voice from Cuba—Rev. Sylvester Jones	206

B

Battlefront in Sweden, The—Senator Alexis Bjorkman	144
Beecher, Lyman—Rev. E. V. Claypool, Ph.D.	328
British Women Play Their Part—Miss Monica Whately	173

C

Challenge of the World Alcohol Problem to University Men—Mark R. Shaw	43
---	----

D	
Deborah in the Battle—Mrs. Ella A. Boole	205
Dow, Neal—Mrs. Frances E. Fuller	330
E	
Educational Temperance Work in Sweden—Dr. Jalmar Furuskog	283
Efficiency of Young People in Conduct of Affairs—J. W. Hopkins	60
G	
Germany's Fight for Local Option—Dr. F. H. Otto Melle	124
Good Templars Are Good Soldiers—Lars O. Jensen, Int. Chief Templar...	224
H	
Hospital and Prohibition, The—Dr. Moustafa Nedjib	315
How to Enforce National Prohibition—Wayne B. Wheeler	229
I	
Interdenominational Education Against Alcoholism— Rev. Robert W. Gammon, D.D.	194
Internationalism of the Student Mind—Harry S. Warner	64
M	
Man of the Hour, The—Judge Richard J. Hopkins	270
Movement Against Alcoholism in Europe—Dr. Robert Hercod	98
N	
Norway's Struggle—Johan Hvidsten	317
O	
Obligation of the Student to Know, The—George A. Douglas	50
P	
Part of Young Women in Promoting Prohibition, The— Mrs. Margaret Shutz	54
Policy and Program of the United Temperance Organizations of Canada— Rev. W. W. Peck	137
Progress in Scotland—Duncan MacLennan	146
Prohibition as a Promoter of Prosperity—Col. P. H. Callahan	135
Prohibition and the Community—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost	141
Prohibition of Beverage Alcohol as Expressed by the Eighteenth Amend- ment, the Volstead Act and the Supreme Court of the United States— Senator Robert L. Owen	222
Prohibition America's Message to the World— Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, D.D.	277
Prohibition Problem in Canada—Rev. Ben H. Spence	292
Prohibition Making Good—Gifford Gordon	340
Prohibition Self-Determination for All Countries—A. S. Bardal	116
Prohibition Situation in Finland, The—Vihtori Karpio	250
Prohibition, Why, How, Whither?—Raymond Robbins	182
Q	
Quebec Liquor System—Rev. E. I. Hart, D.D.	215
R	
Ratio of Responsibility to Opportunity—Rev. J. B. Hawk, D.D.	191
Report of Chairman of Executive Committee—Bishop James Cannon, Jr. ...	107
Rush, Benjamin—An Appreciation—Rev. H. M. Chalfant, D.D.	326

S

Scandinavian Outlook, The—Rev. David Ostlund	266
Sober Officials the First Great Step Toward Victory	101
Solidarity of Human Influence, The—Bishop Thomas Nicholson	195
Specialized Service for God—Graccio L. Houlder	223
Spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism, The— Ernest H. Cherrington	91
Supreme Court and the Eighteenth Amendment, The—Edward B. Dunford	154

T

Temperance Progress in Japan—Mark R. Shaw	310
Teacher's Place in the Anti-Alcohol Movement, The	118
There Are No Substitutes for Prohibition—Dr. John A. Lapp	302

U

Uncontrollable Government Control—Mrs. Sara R. Wright	262
United Church of Canada Regarding Prohibition, The— Rev. D. N. McLachlan, D.D.	151

V

Vision of Youth, The—Lofton S. Wesley	324
---	-----

W

Willard, Frances—Memorial Service—Rev. Howard H. Russell, D.D.	333
World League Work in the Baltic States—Prof Villem Ernits	256

Y

Young People's Organizations and Sobriety—Rev. E. H. Dailey	59
Youth Movement in Germany—Dr. F. H. Otto Melle	56

LIST OF ADDRESSES, BY SPEAKERS

A

Armor, Mrs. Mary Harris—America's New Day	299
---	-----

B

Bardal, A. S.—Prohibition Self-Determination for All Countries	116
Bjorkman, Senator Alexis—The Battlefront in Sweden	144
Boole, Mrs. Ella A.—Deborah in the Battle	205
Borgstrom, Sigfrid—Address	69
Burger, Mrs. Nellie G.—America the Laboratory of Prohibition	275

C

Callahan—P. H.—Prohibition as a Promoter of Prosperity, from a Manu- facturer's Point of View	135
Cannon, Bishop James Jr., D.D.— Report of Chairman of Executive Committee	107
Carter, Rev. Henry—The Appeal to Youth	179
Response from Great Britain	86
Response	349
Chalfant, Rev. H. M., D.D.—Benjamin Rush: An Appreciation	326
Chalmers, Peter—Address	248
Chenoweth, R. T.—Response from Australasia	90; 345
Cherrington, Ernest H.— The Spirit of the World League Against Alcoholism	91

Response	353
Claypool, Rev. E. V., Ph.D.—Lyman Beecher	328
Cox, Rev.—Response from Mexico	351

D

Dailey, Rev. E. H.—Young People's Organizations and Sobriety	59
Davis, John E.—The Anti-Alcohol Fight in Latvia	176
DeKay, Rev. Geo. H.—A Message from the Isles of Sunshine	274
Dinwiddie, Rev. Edwin C., D.D.—	
Prohibition America's Message to the World	277
Douglas, George A.—The Obligation of the Student to Know	50
Dow, Col. Fred N.—Response (Memorial Service)	338
Dunford, Edward B.—The Supreme Court and the Eighteenth Amendment	154

E

Ernits, Prof. Villem—	
Abstinence Work Among the Young People of the Baltic States	73
The World League Work in the Baltic States	256
Response for Esthonia, Lithuania	349, 351

F

Finch, Rev. A. J.—Address	201
Fuller, Mrs. Frances E.—Neal Dow	330
Furuskog, Dr. Jalmar—Educational Temperance Work in Sweden	283

G

Gammon, Rev. Robert W., D.D.—	
Interdenominational Education Against Alcoholism	194
Ghinea, Lt. Colonel—The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Roumania	307
Gordon, Gifford—Prohibition Making Good	340
Greenman, Rev. A. W.—Response from Peru	351

H

Hansen, Adolph—Address, 309; Response	349
Hart, Rev. E. I., D.D.—The Quebec Liquor System	215
Hawk, Rev. Jonathan B., D.D.—	
The Ratio of Responsibility to Opportunity	191
Hercod, Doctor Robert—The Movement Against Alcoholism in Europe...	98
Response for Europe	84
Hewitt, Miss Elizabeth—Response for Uruguay	352
Hopkins, J. W.—Efficiency of Young People in Conduct of Affairs	60
Hopkins, Judge Richard J.—The Man of the Hour	270
Houlder, Miss Graccio L.—America's Message to Australia	149
Specialized Service for God	223
Hussein Bey, Madame Sofie—Greetings from Turkey	317
Response	352
Hvidsten, Johan—Norway's Struggle	317
Response	351

J

Jauregui, Julius—Response	347
Jensen, Lars O.—Good Templars Are Good Soldiers	224
Jones, Rev. Sylvester—A Voice from Cuba	206
Johnson, William E.—Address	343
Response	352

K

Karpio, Vihtori—The Prohibition Situation in Finland	250
Response	349
Kellogg, Doctor John H.—Alcohol, A Discredited Drug	285

L

Landrith, Rev. Ira L., D.D.—Address	39
Lapp, Doctor John A.—There Are No Substitutes for Prohibition	302
Larsen-Ledet, Lars—As the Battle Goes in Denmark	153
Lohr, Ross—Response from Africa	85

M

Melle, Dr. F. H. Otto—Germany's Fight for Local Option	124
The Youth Movement in Germany	56
Response	350
McBride, Rev. Francis Scott, D.D.—	
The Anti-Saloon League and the World Liquor Problem	209
McLachlan, Rev. D. N., D.D.—	
The United Church of Canada Regarding Prohibition	151
MacLennan, Duncan—Progress in Scotland	146
MacLennan, Mrs. Duncan—Response	352
Moustafa, Dr. Nedjib—The Hospital and Prohibition	315

N

Nicholson, S. E.—A 1928 Forecast	130
Nicholson, Bishop Thomas, D.D.—The Solidarity of Human Influence	195

O

Oliver, Edward, J. P., G. C. T.—Address	134
Ostlund, Rev. David—The Scandinavian Outlook	266
Owen, Senator Robert L.—Prohibition of Beverage Alcohol as Expressed by the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act and the Supreme Court of the United States	222

P

Peck, Rev. W. W.—	
Policy and Program of the United Temperance Organizations of Canada	137
Penzotti, Rev. Paul—Response from South America	87
Perkins, Mrs. Elizabeth A.—Address	303
Pinchot, Governor Gifford—Address	240
Potter, Mary Ross—Address of Welcome	63

R

Robins, Col. Raymond—Prohibition, Why, How, Whither?	182
Russell, Rev. Howard H., D.D.—Frances E. Willard—Memorial Service..	333

S

Santi, Mme. Riccardo—Greetings	282
Shaw, Mark R.—	
The Challenge of the World Alcohol Problem to University Men	43
Temperance Progress in Japan	310
Response for Japan	346
Shearar, George—Greetings from Australia, 320; Response	351
Shumaker, Rev. E. S., D.D.—Address of Welcome	80
Shutz, Mrs. Margaret—	
The Part of Young Women in Promoting Prohibition	54

Spence, Rev. Ben H.—The Prohibition Problem in Canada	292
Response	347
Springer, Rev. J. M.—Response	346
Conference on Missions and Alcoholism	27
Stanley, Mrs. Elizabeth T.—Address of Welcome	81
Stoddard, Miss Cora Frances—	
The Teacher's Place in the Anti-Alcohol Movement	118
Conference on Scientific Temperance Instruction	26
Sunday, Rev. William A. ("Billy" Sunday)—Address	321

U

Upshaw, W. D.—Sober Officials the First Great Step Towards Victory ...	101
--	-----

W

Warner, Harry S.—Internationalism of the Student Mind	64
Wesley, Lofton S.—The Vision of Youth, 324; Youth and Truth	49
Whately, Miss Monica—British Women Play Their Part	173
Wheeler, Hon. Wayne B., LL.D.—How to Enforce National Prohibition..	229
Wright, Mrs. Sara R.—Uncontrollable Government Control	262
Response from North America	88

Y

Yates, Hon. Richard L.—Address	245
Yost, Mrs. Lenna Lowe—Prohibition and the Community	141

REPORTS OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUES, BY STATES

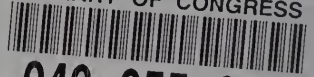
Alabama	354	Mississippi	379
Arkansas	355	Montana	380
California	356	Nebraska	381
Colorado	357	New Hampshire	382
Connecticut	359	New Jersey	383
District of Columbia	359	New York	385
Florida	362	Ohio	387
Georgia	364	Pennsylvania	387
Hawaii	366	Rhode Island	389
Idaho	367	South Carolina	388
Illinois	369	South Dakota	391
Iowa	371	Tennessee	392
Kentucky	373	Texas	393
Louisiana	374	Vermont	395
Maine	375	Virginia	395
Maryland	376	Washington	398
Michigan	377	West Virginia	401
Wisconsin	399		







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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